

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON
LAND EAST OF THE A24, WEST OF HORSHAM,
WEST SUSSEX**

NGR: 515500 130000

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**ASE Project No: 4051
Site Code: LWH 09**

**ASE Report No: 2016028
OASIS ID: archaeol6-240113**



By Garrett Sheehan

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an extensive programme of archaeological evaluation, 'strip, map and sample' investigations, full excavations and watching briefs carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) between March 2011 and June 2015 on land east of the A24, west of Horsham in West Sussex. This programme of works was carried out on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

These groundworks were part of a wider scheme of predevelopment archaeological investigations which have been ongoing since 2009 for which several reports have previously been issued. In addition they complement recent extensive investigations carried out at Wickhurst Green on the opposite side of the A24.

The site is located on gently sloping land close to the River Arun attractive to ancient settlers and farmers, and the excavations have revealed low-density multi-period remains dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. Evidence for early prehistoric material, in the form of residual lithic material of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date was recovered from across the site. A curvilinear boundary ditch was recorded, which appeared to be the continuation of a ditch of probable Middle Iron Age date identified during excavations at the adjacent Wickhurst Green site. A number of field divisions and/ or enclosure ditches of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date were also recorded across the site, as was the disturbed remains of a cremation burial of contemporary date. No clear evidence of later Romano British- medieval activity was identified but a number of pre-modern, but otherwise undated, ditches and pits were recorded. Post medieval field boundaries were recorded as was the remains of a Fulling Mill, of likely 18th century date, represented by a series of earthworks within a small wooded valley; geoarchaeological investigations confirmed the presence of the silted up mill pond

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork took place on a proposed development site located on land on sited between the A24 and the western outskirts of Horsham, West Sussex (Fig.1; National Grid Reference centred on 515500 130000).
- 1.1.2 The site is bounded to the west by the A24, by the A281 to the north, and by Boldings Brook stream to the west. The south of the site is bounded by the River Arun and its floodplain.
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the agreed Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2008-2015) and comprised evaluation, excavation, geoarchaeological monitoring of boreholes and testpits as well as a watching brief carried out in all areas where ground reduction was to take place for development.
- 1.1.4 During groundworks the site was divided into a number of different areas, for which separate WSIs were produced (ASE 2008-2015); however these divisions of the Site are not further discussed in this report in order to treat the identified archaeological remains as a coherent whole.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2013) bedrock geology comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay formation. There are not thought to be any superficial deposits within the watching brief area although River Terrace Gravels have been recorded nearby to the west and Alluvium to the north.
- 1.2.2 The site (NGR TQ 515500 130000) is situated on the south-western outskirts of Horsham, and immediately south-east of Broadbridge Heath. It comprises a rough rectangle bounded to the west by the A24 and by the River Arun to the immediate south (Fig. 1).

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to undertake a series of phases of archaeological investigations, comprising a desk based assessment, field-walking survey, trial and evaluation excavations and watching briefs, on land east of the A24, west of Horsham, West Sussex, (see Figure 1) in advance of the redevelopment of the site.
- 1.3.2 Following a desk-based assessment of the site as a whole (James 2007), and a subsequent initial phase of evaluation and field-walking (Garland 2008, Stevens 2009), communications with the former West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) Advising Archaeologist (via e-mail, 18th August 2009) confirmed his view that the site as a whole had limited archaeological potential but that the archaeological mitigation strategy should comprise a watching brief to be carried out in all areas where ground reduction would take place for development.
- 1.3.3 However, subsequently monitoring works on the adjacent site (to the west of the A24) have revealed multi-period archaeological remains which now suggest this site should be considered to have a higher archaeological potential as identified in the revised Heritage Statement (James 2012) prepared for the Extra Care Area

Application. The results of these nearby excavations are included in the background information below.

- 1.3.4 Several phases of watching brief and evaluation were subsequently carried out in ten areas across the development site. These aspects of the mitigation strategy were covered by separate Written Schemes of Investigation (ASE 2008-2015).
- 1.3.5 Preliminary reports have been issued on the results of investigations in three of these areas; the New sports pitches (Sharpe 2012), Phase 2 (Hogg 2013) and Phase 1a Windrum Close (Nicholls 2013) and on trial trench evaluations carried out to the south of the River Arun as part of the same development (Stevens 2015).
- 1.3.6 The subject of this post excavation assessment is the results of the watching briefs undertaken in Phase 1 at the northern end of the site and in the site compound and the trial trench evaluations, excavations and mitigation carried out east of the A24 and north of the River Arun (Fig. 2).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The fieldwork stages were as follows (Fig. 2):

- Watching Brief: 08/03/11 – 12/03/12. Three open areas (Phase 1) with a combined area of 4ha were stripped of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological supervision and a number of identified archaeological features were excavated and recorded.
- Evaluation: 06/12/12 – 25/01/13. Sixty-one trenches were excavated measuring 30m in length by 2m in width (on average) of which 20 contained deposits or features of archaeological significance.
- Excavation: 14/02/13 – 22/02/13. Four targeted areas were excavated in the southwestern part of the Site in order to establish the nature and extent of a number of features identified during the prior evaluation excavation.
- Evaluation and Watching Brief: 25/02/13 – 30/04/15. An evaluation trench excavated across the northern end of earthworks relating to a possible Fulling Mill in the southern part of the site, identified a possible former stream; subsequently a hand auger survey with provision for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental samples was suggested. In addition groundworks in the vicinity of the earthworks were subject to archaeological monitoring.
- Evaluation: 31/03/15. Five trenches were excavated in an area which had been previously inaccessible due to being covered by a large bunded soil stockpile. Only one of these contained a single feature of potential archaeological significance.
- Watching Brief: 30/04/15 – 20/05/15. A series of watching briefs were carried out across the northern part of the site encompassing the monitoring of pre-construction groundworks and engineering trial pit excavation.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

- 1.5.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the various Written Schemes of Investigation (ASE 2008-2015). All excavation and recording work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with professional standards and guidelines (WSCC, ESCC & CDC 2015, CifA 2014a-f).
- 1.5.2 The proposed locations of all trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 1.5.3 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course.
- 1.5.4 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- Linear features (ditches and gullies) had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course, generally a 1m long segment every 10m; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
 - With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum 50% of all other contained features was excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
 - For layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- 1.5.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 1.5.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.5.8 The excavation area and spoil were metal detected for artefact recovery.
- 1.5.9 Palaeoenvironmental remains were sampled and processed in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011). Bulk samples were processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples were wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains.
- 1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

- 1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.
- 1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.
- 1.5.13 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects, fish bone and parasites for example.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work, if any, is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section is compiled from various sources. These include a DBA of the wider site including a search of HER data from within a 1.5km area of the Site (James 2007); the revised Heritage Statement (James 2012) and reports on the results of various phases of evaluation and excavation carried out by ASE both within the Site (Hogg 2013, Nicholls 2013, Sharpe 2012 & Stevens 2015), and as part of a separate development on the western side of the A24 (Margetts 2013 & in prep.).

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Palaeolithic artefacts from the Upper Arun are extremely rare compared with the relative abundance of finds from the Chalk Gap and from the Middle Arun terrace sequence associated with the Lower Greensand. A single surface find of a biface was found at Slaugham (NGR TQ 2630 1578) within ploughsoil overlying Tunbridge Wells Sand (Woodcock 1981).

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 During the Mesolithic the Weald would have been thickly covered with post-glacial primary forest, however, palaeoenvironmental analysis is now indicating that at least limited, localised clearance was being undertaken from this time (Holgate 1987, 30-31). It seems probable that such activity was intended to encourage game. The small amount of prehistoric material known from the wider area tends to be of Mesolithic date and reflects activities associated with resource exploitation, likely comprising hunter gathering activity on a seasonal basis.

2.3.2 The area around Horsham is well known for occurrences of Mesolithic finds which have in the past been linked to a so called 'Horsham Culture'. Archaeological field-walking across a wide area of the site showed no particular concentrations of Mesolithic artefacts, although flintwork and burnt flint was recovered in low densities across the site. This material was possibly associated with activity on higher ground to the south (Stevens 2009). These finds suggested the likelihood of Mesolithic activity at the present site.

2.3.3 Recent fieldwork by ASE at Wickhurst Green, on the western side of the A24 and to the immediate west of the site, has produced extensive evidence for multi-period prehistoric occupation including two possible hunting camps of later Mesolithic date as well as more ephemeral evidence for transient activity represented by flintwork scatters and finds of residual lithic material in later prehistoric features (Margetts in prep).

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 A gradual intensification of Wealden woodland clearance is likely for the Neolithic period, however, it is considered that such activity would still have been limited and localised in scale. The heavy clays of the region would have not been conducive to early farming and such activity may have been largely restricted to the more tractable soils on the Wealds edge (*i.e.* the Greensand, Downland and Coastal Plain). Exploitation of the Weald may have been undertaken on a largely seasonal basis and

may perhaps have included hunting. As in the Mesolithic the region's rivers may have provided highways into the interior from the coast.

- 2.4.2 The fieldwork at Wickhurst Green produced some residual sherds of possible Peterborough ware (Middle Neolithic c. 3500-2500 cal BC) within an early post-medieval pit and a light 'background scatter' of potential Neolithic flintwork (Margetts in prep). In addition a single chance find of a poorly-provenanced Neolithic plano-convex flint knife has been recorded to the south of the site. These finds indicate some 'low level' activity in the vicinity of the site.

2.5 Bronze Age

- 2.5.1 Again evidence of Bronze Age occupation in the Weald is limited in nature, although this is perhaps due to a general lack of fieldwork, for settlement sites have been encountered (for example the 'North West Zone' of Gatwick Airport (Wells *et al* 2005) and even monuments such as barrows are known to exist.

- 2.5.2 The recent excavations on the western side of the A24 produced possible evidence for Bronze Age activity in the form of two sherds of possible Middle Bronze Age coarse flint-tempered ware, recovered from the fills of a pit, as well as residual Late Bronze Age pottery sherds from deposits of later prehistoric date (Margetts in prep). In addition a curated copper alloy axe head was recovered from a pit of medieval date.

2.6 Iron Age

- 2.6.1 Recently discovered settlement sites close to watercourses such as at the large-scale excavations at North-East Horley (Swift 2009 and in prep) show that Iron Age, probably largely pastoral communities, existed within the Sussex Low Weald. Such sites, when added to examples from the Wealden periphery of Kent (e.g. large-scale excavations at Brisley Farm near Ashford, Stevenson 2013) and against a wider backdrop of agricultural intensification and resource exploitation, indicate that the region was perhaps (at least in part) actually quite well utilised by this date. This is also reflected in the known exploitation of iron ore deposits, and the presence of fortified hilltop enclosures, perhaps suggesting some level of control of this industry.

- 2.6.2 Iron Age activity from the vicinity of the site is represented by the evidence for extensive occupation from the Middle to Late Iron Age, with perhaps some low or transient activity in the preceding Early Iron Age, recorded during the recent archaeological investigations immediately west of the site (Margetts *ibid*). In addition a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery was found during an archaeological evaluation at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

2.7 Romano British

- 2.7.1 While evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is generally considered to be sparse, confined mainly to the arterial network of Roman roads, way-stations and ironworking or industrial sites, the recent excavations to the west of the site revealed that the Iron Age landscape features identified on that site continued in use into the late 1st-3rd century; in addition recent excavations at Southwater (Doherty in prep.), together with known Roman tile works at Baystone Farm, a quernstone and 2nd century Rubbish pit from Hills Place, attest to growing evidence for activity in this period in the vicinity of both Horsham and the site itself.

2.8 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.8.1 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 iron-working 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.
- 2.8.2 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 10th 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).
- 2.8.3 Until recently no Saxon sites were known from the greater vicinity of the site; however a single pit of apparent Early Saxon date was identified in the recent archaeological investigations immediately west of the site as well as evidence that a long-lived medieval farmstead, identified during the same investigations, had its origins in the Late Saxon period (*pers. comm.* ASE and RPS).

2.9 Medieval

- 2.9.1 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 13th century, becoming a prosperous market town.
- 2.9.2 The rural landscape to the west of the town comprised a mainly pastoral landscape of irregular assarts (fields carved from the woodland) 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 15th 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 13th century (Hudson 1986, 166).

- 2.9.3 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).
- 2.9.4 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 15th 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 (Margetts *ibid.*).

2.10 Post-medieval

Horsham

- 2.10.1 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

- 2.10.2 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 19th 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 18th 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.

- 2.10.3 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 19th 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.
- 2.10.4 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.
- 2.10.5 Two 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 in the western part of the site; a Second World War Pillbox, subsequently recorded. 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 16th century barn and a 17th century granary at Parthings Farm. The Listed Buildings are all Grade II.
- 2.10.6 A curvilinear cropmark that was interpreted in the HER as an undated univallate enclosure was shown in the DBA (James 2007) to have once formed part of the Horsham Urban District Council sewage works.

2.11 Undated

- 2.11.1 Undated sites in the vicinity of the Site comprised a well, excavated in Sparrow Copse in 1963; a negative watching brief carried out in 1994/5; field names incorporating the element 'Castle'; a watching brief during topsoil stripping at Weston's Farm in 1995 that produced undated pottery and a stone culvert; undated pottery and flint found as part of an A-Level project and undated sandstone diggings apparently deepened to form bell-pits for the extraction of clay ironstone.

2.12 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.12.1 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).
- 2.12.2 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 no changes.

2.14 Summary of archaeological investigations

- 2.14.1 A number of phases of work were carried out on the site, which have been reported on in previous interim archaeological reports;

Initial Evaluation

- 2.14.2 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 not conclusive (Garland 2008).

Parthings Cottage

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

Field Walking Survey

- 2.14.4 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 (Stevens 2009).

Geoarchaeological assessment and watching brief

- 2.14.5 A geoarchaeological watching brief and assessment of recorded geotechnical logs was carried out during geotechnical investigations in December 2010. This investigation noted that in nearly all cases solid Weald Clay was encountered directly below topsoil and concluded that the majority of the development area has no potential whatsoever for the preservation of deeply buried Holocene or Pleistocene archaeology and associated palaeoenvironmental remains (Pope 2011).

Archaeological watching brief on the New Sports Pitch

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

Archaeological Watching Brief A24 infrastructure

- 2.14.6 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on groundworks to the west of the Phase 1 area, 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 (Hogg 2013).

Land at Windrum Close Site evaluation

- 2.14.7 15 archaeological trenches were excavated on land adjacent to Windrum Close, south of the River Arun, within which ditches and postholes pertaining to an earlier field system were recorded (Nicholls 2013). This roughly corresponds to the

alignment of the existing field boundaries and occasional findings of medieval pottery suggest that it represents the outline of smaller, defunct medieval field boundaries. Fragments of residual Roman to post-medieval ceramic building material and Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint were also recovered.

Land at Highwood, Southern Site evaluation

- 2.14.7 146 archaeological trenches were excavated south of the River Arun, to the west of the evaluation at Windrum Close. 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). Finds recovered from the overburden of the trenches included limited assemblages of flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery. (Stevens 2015).

2.14.8 Other Archaeological Works

An extensive programme of archaeological works comprising 'strip, map and sample' investigations, full excavations and watching briefs were carried out in advance of development of land at 'Wickhurst Green', to the immediate west of the A24, concurrent to much of the archaeological works carried out at the site. These works produced evidence for Mesolithic hunting camps and evidence of transient Bronze Age pastoral activity as well as evidence for land-clearance and extensive settlement in the Middle Iron Age, with a possible contraction in the Late Iron Age, followed by an intensive phase of developed pastoral exploitation in the Latest Iron Age/ Early Roman period. Field systems and associated settlement and track ways of medieval date were also recorded (Margetts *ibid.*).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The research aims (specifically relating to the area excavations) were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Site (ASE 2008 -2015):
- 3.1.2 The general aim of the investigation was to determine the character, extent, significance and particularly date of any archaeological remains and deposits.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the stratigraphic assessment, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1: Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age (10,000-1500 BC)

Period 2: Middle Iron Age (400 – 50 BC)

Period 3: Late Iron Age – Early Roman (50 BC – AD100)

Period 4: Post-medieval – Modern (AD1540 - present)

Undated

4.1.3 The archaeological remains are discussed under these date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.1.4 The earliest stratified evidence for human activity on the site derives from a single retouched bladelet of Mesolithic – Early Neolithic date recovered from a large circular hearth, however it cannot be ascertained, at present, whether this bladelet was contemporary with the hearth or whether it was a residual artefact. In addition the assemblage of clearly unstratified flint from topsoil and subsoil layers and residual flint finds from later features provides evidence for Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age activity in the environs of the site.

4.1.5 A single ditch, which could be traced across most of the south-western part of the site, was aligned with, and likely identical to, a landscape boundary ditch of Middle Iron Age date, recorded during archaeological investigations at Wickhurst Green, to the immediate west. This ditch was determined to be the earliest of a series of curvilinear boundary ditches which appeared to follow the alignment of a now silted-up watercourse.

4.1.6 Occupation in the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period is well represented, with continuity of use of the possible Middle Iron Age field system in the south-western part of the site, as well as a number of scattered ditches, pits, postholes and hearths in the south-east. In addition the remains of a cremation of likely 1st century AD date were found *ex situ* after unmonitored ground reduction had taken place in the north-western part of the site.

4.1.7 Two ditches were identified during the evaluation excavations which clearly matched the locations of field divisions depicted on the Horsham Tithe apportionment of 1844; and test trench excavation and an auger survey appeared to confirm that a series of

earthworks, identified during the 2011 site walkover within the western part of the site, were the remains of a Fulling Mill, of likely pre-19th century date.

4.1.8 The majority of the features identified on site are undated. These include a probable post-built structure in the north-east, a number of scattered hearths and associated pits and several ditches that could not be related to any of the landscape boundaries depicted on any of the available cartographic material. Unfortunately none of the charcoal from environmental soil samples recovered from the features has proven to be suitable for radiocarbon dating and therefore the most that can be stated about these features is that they are unlikely to date from the later post-medieval period onwards.

| Type | Description | Quantity |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Context sheets | Individual context sheets | 785 |
| Plan and Section sheets | A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10 and 1:20 | 97 |
| Photos | Digital images | 744 |
| Environmental sample sheets | Individual sample sheets | 19 |
| Context register | Context register sheets | 8 (+On Trench Record Forms) |
| Environmental sample register | Environmental sample register sheets | 5 |
| Photographic register | Photograph register sheets | 18 |
| Watching brief forms | Individual watching brief forms | 42 |

Table 1: LWH09 Site archive quantification table

4.2 Natural Deposits and Topography

4.2.1 Excavations revealed a stratigraphic sequence of 0.09m - 0.50m of topsoil (SG1), which generally overlay the natural substrate. The topsoil comprised mid brown friable clay-silt with occasional amounts of flint nodules and manganese inclusions. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered below the topsoil and comprised firm mottled light brown-yellow / blue-grey silt clay (SG3).

4.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence above was consistent across the majority of the site, north of the Arun. However, there were a few exceptions; subsoil layers were identified in Trenches 247 – 251 at the south-eastern corner of the site. These subsoil layers (SG4) were composed of light grey brown clay silt and measured between 0.05m – 0.23m in thickness.

4.2.4 The site lies immediately north of the River Arun and west of Boldings Brook on pastureland which slopes gently downwards from the north-west to the south and south-east, from c.40m AOD at the north-western boundary to c.31m AOD at the southern boundary formed by the Arun. The natural substrate was encountered between 31.50m AOD and 37.90m AOD following the gradual slope towards the Arun River.

4.3 Period 1: Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age

- 4.3.1 The lithic material recovered was of a broad date spanning the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age, the majority of which was retrieved from topsoil deposits or otherwise unstratified. A small quantity of flints were present in a number of ditch fills, however these features were of demonstrably Iron Age or later date and all of this material is considered to be residual.
- 4.3.2 A possible broken microlith was recovered from the fill of a circular hearth [10014] (SG21), but given the presence of residual Mesolithic material retrieved both from this site and from the adjacent archaeological investigations, this feature cannot with any confidence be assigned such an early date.

4.4 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (Fig. 3)

- 4.4.1 A northwest –southeast aligned ditch (GP2) was identified in Trenches 33, 41 and 48 and was further investigated in excavation Area 1. This ditch measured between 0.26m and 0.80m in width by 0.08m to 0.30m in depth, generally becoming more shallow and narrow to the south-east, with a typically 'V'-shaped profile. It was filled by likely waterborne pale clay silt with varying amounts of manganese and very occasional amounts of charcoal-flecking. Although no artefacts were recovered it is possible that this ditch is of Middle Iron Age date due to its similarity with nearby securely dated examples (see 4.4.2 and 4.4.3, below).
- 4.4.2 This ditch appeared to be aligned with, and is likely the continuation of a ditch recorded during the archaeological investigations at Wickhurst Green, that appeared to form the northern boundary of a landscape enclosure which has been dated on ceramic evidence to the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age (Margetts *ibid.*). While ditch GP2 was not identified in Trench 24 at the western limit of the site it is possible that there may have been an entrance into the field enclosure at this point; alternatively, as the ditch was very shallow in places, it may simply not have impacted upon the natural substrate surface in this part of the site; the Wickhurst Green enclosure ditch was similarly segmented in its surviving form.
- 4.4.3 The GP2 boundary ditch has been tentatively assigned to this period on the basis of its identification as the continuation of a ditch which formed the northern boundary of a field enclosure of Middle Iron Age date, identified during the Wickhurst Green archaeological investigations. This ditch appeared to have been the earliest of a series of curvilinear boundaries enclosing fields and farmsteads, which extended up into the modern period, and which appear to have ran parallel to the southern side of a now silted-up natural watercourse, which emptied into the Arun to the south-east.
- 4.4.4 A shallow ditch [10016]/(SG22) situated south of, and perpendicular to, ditch (GP2) was cut by the Period 3 ditch (GP3) and may have represented an internal field division within this possible Middle Iron Age landscape enclosure.

4.5 Period 3: Late Iron Age / Early Roman (Figs 4-6)

- 4.5.1 Investigations in the New Pitches area, at the north-eastern corner of the site, identified a ditch forming what appeared to be the north-eastern corner of an enclosure of Late Iron Age / early Roman date (Sharp *ibid.*). No continuation of this enclosure was identified in the Phase 1 area to the immediate south or west of this; however some of this area had been subject to ground reduction prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring and the remains of a disturbed cremation burial were recovered *ex situ* from a spoil heap approximately 100m west of the New Pitches area.
- 4.5.2 These remains, which may have been situated within the interior of this enclosure consisted of a considerable quantity of burnt human bone, likely from a single adult, as well as a quantity of burnt unidentified mammal bone, found in association with a large quantity of pottery sherds comprising the lower part of an urn of 1st century AD date. This cremation was therefore contemporary with the 1st century cemetery identified in the eastern part of the Wickhurst Green excavations and perhaps the truncated enclosure may have formed the north-eastern boundary of a contemporary cemetery.
- 4.5.3 A number of undated features, (Figs 5-6), also located in the northern part of the site, may also have been associated with this LIA/ early Roman funerary activity; a group of six postholes (GP1, Fig. 5) identified in the northeast corner of the site were clearly elements of a post-built structure, however no overall form could be determined from their arrangement. It is possible that this structure was originally more extensive and that there were other postholes which have either been truncated by later activity or simply did not impact upon the natural substrate to begin with.
- 4.5.4 Several broad, but shallow, circular hearths were identified across this part of the site, occasionally found in association with other circular pits or postholes; feature group (GP10) comprised two hearths [803] and [807] and two similarly broad but shallow pits [805] and [809] containing ash and charcoal-rich fills, situated just south of the posthole group (GP1); hearth (SG15) was located approximately 70m southeast of (GP10), near the eastern site boundary; hearth (SG45) was situated 180m west of (SG15) and hearth (SG21), which was located 180m southwest of (SG45) and was found in close proximity to three likely associated postholes (GP11).
- 4.5.5 Situated approximately 210m south of the enclosure identified in the New Pitches area was a west/northwest to east/southeast aligned ditch (GP8), (Fig. 5), recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 6. This ditch had a broad 'U'-shaped profile and measured between 0.90m and 1.50m in width by 0.40m to 0.47m in depth and was traced for a distance of 50m. In all three trenches it was filled by two silt deposits, which were clearly derivatives of the local natural substrate. A number of sherds of a single vessel of 1st / 2nd century AD date were recovered from a secondary fill [4_002] (SG38).
- 4.5.6 Ditch (GP8) did not extend into Trenches 1 – 3 to the west, nor were there any ditches recorded in its vicinity to the north or south, to which it could be related; it seems unlikely therefore that it formed part of a landscape enclosure and it may well have served as a drainage feature.

4.5.7 A northwest to southeast aligned ditch (GP3) was recorded in Trenches 46, 52 and 55 and in excavation Area 3, (Fig. 6). A single sherd of sandy coarseware of 1st / 2nd century AD date was recovered from a primary fill [10019] / (SG23) of this ditch, as were two residual flint flakes of earlier prehistoric date. This ditch was located south of, and parallel to, the Period 2 ditch (GP2) and is indicative of maintenance of this field system into the Late Iron Age/ Roman transitional period.

4.6 Period 4: Post-medieval (Fig. 7)

4.6.1 Two ditches were identified during the evaluation excavations which clearly matched the locations of field divisions depicted on the Horsham Tithe apportionment of 1844; a broadly north - south aligned ditch (GP6) identified in Trenches 9 and 75, and a northwest – southeast running ditch (GP5) identified in Trench 53.

4.6.2 A series of earthworks identified during the 2011 site walkover, within a small wooded valley in the western part of the site, were identified as the possible remains of a Fulling Mill, of likely pre-19th century date, (Fig. 8), the former presence of which was suggested by a single field name reference (Fulling Mill Field) on the Horsham Tithe map of 1844, referring to the field immediately west of the site and the site itself.

4.6.3 Fulling mills were a necessary part of the medieval and early post-medieval broadcloth industry (fine woollen cloth). Essentially, the woven cloth was beaten with large water-powered hammers in a tank or vat containing fuller's earth (an absorbent clay found within the Weald) to clean it before it could be sent on for dyeing and finishing. The water power was provided by a pond serving a water-wheel set within an earthen bank or dam (locally called a pond bay) thrown across a narrow valley. The mill structure and ancillary working areas were usually located on the downstream side of the dam.

4.6.4 An evaluation trench was excavated across the northern end of this earthwork, encompassing a northwest – southeast oriented linear depression, which was interpreted as the former spring-fed pond providing the water supply for the mill. The trench revealed a deep silt clay deposit which was suggestive of infill of a possible former watercourse.

4.6.5 A subsequent auger survey, consisting of thirteen cores through three transects across the linear depression revealed that the deposits identified in the trench were within a shallow channel which later became a pond feature after it had become silted up (see section 5.6 below & Appendix 2). The results of the auger survey would appear to confirm, therefore, the identification of the earthworks with the former pond and banks of the Fulling Mill.

4.6.6 Two investigative trenches were dug across the pond channel to the northwest of the evaluation trench and watching briefs were carried out on topsoil removal and foundation excavations both in the pond and to its immediate east; the investigative trenches established the presence and extent of the pond channel however no other features or structural elements were identified in the trenches or the watching brief areas and no dating evidence was retrieved.

4.6.7 A watching brief was undertaken on the removal of topsoil and debris in the pond area to the south of the evaluation trench; this revealed a stratigraphy of 0.30m of

topsoil and silt over the same yellow/ blue alluvial silt clay identified in the evaluation and auger survey.

- 4.6.8 In addition a large number of land drains were identified across the site, although where their function was immediately apparent they were not assigned context numbers and were not otherwise recorded.

4.7 Undated (Fig. 9)

- 4.7.1 A number of linear features, and pits, identified during all phases of on-site archaeological investigation fall into this category. These features were all cut through the natural substrate and produced no artefactual material and could not be stratigraphically related to each other, although some could be grouped together typologically.
- 4.7.2 Two oval pits (SG42) and (SG43) were identified in Trench 6, just south of the Period 3 ditch (GP8). Both were north to south orientated and filled with soft silt clays containing small amounts of charcoal.
- 4.7.3 A number of linear features were recorded across the site, which produced no diagnostic artefactual material and which could not be related to any of the field systems depicted in the available cartographical material; A shallow northwest to southeast aligned possible drainage gully (SG39) identified in Trench 4, a northeast to southwest aligned ditch filled with water borne silts (GP7) in Trenches 20 and 76, the terminus of a broad east to west aligned ditch (GP9) in Trench 56/ Area 3, the probable truncated remains of two parallel gullies or furrows (GP12) in Trench 51/ Area 4 and a broadly northwest to southeast aligned ditch with a pronounced 'V'-shaped profile (GP13), identified in Trench 53.
- 4.7.4 A large (4.50m wide) hollow feature (SG56) was identified in Trench 50 as a possible north to south aligned ditch or watercourse, however it did not appear in any of the trenches to the north and may have been a large pit or perhaps a silted-up pond.
- 4.7.5 A single oval pit (SG31) did cut the upper edge of the Period 3 ditch (GP3), but aside from being of early Roman date or later nothing else can be said in regard to its date or function.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.1.1 Introduction

Of the 42 pieces of flint to be assessed, five were natural, unworked pieces and have been discarded. This phase of work produced 37 pieces of struck flint weighing 479g and 33 fragments (508g) of unworked burnt flint. The pieces of struck flint artefacts were recovered through hand-collection and from two sample residues. They are presented by category type in Table 2. In total, 62% (n=23) of the total assemblage of struck flint came from topsoil and subsoil deposits, with only nine artefacts deriving from archaeological features. Overall, no concentrations were noted. No chronologically diagnostic implement were present, but based on technological and morphological grounds some pieces suggest activity focussing on the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic). The remaining pieces may be later in date. The material is likely to be residual, contained within the fills of later archaeological features, or reworked within soil horizons.

| Category | Flakes | Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets | Irregular waste | Cores | Retouched forms | Total |
|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| No | 18 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 37 |

Table 2: the flintwork

5.1.2 Methodology

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.

5.1.3 Condition and raw material

The condition of the flints is varied. Evidence of edge abrasion which is expected in topsoil and subsoil deposits was surprisingly uncommon. In fact, a large quantity of flints displays moderate or only slight edge damage. This indicates that the flints have experience negligible post-depositional disturbance. Nonetheless, 30 pieces were recorded as broken. In total seven pieces were re-corticated, displaying either partial light bluish or white discolouration or being entirely re-corticated milky blue. The raw material used for the production of the struck flint is principally light to dark grey (almost black) with occasional light brown and reddish brown pieces. Where present the outer surface is stained. It is mainly weathered and thin (1mm or less). Although chalky inclusions were present, 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.

5.1.4 The flint assemblage

The assemblage consists almost exclusively of unmodified pieces. It comprises 18 flakes, nine blades / blade-like flakes / bladelets, a piece of irregular waste, two cores and seven retouched tools. The bladelets, blades and flakes with blade scar removals on the dorsal face reflect a blade-based core reducing industry. This suggests presence during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. It is supported by the presence of a bipolar blade core (unstratified from the access road) and a blade (core from context [1001]). The retouched bladelet from context [10014] could represent a microlith - possibly a rod. But the modified artefact is too fragmented to be confidently classified.

- 5.1.5 It is difficult to date with confidence the remaining pieces of flint débitage and modified pieces. The latter consist of a pecker, an end scraper, a notched piece, two retouched blades and a retouched flake. The scraper is made on a core face/edge rejuvenation flake. It displays very fine retouches. None of the tools are chronologically diagnostic, but based on morphological and technological traits the implements together with remaining pieces of flint débitage are likely to pre-date the mid Bronze Age.

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 The phases of work under assessment produced 71 sherds of pottery, weighing 352g. The majority of this total (52 sherds, weighing 284) comes from a single vessel associated with cremated bone which was not found *in situ* but recovered from a spoil heap; nevertheless it is likely that this represents a disturbed Late Iron Age/early Roman cremation burial. The sherds are all from the base/lower wall area of a jar in a grog-tempered ware with leached calcareous inclusions, similar to fabric GROG2 noted in the Wickhurst Green excavations immediately to the west of the current site (Doherty in prep). In that area, grog-tempered cremation vessels, including examples in fabric GROG2, were all assigned to the 1st century AD. The current vessel could theoretically be slightly earlier – the earliest grog-tempered cremation vessels from the South-East, found at Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick 1997) have been dated to c.90-50BC; however, there is little evidence that cremation burial was practiced this early in the Weald and it is more likely that this vessel is contemporary with those from the Wickhurst Green cremation cemetery.

- 5.2.2 Individual Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered bodysherds were noted in contexts [1705] and [10053]. These were comparable to fabric GROG1 from Wickhurst Green, where it was very common in contexts dating to the 1st century AD but appeared to have been largely replaced by Roman sandy fabrics towards the turn of the 2nd century (ibid).

- 5.2.3 A small group of fragments (15 sherds, weighing 49g) were found in context [4/002]. These were all sherds from the lower wall of a single vessel (with a recognisably Roman base form) in a coarseware sandy fabric similar to SAND1 from the previous excavations (ibid). Single bodysherds in comparable fabrics were also noted in contexts [1707] and [10019]. In the previous excavations, fabric SAND1 was thought to be possibly from the Arun Valley industry, which was at its height in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (although there were also some hints that pottery may have been being produced closer to the site, including a kiln bar and a single waster sherd). In the adjacent area it was found in very small proportions from the beginning of the Roman

period and became the dominant fabric type over the course of the late 1st/earlier 2nd century AD. In that excavation area there was clear ceramic evidence for a hiatus in activity in the mid Roman period (c.AD130-250); however the pottery from the current assemblage is not diagnostic enough to determine whether this is also the case in the wider landscape of the current assessment area.

5.3 The Cremated Bone by Dr Paola Ponce

5.3.1 Introduction

Burnt bone was recovered associated with a single vessel which was not found *in situ* but recovered from the spoil heap and assessed to represent a disturbed Late Iron Age/early Roman cremation burial (see The Pottery by Anna Doherty).

The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. All recognisable finds were removed during the processing stage and the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

5.3.2 Results

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

The total weight of all cremated human bone was 34.7 grams. In addition to this, another 5.05 grams were identified as animal bone and another 0.40 grams belonged to a few fragments of the cremation pot that was found among the cremated material. The combination of all the material represented yielded 40.1 grams.

The division of fragments according to size revealed that the 5-8mm corresponded to the less representative material (1.7%) of the total cremated material recovered followed by the 0-4mm (7.7%) and lastly the 9-20mm that corresponded to the 90.4%.

As is probably to be expected, the only diagnostic fragments that allowed for identification of bone areas came from the largest fragment sizes. One of these, measured 28.1mm thus being the largest fragment of cremated human bone found in the assemblage. Within this group it was possible to identify a number of bone areas from the axial, upper limb and lower limbs.

The table below summarises the results of the analysis and fragment size totals include both the identifiable and unidentifiable material.

| Fragment Size (mm) | Weight (grams) | Age | Sex | S | A | U | L |
|--------------------|----------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 2.70 (7.7%) | ? | ? | x | x | x | x |
| 5-8 | 0.60 (1.7%) | ?A | ? | x | x | x | x |
| 9-20 | 31.4 (90.4%) | A | ? | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Total | 34.7 (100.0%) | | | | | | |

Table 3 Summary results of cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb, A = adult)

Demographic data

Due to the high degree of fragmentation, as well as the quantity of bone recovered, there were no fragments enabling age at death to be confidently established. However, fragment size alone would suggest that the cremation deposit contained the remains of an adult individual. As no repeated elements were identified, it would appear that the cremation deposit contained the remains of a single individual along with those of animal bone.

With regards of sex, unfortunately no dimorphic diagnostic fragments were identified making the sex assessment impossible to be carried out.

Pathological data

Due to the nature of the cremated bone (incomplete, fragmentary skeletal material) it was impossible to note any evidence of pathology.

Bone colour

With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 98% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c. 600° C) which suggests a cremation process highly efficient. Only two non-identifiable fragments from the 0.4mm fragment size presented a combination of white with hues of blue and grey (incompletely oxidised, up to c. 600° C).

5.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.4.1 Amongst the cremated human bone from the unstratified cremation were approximately 20 cremated animal bone fragments. These fragments have been identified as long-bone and ribs from a medium-sized mammal though no further identification was possible. There is no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology on the bone.

5.5 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

5.5.1 Introduction

Thirteen bulk soil samples have been taken during the investigations at Land West of Horsham to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Sampled features included ditches, post-holes, hearths, a pit and a gully. No dating information was available for the sampled deposits. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, fuel selection and use at the site.

5.5.2 Methodology

All samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 4). 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 (or 100ml subsamples of the largest ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 5). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Charcoal fragments recovered from the flots and the heavy residues 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). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 4.

5.5.4 Results

Flots varied in size and matrix composition, but most of them contained some degree of uncharred vegetative material, such as rootlets, twigs and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), which are indicative of low level disturbance and are likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. No charred crop remains were recovered. Charred remains of wild plants occurred occasionally and included seeds of the daisy family (Asteraceae), grass (Poaceae) stem fragments, some with culm nodes attached, and indeterminate tubers. In addition, small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshells were recorded from ditch [53/003] and hearth [10013].

Identification work was also carried out on charcoal fragments from suitable features. The only identified taxon was oak (*Quercus* sp.). Fragments generally

displayed a poor state of preservation, with signs of sediment encrustation, which are likely due to fluctuations in ground water levels.

Finds from the heavy residue include flint, pottery, burnt clay and industrial debris.

5.5.7 Discussion

The bulk soil samples from Land West of Horsham contained little amounts of charred plant remains and as such they are not useful for a discussion on diet, agrarian economy and vegetation environment at the site. The results of the charcoal analysis suggests that oak was widely available in the landscape around the site. Oak is known to make a good fuel wood and it can also be used for timber (Taylor 1981) and it is possible that this wood taxon was specifically targeted because of these characteristics.

Table 4 Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: cf =compares with; indet =indeterminate)

| Sample Number | Context | Parent Context | Context / deposit type | Sample Volume litres | Sub-Sample Volume litres | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal <4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal ID | Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) | Weight (g) | Other (eg ind, pot, cbm) |
|---------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 4/005 | 4/006 | Gully | 20 | 20 | * | <2 | ** | <2 | | | | |
| 2 | 4/003 | 4/004 | Ditch | 40 | 40 | ** | <2 | *** | 2 | | | | Flint */<2g - Pottery */ 2g |
| 3 | 6/005 | 6_006 | Pit | 20 | 20 | ** | <2 | ** | <2 | | | | |
| 10 | 17/004 | 17/003 | Hearth | 40 | 40 | **** | 86 | *** | 8 | <i>Quercus</i> sp.10, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. (distorted) 2., Indet. 1 | | | |
| 11 | 53/004 | 53/003 | Ditch | 40 | 40 | ** | 8 | *** | 4 | | * | <2 <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Flint */<2g |
| 100 | 1104 | 1103 | Post hole | 10 | 10 | * | <2 | | | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. (distorted)1 | | | |
| 101 | 1106 | 1105 | Post hole | 10 | 10 | ** | <2 | | | | | | Burnt clay */6g |
| 102 | 1108 | 1107 | Post hole | 10 | 10 | * | <2 | | | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | | | |
| 103 | 1110 | 1109 | Post hole | 10 | 10 | * | <2 | | | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | | | Ind. debris */<2g |
| 104 | 1114 | 1113 | Post hole | 10 | 10 | * | <2 | | | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | | | |
| 105 | 1503 | 1504 | Fire pit / hearth | 40 | 40 | *** | 44 | | | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. (knot) 1 | | | Burnt clay **/66g - Pot */<2g |

| Sample Number | Context | Parent Context | Context / deposit type | Sample Volume litres | Sub-Sample Volume litres | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal <4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal ID | Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) | Weight (g) | Other (eg ind, pot, cbm) |
|---------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 201 | 10014 | 10013 | Hearth | 120 | 40 | *** | 76 | *** | 36 | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, Indet/knot 1 | * | <2 <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Burnt clay **/72g - Pot */4g |
| 202 | 10025 | 10024 | Ditch | 40 | 40 | * | <2 | ** | <2 | | | | |

Table 5 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

| Sample Number | Context | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | Seeds uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | 4/005 | <0.5 | 10 | 10 | 70 | 10 | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 2 | 4/003 | 0.7 | 35 | 35 | 90 | 10 | * <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 6/005 | 3.8 | 75 | 75 | 80 | 10 | | | | * | | | | | | |
| 10 | 17/004 | 26 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 10 | * <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | | | **** | * | Asteraceae | + | ** | Indet. Tubers, Poaceae stem fragments and culm nodes | + / ++ |

| Sample Number | Context | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Sediment % | | Seeds uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Weed seeds charred | Identifications | Preservation | Other botanical charred | Identifications | Preservation |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11 | 53/004 | 25 | 250 | 100 | 50 | 20 | * <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | ** | *** | *** | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 1104 | 215 | 800 | 100 | 30 | 20 | | *** | *** | **** | | | | | | | |
| 101 | 1106 | 120 | 550 | 100 | 20 | 30 | | *** | *** | **** | | | | | | | |
| 102 | 1108 | 144 | 750 | 100 | 20 | 10 | ** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | *** | **** | **** | | | | | | | |
| 103 | 1110 | 110 | 600 | 100 | 20 | 30 | * <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | ** | *** | **** | | | | | | | |
| 104 | 1114 | 28 | 125 | 100 | 30 | 30 | ** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | ** | *** | **** | | | | * | Poaceae stem fragment | | + |
| 105 | 1503 | 350 | 1700 | 100 | 30 | 20 | | *** | **** | **** | | | | | | | |
| 201 | 10014 | 43 | 450 | 100 | 40 | 30 | | | | *** | | | | | | | |
| 202 | 10025 | 6.3 | 75 | 75 | 60 | 30 | * <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> | | | * | | | | | | | |

5.6 Fulling Mill Auger Survey by Kris Krawiec

- 5.6.1 During the evaluation trenching a deep silt clay deposit was encountered which was thought to infill a possible former stream. The area around the trench was a topographic low point at the site and appears on the Horsham Tithes apportionment of 1844 as Fulling Mill Copse. The Trench confirmed the presence of a silt which has visible plant macro remains. Due to the depth of these deposits, which were not bottomed within the trench, a hand auger survey with provision for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental samples with a Russian Auger was suggested.
- 5.6.2 A total of 13 cores were in three transects were undertaken across the area, avoiding the backfilled trench. The auger survey identified three units infilling this area. The underlying weald clay was encountered at relatively shallow depths to the south of the trench (cores 1-4) at 1.0m below ground level. This was then overlain by a smooth blue grey silt clay with visible plant/reed remains and in places woody fragments. This then trended into mottled orange grey silt with occasional clay which became drier and more mixed towards the top of the profile. In places this upper oxidised deposit contained what appeared to be fragments of brick or tile.
- 5.6.3 Despite encountering the water table at c.1.20m the sediment itself was extremely dry and compacted with only the lower blue grey silts demonstrating a high moisture content. This made recovery using the Russian auger extremely difficult and only one location was sufficiently soft enough to allow sample recovery (Core 8). This recovered material to a depth of 1.40m below ground level (32.34m OD). The deepest core was core 11 at 2.40m BGL (31.19m OD).
- 5.6.4 The feature itself may be a shallow channel which later became a pond feature after it had become silted up. The lower deposit indicates a relatively low energy depositional environment and perhaps only had real flow during the winter months with increased surface runoff draining into it. The upper deposit is oxidised throughout indicating the area has dried out allowing the sediment to crack introducing oxygen which has reacted with the iron content of the soil. This means the upper material will probably be devoid of palaeoenvironmental remains but the lower silts have been kept reasonably wet being below the water table. It is likely that microfossil remains will be present within this sediment although dating this material may be difficult due to the low organic content.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 *OR1: The general aim of the investigation was to determine the character, extent, significance and particularly date of any archaeological remains and deposits.*
- 6.1.2 The on-site archaeological investigations have partially succeeded in characterising the character, extent, date and significance of the archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 In terms of character, the archaeological features identified on site are the result both of agricultural activity, including a potentially long-lived sequence of field enclosures, and of funerary activity. This evidence is mirrored at the adjacent site at Wickhurst Green to the west.
- 6.1.4 In terms of extent, archaeological features were distributed across the site, but two areas of significance were noted; a possibly long-lived field system was centred on the southwestern part of the site, on the lower slopes of Highwood Hill, while an *ex situ* cremation, rectangular enclosure remains and hearth/ fire-pit clusters were located in the north.
- 6.1.6 Given the limited amount of dating evidence recovered from the on-site investigations, and the unsuitability of the recovered environmental samples for C14 dating, only a broad and tentative chronology can be established for the archaeological activity identified. A possible Middle Iron Age phase of land enclosure preceded a subsequent phase of Late Iron Age/ Early-Roman agricultural, settlement and funerary activity. Although direct evidence for settlement activity has left no definite evidence on site, such evidence was represented at the adjacent site at Wickhurst Green.
- 6.1.7 The field system first instated in the Iron Age in the southern part of the site appears to have been maintained and expanded over a very long period, with a series of ditches apparently following the line of this enclosure up to into the modern period.
- 6.1.8 No direct evidence of Saxon or medieval activity was identified. However; it should be borne in mind that the majority of the recorded archaeological features are undated and that evidence for continuous Late Saxon to post-medieval settlement and agricultural exploitation was identified to the west at Wickhurst Green and the field system at Windrum Close to the southeast is of likely High medieval origin.
- 6.1.9 As stated above, some of the post-medieval field divisions appear to follow the alignments of much earlier boundaries, potentially suggesting largely uninterrupted agricultural exploitation of the local landscape from at least the Middle Iron Age up into the recent past.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence by Garrett Sheehan

Period 1

Excavations on the adjacent site at Wickhurst Green identified two possible Mesolithic hunting camps as well as an assemblage of residual lithic material of Mesolithic – Neolithic date recovered from later features and deposits across the site (Margetts *ibid.*). While it is unlikely that any of the features identified during investigations on the site are likely to be of such an early date, the presence of residual early prehistoric material from a number of features, as well as the possible presence of Later Mesolithic hunting camps to the west of the site, indicates that the local environment was exploited as a source of timber and food during these periods.

Period 2

The evidence for Middle Iron Age activity is based solely on the identification of a ditch with a boundary identified at the adjacent Wickhurst Green site and it is therefore not considered that the datasets from the site, taken in isolation, can contribute anything of significance to our understanding of this period. However; taken in conjunction with the evidence from the Wickhurst Green investigations the site can be said to be of local-regional significance and adds to growing amount of evidence for earlier Iron Age activity in this part of the Weald; Recent archaeological investigations at Horley (Swift *ibid.*), approximately 17km to the northeast, and Billingshurst (Nicholls 2015), 9km to the southwest of the Site, have identified features of agricultural and likely domestic nature of Middle Iron Age date.

Period 3

The Late Iron Age/ early Roman activity identified on the Site should, again, be considered as a whole with the evidence from Wickhurst Green; the disturbed 1st century cremation is clearly an outlier of the cemetery recorded at that site and it is suggested that it was associated with the likely contemporary enclosure recorded in the New Pitches area to the immediate north of the site. While formal cemeteries of this type are rare in the Weald, possible cremation burials associated with early Roman enclosures were also recorded nearby at Southwater (Doherty 2013) and Billingshurst (Nicholls *ibid.*), Late Iron Age cremations urns were also found to the south of Horley near the boundary with Gatwick Airport (HER 867).

Analysis of the charcoal from samples recovered from the fills of the GP1 posthole structure and the circular fire pits, from the northern part of the Site, did not produce any material suitable for C14 dating; it did however identify Oak as the only wood from these features. This suggests that this taxon was selected both as fuel for the fire pits and perhaps as timber for the structure, if the charcoal-rich fill of these postholes represents the remains of posts burnt *in situ*.

While undated, the proximity of the posthole structure and the fire pits to the 1st century enclosure excavated in the New Pitches area and the disturbed cremation may indicate that they were related to LIA/ early Roman funerary

practices; with the fire-pits possibly functioning as pyres and the postholes representing the remains of a mortuary shrine or other funerary-related structure. However in the absence of artefactual or environmental dating evidence this can only remain supposition.

This funerary activity and the evidence for 1st/ 2nd century rural settlement and agricultural activity from the site and Wickhurst Green may be added to an ever increasing amount of evidence for Late Iron Age/early Roman activity in the Weald. The South-East Research Framework document discusses the relative absence of sites of this date in the Weald and whether this suggests that the Weald was a real barrier to trade and occupation in this period or whether the absence of evidence reflected the comparative lack of modern development as compared to other areas (SERF 2007).

Development-led archaeological investigations in the area in the intervening years appear to confirm the latter suggestion, as evidenced by the Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity recorded in the above examples and at numerous other Wealden sites including the ongoing investigations in the environs of Billingshurst (Nicholls *ibid.*) and Horley (Swift *ibid.*) and in the eastern Weald at Hailsham (Sheehan 2016). The site is of local/regional significance as it, and the above cited excavations, adds to the evidence that the region was more densely settled than previously believed in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period.

6.2.3 *Period 4*

The results of the auger survey, evaluation excavation and watching brief carried out in Fulling Mill Copse, in the western part of the site, confirmed that the earthworks identified during the 2011 site walkover, within the western part of the site, are the remains of the Fulling Mill, referred to on the Horsham Tithe map.

Only one Fulling Mill has been excavated in the region, a re-used iron forge at Ardingly (Bedwin 1976). The landscape context of the Ardingly mill is similar to that at Fullingmill Copse: a narrow, wooded stream valley crossed by an earthen causeway containing a breach at one end, with a grassy former pond upstream and a flat, reedy marsh downstream. While no dateable environmental or artefactual material was recovered from the mill on site the fulling mill at Ardingly has been dated from documentary sources and through artefactual analysis from the 1710s to c.1750, and a similar date may reasonably assigned to this example.

Most known Fulling Mills were later re-used as corn mills or for industrial uses such as ironworking, so undisturbed sites are rare and as only one has been excavated in the region the Fulling Mill here could be deemed to be of regional significance.

6.2.4 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hegarat

Characterisation of the flint assemblage is hampered by the absence of diagnostic implements. But it is consistent with the assemblages recovered during the other phases of work at the site. It provides evidence for prehistoric presence, and based on technological and morphological

grounds a broad date spanning the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age can be attributed to the assemblage. Later artefacts may also be present. The flintwork provides evidence for flint knapping and tool using activity. However, no well-stratified groups were identified. The assemblage is small (37 pieces), and the material was thinly spread over the site. No further work is proposed for the assemblage. In the event of publication, information on the above material alongside information on the material recovered from the other phases of work could be used in the main text.

6.2.5 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery is a small undiagnostic assemblage which is unlikely to add to the huge ceramic dataset from an adjacent area of excavation (Doherty in prep). It has very limited significance and no potential for further work. The above report may be summarised as required in the main stratigraphic text but it will not be necessary to include a standalone specialist report on the pottery in any future publication.

6.2.6 The Cremated Bone by Paola Ponce

The results obtained in this initial assessment support the idea that during the later Iron Age/Romano-British period many cremations contained cremated animal bone which appears to be uncommon during early periods (McKinley and Roberts 1993). It is not thought that further examination of the material will result in more accurate age or sex estimates therefore, the cremated bone has no potential for further study.

6.2.7 Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

All the charcoal fragments were identified as oak and it was not possible to identify twig or sapwood. Considering that oaks can live for a long time, this material is not suitable for C14 dating. Despite the paucity of information provided by these samples, there is potential for other deposits in the vicinity to also preserve plant remains and charcoal. Therefore, any future fieldwork activity at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

6.2.8 Fulling Mill Auger Survey by Kristina Krawiec

The upper material from the Fulling Mill pond will likely be devoid of palaeoenvironmental remains but the lower silts have been kept reasonably wet being below the water table. Although it is likely that microfossil remains will be present within this sediment, dating this material may be difficult due to the low organic content and given this, no further work is suggested

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) posed as questions below.
- 7.1.2 RRA 1 It is now apparent that the former characterisation of the Weald as a heavily-wooded barrier to trade and occupation and the assumption of only light settlement and agricultural exploitation in this region in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods is erroneous; the results of archaeological investigations at this site should be considered, alongside the recent and ongoing excavations at other sites, such as Horley, Gatwick, Billingshurst and Southwater, in order bring our understanding of the archaeological potential for this period in the Weald up to date.
- 7.1.3 RRA 2 What can be deduced from the distribution of these sites and their proximity to natural resources about the nature of settlement, agricultural and industrial activity in the region during this period?
- 7.1.4 RRA 3 To fully investigate the Late Iron Age /early Roman cremation encountered at the site, its relationship to the adjacent site at Wickhurst Green and to contemporary examples of funerary activity in the wider region.
- 7.1.5 RRA 4 Can the data from the fulling mill add to our knowledge of cloth production in the region in the earlier post-medieval period?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

It is suggested that the results of the excavation should either be published as a short article in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* or, if publication timescales allow, as part of the ASE monograph currently in preparation (*Margetts, A. in prep. Excavations at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath (Title TBC), Spoilheap Monograph series*).

The prepared publication text will include supporting specialist information, figures, and photographs as necessary and will place the site in the wider context of the Broadbridge Heath archaeological landscape. The text will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.

The following significant results of the investigations will be presented:

- The possible occupation of the site in the Middle Iron Age and its relation to the evidence at the adjacent Wickhurst Green site.
- The evidence for funerary activity on the site as represented by the disturbed 1st century AD cremation and its association with an adjacent contemporary enclosure and other undated but possibly associated features.
- The agricultural exploitation of the site in the early Romano-British period.
- The evidence for cloth-production on the site as represented by the earthworks at Fullingmill Copse.

The following key subjects will be considered as part of the broader discussion:

Middle Iron Age –

- The evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement and land division

Late Iron Age/ early Roman –

- The cremation burial and associated activity
- Regional patterns for funerary-related activity
- The pattern and function of the field systems
- Regional patterns for settlement and agricultural land use

Post-medieval –

- The Fulling Mill and its relation to known cloth production sites in the region and to the documentary sources

7.3 Publication project: task sequence

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method statement

As the current grouping structure for the post-excavation assessment stage is provisional, the groups and land use model will be checked and prepared.

After completion of the documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.2 Flint

No further work is proposed for the assemblage. In the event of publication, information on the above material alongside information on the material recovered from the other phases of work could be used in the main text.

7.3.4 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

No further work is proposed for the assemblage. In the event of publication, information on the above material alongside information on the material recovered from the other phases of work could be used in the main text.

7.3.4 Cremated Bone

No further work is proposed for the assemblage. In the event of publication, information on the above material alongside information on the material recovered from the other phases of work could be used in the main text.

7.3.5 Animal Bone

No further work is proposed for the assemblage. In the event of publication, information on the above material alongside information on the material recovered from the other phases of work could be used in the main text.

7.3.6 Environmental Samples

No further work is recommended for charred plant macrofossils or wood charcoal assemblages arising from these samples

| Stratigraphic Tasks | |
|---|---------------|
| Check the subgroup and group structure and alter if required | 1 day |
| Define land uses and complete the land use register | 2 day |
| Produce land use and period driven site narrative | 1 days |
| Examine the site in the regional context of West Sussex and research sites of a similar type and date | 1 days |
| Prepare and collate illustrations, and brief illustrators | 1 day |
| Compile 1st draft of publication text with reference to the revised research aims and submit for review and editing | 2 days |
| Subtotal | 8 days |
| Illustration | |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Publication figures | 1 day |
| Subtotal | 1 day |
| Production | |
| Review and editing of the period-driven narrative | 0.5 day |
| Project Management | 0.5 day |
| Incorporation of comments and proof checking | 1 day |
| Contribution of production costs to overall monograph/SAC journal page fees | fee |
| Subtotal | 2 days |

Table 6: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive, will be deposited with The Horsham Museum.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Register

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|---------|-------|---------|--|--------|
| 501 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 501 |
| 502 | Layer | 1a | Subsoil | 502 |
| 503 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 503 |
| 601 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 601 |
| 602 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 602 |
| 701 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 701 |
| 702 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 702 |
| 801 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 801 |
| 802 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 802 |
| 803 | Cut | 1a | Hearth | 803 |
| 804 | Fill | 1a | Hearth fill | 803 |
| 805 | Cut | 1a | Pit | 805 |
| 806 | Fill | 1a | Pit fill | 805 |
| 807 | Cut | 1a | Hearth | 807 |
| 808 | Fill | 1a | Hearth fill | 807 |
| 809 | Cut | 1a | Pit | 809 |
| 810 | Fill | 1a | Pit fill | 809 |
| 901 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 901 |
| 902 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 902 |
| 1001 | Layer | geotech | Topsoil | 1001 |
| 1002 | Layer | geotech | Made ground- mottled blue/ orange redeposited clay | 1002 |
| 1003 | Layer | geotech | Made ground-blue grey contaminated clay | 1003 |
| 1004 | Layer | geotech | Natural | 1004 |
| 1101 | Layer | 1a | Topsoil | 1101 |
| 1102 | Layer | 1a | Natural | 1102 |
| 1103 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1103 |
| 1104 | Fill | 1a | Posthole fill | 1103 |
| 1105 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1105 |
| 1106 | Fill | 1a | Posthole fill | 1105 |
| 1107 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1107 |
| 1108 | Fill | 1a | Posthole fill | 1107 |
| 1109 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1109 |
| 1110 | Fill | 1a | Posthole fill | 1109 |
| 1111 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1111 |
| 1112 | Fill | 1a | Posthole packing fill | 1111 |
| 1113 | Cut | 1a | Posthole | 1113 |
| 1114 | Fill | 1a | Posthole fill | 1113 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1201 | Layer | 1b | Topsoil | 1201 |
| 1202 | Layer | 1b | Natural | 1202 |
| 1301 | Layer | river ramp | Topsoil | 1301 |
| 1302 | Layer | river ramp | Natural | 1302 |
| 1401 | Layer | acoustic fence | Topsoil | 1401 |
| 1402 | Layer | acoustic fence | Natural | 1402 |
| 1501 | Layer | 1e | Topsoil | 1501 |
| 1502 | Layer | 1e | Natural | 1502 |
| 1503 | Fill | 1e | Fire pit fill | 1504 |
| 1504 | Cut | 1e | Fire pit/ burnt scoop | 1504 |
| 1600 | Layer | 1b | Topsoil | 1600 |
| 1601 | Layer | 1b | Natural | 1601 |
| 1701 | Layer | pitches | Topsoil | 1701 |
| 1702 | Layer | pitches | Subsoil | 1702 |
| 1703 | Layer | pitches | Natural | 1703 |
| 1704 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1704 |
| 1705 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1704 |
| 1706 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1706 |
| 1707 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1706 |
| 1708 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1708 |
| 1709 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1708 |
| 1710 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1710 |
| 1711 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1710 |
| 1712 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1712 |
| 1713 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1712 |
| 1714 | Cut | pitches | Ditch | 1714 |
| 1715 | Fill | pitches | Ditch fill | 1714 |
| 2000 | Layer | phase 2 | Topsoil | 2000 |
| 2001 | Layer | phase 2 | Mixed deposit | 2001 |
| 2002 | Layer | phase 2 | Natural | 2002 |
| 10000 | Layer | SW | Topsoil | 10000 |
| 10001 | Layer | SW | Natural | 10001 |
| 10002 | Cut | SW1 | Ditch | 10002 |
| 10003 | Fill | SW1 | Ditch fill | 10002 |
| 10004 | Cut | SW1 | Ditch | 10004 |
| 10005 | Fill | SW1 | Ditch fill | 10004 |
| 10006 | Cut | SW1 | Ditch terminus | 10006 |
| 10007 | Fill | SW1 | Ditch terminus fill | 10006 |
| 10008 | Cut | SW1 | Ditch | 10008 |
| 10009 | Fill | SW1 | Ditch fill | 10008 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 10010 | Cut | SW? | Ditch | 10010 |
| 10011 | Fill | SW? | Secondary ditch fill | 10010 |
| 10012 | Fill | SW? | Primary ditch fill | 10010 |
| 10013 | Cut | SW2 | Hearth | 10013 |
| 10014 | Fill | SW2 | Hearth lining | 10013 |
| 10015 | Fill | SW2 | Hearth fill | 10013 |
| 10016 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10016 |
| 10017 | Fill | SW3 | Ditch fill | 10016 |
| 10018 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10018 |
| 10019 | Fill | SW3 | Primary ditch fill | 10018 |
| 10020 | Fill | SW3 | Secondary ditch fill | 10018 |
| 10021 | Fill | SW3 | Tertiary ditch fill | 10018 |
| 10022 | Fill | SW? | Ditch fill | 10023 |
| 10023 | Cut | SW? | Ditch | 10023 |
| 10024 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10024 |
| 10025 | Fill | SW3 | Ditch fill | 10024 |
| 10026 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10026 |
| 10027 | Fill | SW3 | Primary ditch fill | 10026 |
| 10028 | Fill | SW3 | Secondary ditch fill | 10026 |
| 10029 | Fill | SW3 | Tertiary ditch fill | 10026 |
| 10030 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10030 |
| 10031 | Fill | SW3 | Primary ditch fill | 10030 |
| 10032 | Fill | SW3 | Secondary ditch fill | 10030 |
| 10033 | Fill | SW3 | Tertiary ditch fill | 10030 |
| 10034 | Cut | SW2 | Posthole | 10034 |
| 10035 | Fill | SW2 | Posthole fill | 10034 |
| 10036 | Cut | SW2 | Posthole | 10036 |
| 10037 | Fill | SW2 | Posthole fill | 10036 |
| 10038 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10038 |
| 10039 | Fill | SW3 | Ditch fill | 10038 |
| 10040 | Cut | SW3 | Posthole | 10040 |
| 10041 | Fill | SW3 | Posthole fill | 10040 |
| 10042 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch terminus | 10042 |
| 10043 | Fill | SW3 | Ditch terminus fill | 10042 |
| 10044 | Cut | SW3 | Ditch | 10044 |
| 10045 | Fill | SW3 | Ditch fill | 10044 |
| 10046 | Cut | SW4 | Ditch | 10046 |
| 10047 | Fill | SW4 | Ditch fill | 10046 |
| 10048 | Cut | SW3 | Posthole | 10048 |
| 10049 | Fill | SW3 | Posthole fill | 10048 |
| 10050 | Fill | SW4 | Ditch fill | 10051 |
| 10051 | Cut | SW4 | Ditch | 10051 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 10052 | Cut | SW3 | Tree throw | 10052 |
| 10053 | Fill | SW3 | Tree throw fill | 10052 |
| 1/001 | Layer | T1 | Topsoil | 1/001 |
| 1/002 | Layer | T1 | Natural | 1/002 |
| 2/001 | Layer | T2 | Topsoil | 2/001 |
| 2/002 | Layer | T2 | Natural | 2/002 |
| 3/001 | Layer | T3 | Topsoil | 3/001 |
| 3/002 | Layer | T3 | Natural | 3/002 |
| 4/001 | Layer | T4 | Topsoil | 4/001 |
| 4/002 | Fill | T4 | Secondary ditch fill | 4/004 |
| 4/003 | Fill | T4 | Primary ditch fill | 4/004 |
| 4/004 | Cut | T4 | Ditch | 4/004 |
| 4/005 | Fill | T4 | Gully fill | 4/006 |
| 4/006 | Cut | T4 | Gully | 4/006 |
| 4/007 | Layer | T4 | Natural | 4/007 |
| 5/001 | Layer | T5 | Topsoil | 5/001 |
| 5/002 | Fill | T5 | Secondary ditch fill | 5/004 |
| 5/003 | Fill | T5 | Primary ditch fill | 5/004 |
| 5/004 | Cut | T5 | Ditch | 5/004 |
| 5/005 | Layer | T5 | Natural | 5/005 |
| 6/001 | Layer | T6 | Topsoil | 6/001 |
| 6/002 | Fill | T6 | Secondary ditch fill | 6/004 |
| 6/003 | Fill | T6 | Primary ditch fill | 6/004 |
| 6/004 | Cut | T6 | Ditch | 6/004 |
| 6/005 | Fill | T6 | Pit fill | 6/006 |
| 6/006 | Cut | T6 | Pit | 6/006 |
| 6/007 | Layer | T6 | Natural | 6/007 |
| 6/008 | Fill | T6 | Pit fill | 6/009 |
| 6/009 | Cut | T6 | Pit | 6/009 |
| 7/001 | Layer | T7 | Topsoil | 7/001 |
| 7/002 | Layer | T7 | Natural | 7/002 |
| 7/003 | Layer | T7 | Natural | 7/003 |
| 8/001 | Layer | T8 | Topsoil | 8/001 |
| 8/002 | Layer | T8 | Natural | 8/002 |
| 9/001 | Layer | T9 | Topsoil | 9/001 |
| 9/002 | Layer | T9 | Natural | 9/002 |
| 9/003 | Cut | T9 | Ditch | 9/003 |
| 9/004 | Fill | T9 | Ditch fill | 9/003 |
| 10/001 | Layer | T10 | Topsoil | 10/00 |
| 10/002 | Layer | T10 | Natural | 10/002 |
| 11/001 | Layer | T11 | Topsoil | 11/001 |
| 11/002 | Layer | T11 | Natural | 11/002 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 12/001 | Layer | T12 | Topsoil | 12/001 |
| 12/002 | Layer | T12 | Natural | 12/002 |
| 13/001 | Layer | T13 | Topsoil | 13/001 |
| 13/002 | Layer | T13 | Natural | 13/002 |
| 14/001 | Layer | T14 | Topsoil | 14/001 |
| 14/002 | Layer | T14 | Natural | 14/002 |
| 15/001 | Layer | T15 | Topsoil | 15/001 |
| 15/002 | Layer | T15 | Natural | 15/002 |
| 16/001 | Layer | T16 | Topsoil | 16/001 |
| 16/002 | Layer | T16 | Natural | 16/002 |
| 17/001 | Layer | T17 | Topsoil | 17/001 |
| 17/002 | Layer | T17 | Natural | 17/002 |
| 17/003 | Cut | T17 | Hearth/ fire pit | 17/003 |
| 17/004 | Fill | T17 | Primary hearth/ fire pit fill | 17/003 |
| 17/005 | Fill | T17 | Secondary hearth/ fire pit fill | 17/003 |
| 17/006 | Fill | T17 | Tertiary hearth/ fire pit fill | 17/003 |
| 18/001 | Layer | T18 | Topsoil | 18/001 |
| 18/002 | Layer | T18 | Natural | 18/002 |
| 19/001 | Layer | T19 | Topsoil | 19/001 |
| 19/002 | Layer | T19 | Natural | 19/002 |
| 20/001 | Layer | T20 | Topsoil | 20/001 |
| 20/002 | Layer | T20 | Natural | 20/002 |
| 20/003 | Cut | T20 | Ditch | 20/003 |
| 20/004 | Fill | T20 | Primary ditch fill | 20/003 |
| 20/005 | Fill | T20 | Secondary ditch fill | 20/003 |
| 21/001 | Layer | T21 | Topsoil | 21/001 |
| 21/002 | Layer | T21 | Natural | 21/002 |
| 22/001 | Layer | T22 | Topsoil | 22/001 |
| 22/002 | Layer | T22 | Natural | 22/002 |
| 23/001 | Layer | T23 | Topsoil | 23/001 |
| 23/002 | Layer | T23 | Natural | 23/002 |
| 24/001 | Layer | T24 | Topsoil | 24/001 |
| 24/002 | Layer | T24 | Natural | 24/002 |
| 25/001 | Layer | T25 | Topsoil | 25/001 |
| 25/002 | Layer | T25 | Natural | 25/002 |
| 26/001 | Layer | T26 | Topsoil | 26/001 |
| 26/002 | Layer | T26 | Natural | 26/002 |
| 27/001 | Layer | T27 | Topsoil | 27/001 |
| 27/002 | Layer | T27 | Natural | 27/002 |
| 28/001 | Layer | T28 | Topsoil | 28/001 |
| 28/002 | Layer | T28 | Natural | 28/002 |
| 29/001 | Layer | T29 | Topsoil | 29/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 29/002 | Layer | T29 | Natural | 29/002 |
| 30/001 | Layer | T30 | Topsoil | 30/001 |
| 30/002 | Layer | T30 | Natural | 30/002 |
| 31/001 | Layer | T31 | Topsoil | 31/001 |
| 31/002 | Layer | T31 | Natural | 31/002 |
| 32/001 | Layer | T32 | Topsoil | 32/001 |
| 32/002 | Layer | T32 | Natural | 32/002 |
| 33/001 | Layer | T33 | Topsoil | 33/001 |
| 33/002 | Layer | T33 | Natural | 33/002 |
| 33/003 | Cut | T33 | Ditch/ gully | 33/003 |
| 33/004 | Fill | T33 | Ditch/ gully fill | 33/003 |
| 33/005 | Cut | T33 | Gully | 33/005 |
| 33/006 | Fill | T33 | Gully fill | 33/005 |
| 34/001 | Layer | T34 | Topsoil | 34/001 |
| 34/002 | Layer | T34 | Natural | 34/002 |
| 35/001 | Layer | T35 | Topsoil | 35/001 |
| 35/002 | Layer | T35 | Natural | 35/002 |
| 35/003 | Cut | T35 | Ditch/ gully | 35/003 |
| 35/004 | Fill | T35 | Ditch/ gully fill | 35/003 |
| 36/001 | Layer | T36 | Topsoil | 36/001 |
| 36/002 | Layer | T36 | Natural | 36/002 |
| 37/001 | Layer | T37 | Topsoil | 37/001 |
| 37/002 | Layer | T37 | Natural | 37/002 |
| 38/001 | Layer | T38 | Topsoil | 38/001 |
| 38/002 | Layer | T38 | Natural | 38/002 |
| 39/001 | Layer | T39 | Topsoil | 39/001 |
| 39/002 | Layer | T39 | Natural | 39/002 |
| 40/001 | Layer | T40 | Topsoil | 40/001 |
| 40/002 | Layer | T40 | Natural | 40/002 |
| 41/001 | Layer | T41 | Topsoil | 41/001 |
| 41/002 | Layer | T41 | Natural | 41/002 |
| 41/003 | Cut | T41 | Posthole | 41/003 |
| 41/004 | Fill | T41 | Posthole fill | 41/003 |
| 41/005 | Cut | T41 | Posthole | 41/005 |
| 41/006 | Fill | T41 | Posthole fill | 41/005 |
| 41/007 | Cut | T41 | Posthole | 41/007 |
| 41/008 | Fill | T41 | Posthole fill | 41/007 |
| 41/009 | Cut | T41 | Ditch/ gully | 41/009 |
| 41/010 | Fill | T41 | Ditch/ gully fill | 41/009 |
| 42/001 | Layer | T42 | Topsoil | 42/001 |
| 42/002 | Layer | T42 | Natural | 42/002 |
| 43/001 | Layer | T43 | Topsoil | 43/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 43/002 | Layer | T43 | Natural | 43/002 |
| 44/001 | Layer | T44 | Topsoil | 44/001 |
| 44/002 | Layer | T44 | Natural | 44/002 |
| 45/001 | Layer | T45 | Topsoil | 45/001 |
| 45/002 | Layer | T45 | Natural | 45/002 |
| 46/001 | Layer | T46 | Topsoil | 46/001 |
| 46/002 | Layer | T46 | Natural | 46/002 |
| 46/003 | Cut | T46 | Ditch/ gully | 46/003 |
| 46/004 | Fill | T46 | Ditch/ gully fill | 46/003 |
| 47/001 | Layer | T47 | Topsoil | 47/001 |
| 47/002 | Layer | T47 | Natural | 47/002 |
| 48/001 | Layer | T48 | Topsoil | 48/001 |
| 48/002 | Layer | T48 | Natural | 48/002 |
| 48/003 | Cut | T48 | Ditch/ gully | 48/003 |
| 48/004 | Fill | T48 | Ditch/ gully fill | 48/003 |
| 49/001 | Layer | T49 | Topsoil | 49/001 |
| 49/002 | Layer | T49 | Natural | 49/002 |
| 50/001 | Layer | T50 | Topsoil | 50/001 |
| 50/002 | Layer | T50 | Colluvium | 50/002 |
| 50/003 | Layer | T50 | Natural | 50/003 |
| 50/004 | Cut | T50 | Ditch/ hollow | 50/004 |
| 50/005 | Fill | T50 | Primary ditch fill | 50/004 |
| 50/006 | Fill | T50 | Secondary ditch fill | 50/004 |
| 51/001 | Layer | T51 | Topsoil | 51/001 |
| 51/002 | Layer | T51 | Natural | 51/002 |
| 51/003 | Cut | T51 | Ditch | 51/003 |
| 51/004 | Fill | T51 | Secondary ditch fill | 51/003 |
| 51/005 | Cut | T51 | Ditch terminus | 51/005 |
| 51/006 | Fill | T51 | Ditch terminus fill | 51/005 |
| 51/007 | Fill | T51 | Primary ditch fill | 51/003 |
| 52/001 | Layer | T52 | Topsoil | 52/001 |
| 52/002 | Layer | T52 | Natural | 52/002 |
| 52/003 | Cut | T52 | Ditch/ gully | 52/003 |
| 52/004 | Fill | T52 | Ditch/ gully fill | 52/004 |
| 53/001 | Layer | T53 | Topsoil | 53/001 |
| 53/002 | Layer | T53 | Natural | 53/002 |
| 53/003 | Cut | T53 | Ditch | 53/003 |
| 53/004 | Fill | T53 | Ditch fill | 53/003 |
| 53/005 | Cut | T53 | Ditch | 53/005 |
| 53/006 | Fill | T53 | Ditch fill | 53/005 |
| 54/001 | Layer | T54 | Topsoil | 54/001 |
| 54/002 | Layer | T54 | Natural | 54/002 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 55/001 | Layer | T55 | Topsoil | 55/001 |
| 55/002 | Layer | T55 | Natural | 55/002 |
| 55/003 | Cut | T55 | Ditch | 55/003 |
| 55/004 | Fill | T55 | Ditch fill | 55/003 |
| 56/001 | Layer | T56 | Topsoil | 56/001 |
| 56/002 | Layer | T56 | Natural | 56/002 |
| 56/003 | Cut | T56 | Ditch | 56/003 |
| 56/004 | Fill | T56 | Ditch fill | 56/004 |
| 57/001 | Layer | T57 | Topsoil | 57/001 |
| 57/002 | Layer | T57 | Subsoil | 57/002 |
| 57/003 | Layer | T57 | Natural | 57/003 |
| 57/004 | Cut | T57 | Ditch | 57/004 |
| 57/005 | Fill | T57 | Ditch fill | 57/004 |
| 58/001 | Layer | T58 | Topsoil | 58/001 |
| 58/002 | Layer | T58 | Subsoil | 58/002 |
| 58/003 | Layer | T58 | Natural | 58/003 |
| 58/004 | Layer | T58 | Subsoil | 58/004 |
| 59/001 | Layer | T59 | Topsoil | 59/001 |
| 59/002 | Layer | T59 | Subsoil | 59/002 |
| 59/003 | Layer | T59 | Natural | 59/003 |
| 60/001 | Layer | T60 | Topsoil | 60/001 |
| 60/002 | Layer | T60 | Natural | 60/002 |
| 60/003 | Layer | T60 | Natural | 60/003 |
| 61/001 | Layer | T61 | Topsoil | 61/001 |
| 61/002 | Layer | T61 | Subsoil | 61/002 |
| 61/003 | Layer | T61 | Natural | 61/003 |
| 62/001 | Layer | T62 | Topsoil | 62/001 |
| 62/002 | Layer | T62 | Subsoil | 62/002 |
| 62/003 | Layer | T62 | Natural | 62/003 |
| 63/001 | Layer | T63 | Topsoil | 63/001 |
| 63/002 | Layer | T63 | Subsoil | 63/002 |
| 63/003 | Layer | T63 | Natural | 63/003 |
| 63/004 | Cut | T63 | Ditch | 63/004 |
| 63/005 | Fill | T63 | Ditch fill | 63/004 |
| 64/001 | Layer | T64 | Topsoil | 64/001 |
| 64/002 | Layer | T64 | Natural alluvial deposit | 64/002 |
| 64/003 | Layer | T64 | Natural | 64/003 |
| 64/004 | Layer | T64 | Post medieval layer | 64/004 |
| 64/005 | Layer | T64 | Possible post medieval layer | 64/005 |
| 65/001 | Layer | T65 | Topsoil | 65/001 |
| 65/002 | Layer | T65 | Natural alluvial deposit | 65/002 |
| 65/003 | Layer | T65 | Subsoil | 65/003 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 65/004 | Layer | T65 | Natural | 65/004 |
| 66/001 | Layer | T66 | Topsoil | 66/001 |
| 66/002 | Layer | T66 | Subsoil | 66/002 |
| 66/003 | Cut | T66 | Ditch | 66/003 |
| 66/004 | Fill | T66 | Ditch fill | 66/003 |
| 66/005 | Layer | T66 | Natural | 66/005 |
| 67/001 | Layer | T67 | Topsoil | 67/001 |
| 67/002 | Layer | T67 | Subsoil | 67/002 |
| 67/003 | Layer | T67 | Natural alluvial deposit | 67/003 |
| 67/004 | Cut | T67 | Ditch | 67/004 |
| 67/005 | Fill | T67 | Primary ditch fill | 67/004 |
| 67/006 | Fill | T67 | Secondary ditch fill | 67/004 |
| 68/001 | Layer | T68 | Topsoil | 68/001 |
| 68/002 | Layer | T68 | Subsoil | 68/002 |
| 68/003 | Layer | T68 | Natural | 68/003 |
| 68/004 | Cut | T68 | Posthole | 68/004 |
| 68/005 | Fill | T68 | Posthole fill | 68/004 |
| 68/006 | Cut | T68 | Posthole | 68/006 |
| 68/007 | Fill | T68 | Posthole fill | 68/006 |
| 68/008 | Cut | T68 | Ditch | 68/008 |
| 68/009 | Fill | T68 | Ditch fill | 68/008 |
| 69/001 | Layer | T69 | Topsoil | 69/001 |
| 69/002 | Layer | T69 | Subsoil | 69/002 |
| 69/003 | Layer | T69 | Natural | 69/003 |
| 70/001 | Layer | T70 | Topsoil | 70/001 |
| 70/002 | Layer | T70 | Subsoil | 70/002 |
| 70/003 | Cut | T70 | Ditch | 70/003 |
| 70/004 | Fill | T70 | Primary ditch fill | 70/003 |
| 70/005 | Fill | T70 | Secondary ditch fill | 70/003 |
| 70/006 | Fill | T70 | Tertiary ditch fill | 70/003 |
| 70/007 | Layer | T70 | Natural | 70/007 |
| 71/001 | Layer | T71 | Topsoil | 71/001 |
| 71/002 | Layer | T71 | Natural | 71/002 |
| 71/003 | Cut | T71 | Ditch | 71/003 |
| 71/004 | Fill | T71 | Primary ditch fill | 71/003 |
| 71/005 | Fill | T71 | Secondary ditch fill | 71/003 |
| 71/006 | Fill | T71 | Tertiary ditch fill | 71/003 |
| 72/001 | Layer | T72 | Topsoil | 72/001 |
| 72/002 | Layer | T72 | Natural | 72/002 |
| 72/003 | Cut | T72 | Ditch | 72/003 |
| 72/004 | Fill | T72 | Ditch fill | 72/003 |
| 73/001 | Layer | T73 | Topsoil | 73/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 73/002 | Layer | T73 | Natural | 73/002 |
| 74/001 | Layer | T74 | Topsoil | 74/001 |
| 74/002 | Layer | T74 | Natural | 74/002 |
| 75/001 | Layer | T75 | Topsoil | 75/001 |
| 75/002 | Layer | T75 | Natural | 75/002 |
| 75/003 | Cut | T75 | Ditch | 75/003 |
| 75/004 | Fill | T75 | Ditch fill | 75/003 |
| 76/001 | Layer | T76 | Topsoil | 76/001 |
| 76/002 | Layer | T76 | Natural | 76/002 |
| 76/003 | Cut | T76 | Ditch | 76/003 |
| 76/004 | Fill | T76 | Ditch fill | 76/003 |
| 77/001 | Layer | T77 | Topsoil | 77/001 |
| 77/002 | Layer | T77 | Natural | 77/002 |
| 100/001 | Layer | T100 | Topsoil | 100/001 |
| 100/002 | Layer | T100 | Natural | 100/002 |
| 101/001 | Layer | T101 | Topsoil | 101/001 |
| 101/002 | Layer | T101 | Subsoil | 101/002 |
| 101/003 | Layer | T101 | Natural | 101/003 |
| 102/001 | Layer | T102 | Topsoil | 102/001 |
| 102/002 | Layer | T102 | Subsoil | 102/002 |
| 102/003 | Layer | T102 | Natural | 102/003 |
| 103/001 | Layer | T103 | Topsoil | 103/001 |
| 103/002 | Layer | T103 | Natural | 103/002 |
| 104/001 | Layer | T104 | Topsoil | 104/001 |
| 104/002 | Layer | T104 | Natural | 104/002 |
| 105/001 | Layer | T105 | Topsoil | 105/001 |
| 105/002 | Layer | T105 | Natural | 105/002 |
| 106/001 | Layer | T106 | Topsoil | 106/001 |
| 106/002 | Layer | T106 | Subsoil | 106/002 |
| 106/003 | Layer | T106 | Natural | 106/003 |
| 107/001 | Layer | T107 | Topsoil | 107/001 |
| 107/002 | Layer | T107 | Subsoil | 107/002 |
| 107/003 | Layer | T107 | Natural | 107/003 |
| 108/001 | Layer | T108 | Topsoil | 108/001 |
| 108/002 | Layer | T108 | Subsoil | 108/002 |
| 108/003 | Layer | T108 | Natural | 108/003 |
| 109/001 | Layer | T109 | Topsoil | 109/001 |
| 109/002 | Layer | T109 | Natural | 109/002 |
| 109/003 | Cut | T109 | Pit | 109/003 |
| 109/004 | Fill | T109 | Fill | 109/003 |
| 110/001 | Layer | T110 | Topsoil | 110/001 |
| 110/002 | Layer | T110 | Subsoil | 110/002 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 110/003 | Layer | T110 | Natural | 110/003 |
| 111/001 | Layer | T111 | Topsoil | 111/001 |
| 111/002 | Layer | T111 | Subsoil | 111/002 |
| 111/003 | Layer | T111 | Natural | 111/003 |
| 112/001 | Layer | T112 | Topsoil | 112/001 |
| 112/002 | Layer | T112 | Subsoil | 112/002 |
| 112/003 | Layer | T112 | Natural | 112/003 |
| 112/004 | Layer | T112 | Made ground | 112/004 |
| 113/001 | Layer | T113 | Topsoil | 113/001 |
| 113/002 | Layer | T113 | Made ground | 113/002 |
| 113/003 | Layer | T113 | Natural | 113/003 |
| 114/001 | Layer | T114 | Topsoil | 114/001 |
| 114/002 | Layer | T114 | Made ground | 114/002 |
| 114/003 | Layer | T114 | Natural | 114/003 |
| 115/001 | Layer | T115 | Topsoil | 115/001 |
| 115/002 | Layer | T115 | Subsoil | 115/002 |
| 115/003 | Layer | T115 | Natural | 115/003 |
| 116/001 | Layer | T116 | Topsoil | 116/001 |
| 116/002 | Layer | T116 | Made ground | 116/002 |
| 116/003 | Layer | T116 | Natural | 116/003 |
| 117/001 | Layer | T117 | Topsoil | 117/001 |
| 117/002 | Layer | T117 | Made ground | 117/002 |
| 117/003 | Layer | T117 | Dump | 117/003 |
| 118/001 | Layer | T118 | Topsoil | 118/001 |
| 118/002 | Layer | T118 | Made ground | 118/002 |
| 118/003 | Layer | T118 | Natural | 118/003 |
| 119/001 | Layer | T119 | Topsoil | 119/001 |
| 119/002 | Layer | T119 | Made ground | 119/002 |
| 119/003 | Layer | T119 | Natural | 119/003 |
| 120/001 | Layer | T120 | Topsoil | 120/001 |
| 120/002 | Layer | T120 | Made ground | 120/002 |
| 120/003 | Layer | T120 | Topsoil | 120/003 |
| 121/001 | Layer | T121 | Topsoil | 121/001 |
| 121/002 | Layer | T121 | Made ground | 121/002 |
| 121/003 | Layer | T121 | Natural | 121/003 |
| 122/001 | Layer | T122 | Topsoil | 122/001 |
| 122/002 | Layer | T122 | Made ground | 122/002 |
| 122/003 | Layer | T122 | Natural | 122/003 |
| 123/001 | Layer | T123 | Topsoil | 123/001 |
| 123/002 | Layer | T123 | Made ground | 123/002 |
| 123/003 | Layer | T123 | Subsoil | 123/003 |
| 123/004 | Layer | T123 | Natural | 123/004 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 124/001 | Layer | T124 | Topsoil | 124/001 |
| 124/002 | Layer | T124 | Made ground | 124/002 |
| 124/003 | Layer | T124 | Natural | 124/003 |
| 125/001 | Layer | T125 | Topsoil | 125/001 |
| 125/002 | Layer | T125 | Made ground | 125/002 |
| 125/003 | Layer | T125 | Natural | 125/003 |
| 126/001 | Layer | T126 | Topsoil | 126/001 |
| 126/002 | Layer | T126 | Natural | 126/002 |
| 127/001 | Layer | T127 | Topsoil | 127/001 |
| 127/002 | Layer | T127 | Natural | 127/002 |
| 128/001 | Layer | T128 | Topsoil | 128/001 |
| 128/002 | Layer | T128 | Natural | 128/002 |
| 129/001 | Layer | T129 | Topsoil | 129/001 |
| 129/002 | Layer | T129 | Natural | 129/002 |
| 130/001 | Layer | T130 | Topsoil | 130/001 |
| 130/002 | Layer | T130 | Natural | 130/002 |
| 131/001 | Layer | T131 | Topsoil | 131/001 |
| 131/002 | Layer | T131 | Natural | 131/002 |
| 132/001 | Layer | T132 | Topsoil | 132/001 |
| 132/002 | Layer | T132 | Natural | 132/002 |
| 133/001 | Layer | T133 | Topsoil | 133/001 |
| 133/002 | Layer | T133 | Natural | 133/002 |
| 134/001 | Layer | T134 | Topsoil | 134/001 |
| 134/002 | Layer | T134 | Natural | 134/002 |
| 135/001 | Layer | T135 | Topsoil | 135/001 |
| 135/002 | Layer | T135 | Natural | 135/002 |
| 136/001 | Layer | T136 | Topsoil | 136/001 |
| 136/002 | Layer | T136 | Natural | 136/002 |
| 136/003 | Cut | T136 | Overflow pipe | 136/003 |
| 137/001 | Layer | T137 | Topsoil | 137/001 |
| 137/002 | Layer | T137 | Natural | 137/002 |
| 138/001 | Layer | T138 | Topsoil | 138/001 |
| 138/002 | Layer | T138 | Natural | 138/002 |
| 139/001 | Layer | T139 | Topsoil | 139/001 |
| 139/002 | Layer | T139 | Natural | 139/002 |
| 140/001 | Layer | T140 | Topsoil | 140/001 |
| 140/002 | Layer | T140 | Natural | 140/002 |
| 141/001 | Layer | T141 | Topsoil | 141/001 |
| 141/002 | Layer | T141 | Natural | 141/002 |
| 142/001 | Layer | T142 | Topsoil | 142/001 |
| 142/002 | Layer | T142 | Natural | 142/002 |
| 143/001 | Layer | T143 | Topsoil | 143/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 143/002 | Layer | T143 | Natural | 143/002 |
| 144/001 | Layer | T144 | Topsoil | 144/001 |
| 144/002 | Layer | T144 | Natural | 144/002 |
| 145/001 | Layer | T145 | Topsoil | 145/001 |
| 145/002 | Layer | T145 | Natural | 145/002 |
| 146/001 | Layer | T146 | Topsoil | 146/001 |
| 146/002 | Layer | T146 | Natural | 146/002 |
| 147/001 | Layer | T147 | Topsoil | 147/001 |
| 147/002 | Layer | T147 | Natural | 147/002 |
| 148/001 | Layer | T148 | Topsoil | 148/001 |
| 148/002 | Layer | T148 | Natural | 148/002 |
| 149/001 | Layer | T149 | Topsoil | 149/001 |
| 149/002 | Layer | T149 | Natural | 149/002 |
| 150/001 | Layer | T150 | Topsoil | 150/001 |
| 150/002 | Layer | T150 | Natural | 150/002 |
| 151/001 | Layer | T151 | Topsoil | 151/001 |
| 151/002 | Layer | T151 | Natural | 151/002 |
| 152/001 | Layer | T152 | Topsoil | 152/001 |
| 152/002 | Layer | T152 | Natural | 152/002 |
| 153/001 | Layer | T153 | Topsoil | 153/001 |
| 153/002 | Layer | T153 | Natural | 153/002 |
| 154/001 | Layer | T154 | Topsoil | 154/001 |
| 154/002 | Layer | T154 | Natural | 154/002 |
| 155/001 | Layer | T155 | Topsoil | 155/001 |
| 155/002 | Layer | T155 | Natural | 155/002 |
| 156/001 | Layer | T156 | Topsoil | 156/001 |
| 156/002 | Layer | T156 | Natural | 156/002 |
| 157/001 | Layer | T157 | Topsoil | 157/001 |
| 157/002 | Layer | T157 | Natural | 157/002 |
| 158/001 | Layer | T158 | Topsoil | 158/001 |
| 158/002 | Layer | T158 | Natural | 158/002 |
| 159/001 | Layer | T159 | Topsoil | 159/001 |
| 159/002 | Layer | T159 | Natural | 159/002 |
| 160/001 | Layer | T160 | Topsoil | 160/001 |
| 160/002 | Layer | T160 | Natural | 160/002 |
| 161/001 | Layer | T161 | Topsoil | 161/001 |
| 161/002 | Layer | T161 | Natural | 161/002 |
| 162/001 | Layer | T162 | Topsoil | 162/001 |
| 162/002 | Layer | T162 | Natural | 162/002 |
| 163/001 | Layer | T163 | Topsoil | 163/001 |
| 163/002 | Layer | T163 | Natural | 163/002 |
| 164/001 | Layer | T164 | Topsoil | 164/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 164/002 | Layer | T164 | Natural | 164/002 |
| 165/001 | Layer | T165 | Topsoil | 165/001 |
| 165/002 | Layer | T165 | Natural | 165/002 |
| 166/001 | Layer | T166 | Topsoil | 166/001 |
| 166/002 | Layer | T166 | Natural | 166/002 |
| 166/003 | Cut | T166 | Pit | 166/003 |
| 166/004 | Fill | T166 | Pit fill | 166/003 |
| 167/001 | Layer | T167 | Topsoil | 167/001 |
| 167/002 | Layer | T167 | Natural | 167/002 |
| 168/001 | Layer | T168 | Topsoil | 168/001 |
| 168/002 | Layer | T168 | Natural | 168/002 |
| 169/001 | Layer | T169 | Topsoil | 169/001 |
| 169/002 | Layer | T169 | Natural | 169/002 |
| 170/001 | Layer | T170 | Topsoil | 170/001 |
| 170/002 | Layer | T170 | Natural | 170/002 |
| 171/001 | Layer | T171 | Topsoil | 171/001 |
| 171/002 | Layer | T171 | Natural | 171/002 |
| 172/001 | Layer | T172 | Topsoil | 172/001 |
| 172/002 | Layer | T172 | Natural | 172/002 |
| 173/001 | Layer | T173 | Topsoil | 173/001 |
| 173/002 | Layer | T173 | Natural | 173/002 |
| 174/001 | Layer | T174 | Topsoil | 174/001 |
| 174/002 | Layer | T174 | Natural | 174/002 |
| 175/001 | Layer | T175 | Topsoil | 175/001 |
| 175/002 | Layer | T175 | Natural | 175/002 |
| 176/001 | Layer | T176 | Topsoil | 176/001 |
| 176/002 | Layer | T176 | Natural | 176/002 |
| 177/001 | Layer | T177 | Topsoil | 177/001 |
| 177/002 | Layer | T177 | Natural | 177/002 |
| 178/001 | Layer | T178 | Topsoil | 178/001 |
| 178/002 | Layer | T178 | Natural | 178/002 |
| 179/001 | Layer | T179 | Topsoil | 179/001 |
| 179/002 | Layer | T179 | Natural | 179/002 |
| 180/001 | Layer | T180 | Topsoil | 180/001 |
| 180/002 | Layer | T180 | Natural | 180/002 |
| 181/001 | Layer | T181 | Topsoil | 181/001 |
| 181/002 | Layer | T181 | Natural | 181/002 |
| 182/001 | Layer | T182 | Topsoil | 182/001 |
| 182/002 | Layer | T182 | Natural | 182/002 |
| 183/001 | Layer | T183 | Topsoil | 183/001 |
| 183/002 | Layer | T183 | Natural | 183/002 |
| 184/001 | Layer | T184 | Topsoil | 184/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 184/002 | Layer | T184 | Natural | 184/002 |
| 185/001 | Layer | T185 | Topsoil | 185/001 |
| 185/002 | Layer | T185 | Natural | 185/002 |
| 186/001 | Layer | T186 | Topsoil | 186/001 |
| 186/002 | Layer | T186 | Natural | 186/002 |
| 187/001 | Layer | T187 | Topsoil | 187/001 |
| 187/002 | Layer | T187 | Natural | 187/002 |
| 188/001 | Layer | T188 | Topsoil | 188/001 |
| 188/002 | Layer | T188 | Natural | 188/002 |
| 189/001 | Layer | T189 | Topsoil | 189/001 |
| 189/002 | Layer | T189 | Natural | 189/002 |
| 190/001 | Layer | T190 | Topsoil | 190/001 |
| 190/002 | Layer | T190 | Natural | 190/002 |
| 191/001 | Layer | T191 | Topsoil | 191/001 |
| 191/002 | Layer | T191 | Natural | 191/002 |
| 192/001 | Layer | T192 | Topsoil | 192/001 |
| 192/002 | Layer | T192 | Natural | 192/002 |
| 193/001 | Layer | T193 | Topsoil | 193/001 |
| 193/002 | Layer | T193 | Natural | 193/002 |
| 194/001 | Layer | T194 | Topsoil | 194/001 |
| 194/002 | Layer | T194 | Natural | 194/002 |
| 194/003 | Cut | T194 | Gully | 194/003 |
| 194/004 | Fill | T194 | Fill | 194/003 |
| 195/001 | Layer | T195 | Topsoil | 195/001 |
| 195/002 | Layer | T195 | Natural | 195/002 |
| 196/001 | Layer | T196 | Topsoil | 196/001 |
| 196/002 | Layer | T196 | Natural | 196/002 |
| 197/001 | Layer | T197 | Topsoil | 197/001 |
| 197/002 | Layer | T197 | Subsoil | 197/002 |
| 197/003 | Layer | T197 | Natural | 197/003 |
| 198/001 | Layer | T198 | Topsoil | 198/001 |
| 198/002 | Layer | T198 | Subsoil | 198/002 |
| 198/003 | Layer | T198 | Natural | 198/003 |
| 199/001 | Layer | T199 | Topsoil | 199/001 |
| 199/002 | Layer | T199 | Subsoil | 199/002 |
| 199/003 | Layer | T199 | Natural | 199/003 |
| 200/001 | Layer | T200 | Topsoil | 200/001 |
| 200/002 | Layer | T200 | Subsoil | 200/002 |
| 200/003 | Layer | T200 | Natural | 200/003 |
| 201/001 | Layer | T201 | Topsoil | 201/001 |
| 201/002 | Layer | T201 | Subsoil | 201/002 |
| 201/003 | Layer | T201 | Natural | 201/003 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 202/001 | Layer | T202 | Topsoil | 202/001 |
| 202/002 | Layer | T202 | Natural | 202/002 |
| 203/001 | Layer | T203 | Topsoil | 203/001 |
| 203/002 | Layer | T203 | Subsoil | 203/002 |
| 203/003 | Layer | T203 | Natural | 203/003 |
| 204/001 | Layer | T204 | Topsoil | 204/001 |
| 204/002 | Layer | T204 | Subsoil | 204/002 |
| 204/003 | Layer | T204 | Natural | 204/003 |
| 205/001 | Layer | T205 | Topsoil | 205/001 |
| 205/002 | Layer | T205 | Subsoil | 205/002 |
| 205/003 | Layer | T205 | Natural | 205/003 |
| 205/004 | Cut | T205 | Gully | |
| 205/005 | Fill | T205 | Secondary gully fill | 205/004 |
| 205/006 | Fill | T205 | Primary gully fill | 205/004 |
| 206/001 | Layer | T206 | Topsoil | 206/001 |
| 206/002 | Layer | T206 | Subsoil | 206/002 |
| 206/003 | Layer | T206 | Natural | 206/003 |
| 206/004 | Cut | T206 | Gully | 206/004 |
| 206/005 | Fill | T206 | Gully fill | 206/004 |
| 207/001 | Layer | T207 | Topsoil | 207/001 |
| 207/002 | Layer | T207 | Subsoil | 207/002 |
| 207/003 | Layer | T207 | Natural | 207/003 |
| 207/004 | Cut | T207 | Gully | 207/004 |
| 207/005 | Fill | T207 | Gully fill | 207/004 |
| 207/006 | Cut | T207 | Gully | 207/006 |
| 207/007 | Fill | T207 | Gully fill | 207/006 |
| 208/001 | Layer | T208 | Topsoil | 208/001 |
| 208/002 | Layer | T208 | Subsoil | 208/002 |
| 208/003 | Layer | T208 | Natural | 208/003 |
| 208/004 | Cut | T208 | Gully | 208/004 |
| 208/005 | Fill | T208 | Gully fill | 208/004 |
| 209/001 | Layer | T209 | Topsoil | 209/001 |
| 209/002 | Layer | T209 | Subsoil | 209/002 |
| 209/003 | Layer | T209 | Natural | 209/003 |
| 209/004 | Cut | T209 | Posthole | 209/004 |
| 209/005 | Fill | T209 | Posthole fill | 209/004 |
| 210/001 | Layer | T210 | Topsoil | 210/001 |
| 210/002 | Layer | T210 | Subsoil | 210/002 |
| 210/003 | Layer | T210 | Natural | 210/003 |
| 210/004 | Cut | T210 | Gully | 210/004 |
| 210/005 | Fill | T210 | Gully fill | 210/004 |
| 211/001 | Layer | T211 | Topsoil | 211/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 211/002 | Layer | T211 | Subsoil | 211/002 |
| 211/003 | Layer | T211 | Natural | 211/003 |
| 212/001 | Layer | T212 | Topsoil | 212/001 |
| 212/002 | Layer | T212 | Surface | 212/002 |
| 212/003 | Layer | T212 | Natural | 212/003 |
| 213/001 | Layer | T213 | Topsoil | 213/001 |
| 213/002 | Layer | T213 | Subsoil | 213/002 |
| 213/003 | Layer | T213 | Natural | 213/003 |
| 214/001 | Layer | T214 | Topsoil | 214/001 |
| 214/002 | Layer | T214 | Natural | 214/002 |
| 215/001 | Layer | T215 | Topsoil | 215/001 |
| 215/002 | Layer | T215 | Natural | 215/002 |
| 216/001 | Layer | T216 | Topsoil | 216/001 |
| 216/002 | Layer | T216 | Subsoil | 216/002 |
| 216/003 | Layer | T216 | Natural | 216/003 |
| 217/001 | Layer | T217 | Topsoil | 217/001 |
| 217/002 | Layer | T217 | Subsoil | 217/002 |
| 217/003 | Layer | T217 | Natural | 217/003 |
| 218/001 | Layer | T218 | Topsoil | 218/001 |
| 218/002 | Layer | T218 | Subsoil | 218/002 |
| 218/003 | Layer | T218 | Natural | 218/003 |
| 219/001 | Layer | T219 | Topsoil | 219/001 |
| 219/002 | Layer | T219 | Subsoil | 219/002 |
| 219/003 | Layer | T219 | Natural | 219/003 |
| 219/004 | Cut | T219 | Tree throw | 219/004 |
| 219/005 | Fill | T219 | Tree throw fill | 219/004 |
| 220/001 | Layer | T220 | Topsoil | 220/001 |
| 220/002 | Layer | T220 | Subsoil | 220/002 |
| 220/003 | Layer | T220 | Natural | 220/003 |
| 221/001 | Layer | T221 | Topsoil | 221/001 |
| 221/002 | Layer | T221 | Natural | 221/002 |
| 222/001 | Layer | T222 | Topsoil | 222/001 |
| 222/002 | Layer | T222 | Natural | 222/002 |
| 223/001 | Layer | T223 | Topsoil | 223/001 |
| 223/002 | Layer | T223 | Natural | 223/002 |
| 224/001 | Layer | T224 | Topsoil | 224/001 |
| 224/002 | Layer | T224 | Subsoil | 224/002 |
| 224/003 | Layer | T224 | Natural | 224/003 |
| 225/001 | Layer | T225 | Topsoil | 225/001 |
| 225/002 | Layer | T225 | Subsoil | 225/002 |
| 225/003 | Layer | T225 | Natural | 225/003 |
| 226/001 | Layer | T226 | Topsoil | 226/001 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 226/002 | Layer | T226 | Subsoil | 226/002 |
| 226/003 | Layer | T226 | Natural | 226/003 |
| 227/001 | Layer | T227 | Topsoil | 227/001 |
| 227/002 | Layer | T227 | Subsoil | 227/002 |
| 227/003 | Layer | T227 | Natural | 227/003 |
| 228/001 | Layer | T228 | Topsoil | 228/001 |
| 228/002 | Layer | T228 | Subsoil | 228/002 |
| 228/003 | Layer | T228 | Natural | 228/003 |
| 229/001 | Layer | T229 | Topsoil | 229/001 |
| 229/002 | Layer | T229 | Subsoil | 229/002 |
| 229/003 | Layer | T229 | Natural | 229/003 |
| 230/001 | Layer | T230 | Topsoil | 230/001 |
| 230/002 | Layer | T230 | Subsoil | 230/002 |
| 230/003 | Layer | T230 | Natural | 230/003 |
| 231/001 | Layer | T231 | Topsoil | 231/001 |
| 231/002 | Layer | T231 | Subsoil | 231/002 |
| 231/003 | Layer | T231 | Natural | 231/003 |
| 231/004 | Cut | T231 | Posthole | 231/004 |
| 231/005 | Fill | T231 | Posthole fill | 231/004 |
| 232/001 | Layer | T232 | Topsoil | 232/001 |
| 232/002 | Layer | T232 | Subsoil | 232/002 |
| 232/003 | Layer | T232 | Natural | 232/003 |
| 233/001 | Layer | T233 | Topsoil | 233/001 |
| 233/002 | Layer | T233 | Subsoil | 233/002 |
| 233/003 | Layer | T233 | Natural | 233/003 |
| 234/001 | Layer | T234 | Topsoil | 234/001 |
| 234/002 | Layer | T234 | Subsoil | 234/002 |
| 234/003 | Layer | T234 | Natural | 234/003 |
| 235/001 | Layer | T235 | Topsoil | 235/001 |
| 235/002 | Layer | T235 | Subsoil | 235/002 |
| 235/003 | Layer | T235 | Natural | 235/003 |
| 236/001 | Layer | T236 | Topsoil | 236/001 |
| 236/002 | Layer | T236 | Subsoil | 236/002 |
| 236/003 | Layer | T236 | Natural | 236/003 |
| 237/001 | Layer | T237 | Topsoil | 237/001 |
| 237/002 | Layer | T237 | Subsoil | 237/002 |
| 237/003 | Layer | T237 | Natural | 237/003 |
| 238/001 | Layer | T238 | Topsoil | 238/001 |
| 238/002 | Layer | T238 | Subsoil | 238/002 |
| 238/003 | Layer | T238 | Natural | 238/003 |
| 239/001 | Layer | T239 | Topsoil | 239/001 |
| 239/002 | Layer | T239 | Subsoil | 239/002 |

| Context | Type | Area | Interpretation | Parent |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 239/003 | Layer | T239 | Natural | 239/003 |
| 240/001 | Layer | T240 | Topsoil | 240/001 |
| 240/002 | Layer | T240 | Subsoil | 240/002 |
| 240/003 | Layer | T240 | Natural | 240/003 |
| 241/001 | Layer | T241 | Topsoil | 241/001 |
| 241/002 | Layer | T241 | Subsoil | 241/002 |
| 241/003 | Layer | T241 | Natural | 241/003 |
| 242/001 | Layer | T242 | Topsoil | 242/001 |
| 242/002 | Layer | T242 | Subsoil | 242/002 |
| 242/003 | Layer | T242 | Natural | 242/003 |
| 243/001 | Layer | T243 | Topsoil | 243/001 |
| 243/002 | Layer | T243 | Subsoil | 243/002 |
| 243/003 | Layer | T243 | Natural | 243/003 |
| 244/001 | Layer | T244 | Topsoil | 244/001 |
| 244/002 | Layer | T244 | Subsoil | 244/002 |
| 244/003 | Layer | T244 | Natural | 244/003 |
| 245/001 | Layer | T245 | Topsoil | 245/001 |
| 245/002 | Layer | T245 | Subsoil | 245/002 |
| 245/003 | Layer | T245 | Natural | 245/003 |
| 246/001 | Layer | T246 | Topsoil | 246/001 |
| 246/002 | Layer | T246 | Subsoil | 246/002 |
| 246/003 | Layer | T246 | Natural | 246/003 |
| 247/001 | Layer | T247 | Topsoil | 247/001 |
| 247/002 | Layer | T247 | Subsoil | 247/002 |
| 248/001 | Layer | T248 | Topsoil | 248/001 |
| 248/002 | Layer | T248 | Subsoil | 248/002 |
| 249/001 | Layer | T249 | Topsoil | 249/001 |
| 249/002 | Layer | T249 | Subsoil | 249/002 |
| 250/001 | Layer | T250 | Topsoil | 250/001 |
| 250/002 | Layer | T250 | Subsoil | 250/002 |
| 250/003 | Cut | T250 | Gully | 250/003 |
| 250/004 | Fill | T250 | Gully fill | 250/003 |
| 251/001 | Layer | T251 | Topsoil | 251/001 |
| 251/002 | Layer | T251 | Subsoil | 251/002 |

Appendix 2: Fulling Mill Auger Survey Core Logs

Transect 1

Core 1

0-0.40m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

0.40-0.50m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag1 As3

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

0.50-1.00m DA ST EL SICC UB
 3 0 0 3 0

Ag1 As3

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

Core 2

0-1.00m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

Core 3

0-0.70m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

0.70-1.00m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 4 4

Ag3 As1

Orange iron pan rich clay (Weald clay)

Core 4

0-0.50m Recent backfill

0.50-0.80m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, occasional pale rootlets

0.80-1.00m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 4 4

Ag3 As1

Orange iron pan rich clay (Weald clay)

Core 5

0-0.90m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay

0.90-1.30m DA ST EL SICC UB
 2 0 0 3 0

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----|----|------|----|
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains | | | | |
| 1.30-1.40m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | |
| | Orange iron pan rich clay (Weald clay) | | | | |
| Core 6 | | | | | |
| 0-0.90m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay | | | | |
| 0.90-1.40m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains | | | | |
| 1.40-2.10m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Ag4 | | | | |
| | Dry stiff grey clay | | | | |
| Core 7 | | | | | |
| 0-0.80m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, brick? Fragments, very dry | | | | |
| 0.80-0.90m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains | | | | |
| 0.90-1.00m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| | Ag4 | | | | |
| | Orange blue grey dry clay (Weald clay) | | | | |
| Transect 2 | | | | | |
| Core 8 | | | | | |
| 0-0.92m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, brick? Fragments, very dry | | | | |
| 0.92-1.46m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains | | | | |
| 1.46-1.69m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Ag4 | | | | |
| | Blue green clay | | | | |
| Core recovered with Russian | | | | | |
| Core 11 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----|----|------|----|--|
| 0-0.90m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, brick? Fragments, very dry | | | | | |
| 0.90-1.70m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2/3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | | |
| | Grey brown sticky silt clay, plant fragments, mixed with oxidised clay | | | | | |
| 1.70-2.40m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh TI Gmin | | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains/wood fragments, gritty at base | | | | | |
| 2.40-2.70m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Ag4 | | | | | |
| | Blue orange clay, very dry, too hard to core | | | | | |
| Core 12 | | | | | | |
| 0-0.70m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, brick? | | | | | |
| 0.70-1.50m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2/3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | | |
| | Grey brown sticky silt clay, plant fragments, mixed with oxidised clay | | | | | |
| 1.50-1.80m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh TI Gmin | | | | | |
| | Smooth blue grey silt clay | | | | | |
| 1.80-2.20m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Ag4 | | | | | |
| | Blue orange clay, very dry, too hard to core | | | | | |
| Core 13 | | | | | | |
| 0-0.70m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| | Ag3 As1 | | | | | |
| | Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay | | | | | |
| 0.70-1.50m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 2/3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Ag3 As1 Dh | | | | | |
| | Grey brown sticky silt clay | | | | | |
| 1.50-1.80m | DA | ST | EL | SICC | UB | |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Ag4 | | | | | |
| | Blue orange clay, very orange | | | | | |

Transect 3

Core 9

0-0.90m DA ST EL SICC UB
2 0 0 4 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay, brick? Fragments, very dry

0.90-1.10m DA ST EL SICC UB
2 0 0 3 3

Ag3 As1 Dh

Smooth blue grey silt clay, occ reeds/plant remains, oxidised root

channels

1.10-1.50m DA ST EL SICC UB
3 0 0 3 4

Ag4

Orange blue clay (Weald clay)

Core 10

0-0.90m DA ST EL SICC UB
2 0 0 4 0

Ag3 As1

Mottled orange grey silt occasional clay brick fragments

0.90-1.70m DA ST EL SICC UB
2 0 0 3 3

Ag3 As1

Mixed orange grey silt clay

1.70-2.00m DA ST EL SICC UB
3 0 0 3 4

Ag4

Blue clay (Weald clay)

Appendix 3: Sample Register

| Period | Intervention | Sample Number | Context | Parent Context | Sub Group | Context / deposit type | Charcoal ID | Sample Volume litres | Sub-Sample processed Volume litres |
|--------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | IHB 1 & 3 | 1 | 4/005 | 4/006 | 39 | Gully | | 20 | 20 |
| 3 | IHB 2 | 2 | 4/003 | 4/004 | 38 | Ditch | | 40 | 40 |
| | IHB 6 & 8 | 3 | 6/005 | 6_006 | 42 | Pit | | 20 | 20 |
| 3 | IHD 1 | 10 | 17/004 | 17/003 | 45 | Hearth | <i>Quercus</i> sp.10, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. 2.distorted, indet. Split 1 | 40 | 40 |
| | IHF 10 | 11 | 53/004 | 53/003 | 60 | Ditch | | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | KGA 4 | 100 | 1104 | 1103 | 5 | Post hole | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. (distorted)1 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | KGA 6 | 101 | 1106 | 1105 | 6 | Post hole | | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | KGA 7 | 102 | 1108 | 1107 | 7 | Post hole | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | KGA 8 | 103 | 1110 | 1109 | 8 | Post hole | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | KGA 5 | 104 | 1114 | 1113 | 10 | Post hole | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 13 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | KGA 11 | 105 | 1503 | 1113 | 15 | Fire pit / hearth | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, cf <i>Quercus</i> sp. (knot) 1 | 40 | 40 |
| 3 | KGC 6 | 201 | 10014 | 10013 | 21 | Hearth | <i>Quercus</i> sp. 12, Indet/knot 1 | 120 | 40 |

| Period | Intervention | Sample Number | Context | Parent Context | Sub Group | Context / deposit type | Charcoal ID | Sample Volume litres | Sub-Sample processed Volume litres |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 3 | KGD 4 | 202 | 10025 | 10024 | 25 | Ditch | | 40 | 40 |

Appendix 4: HER Summary Form

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Site Code | LWH09 | | | | | |
| Identification Name and Address | Land East of The A24, West of Horsham, West Sussex | | | | | |
| County, District &/or Borough | West Sussex, Horsham District | | | | | |
| OS Grid Refs. | NGR 515500 130000 | | | | | |
| Geology | Bedrock geology comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay formation. There are not thought to be any superficial deposits within the watching brief area although River Terrace Gravels have been recorded nearby to the west and Alluvium to the north. | | | | | |
| Arch. South-East Project Number | 4051 | | | | | |
| Type of Fieldwork | Eval. | Excav. | Watching Brief | Standing Structure | Survey | Other |
| Type of Site | Green Field | Shallow Urban | Deep Urban | Other | | |
| Dates of Fieldwork | Eval. 06/12/12-31/03/15 | Excav. 16/02/13-20/03/15 | WB. 08/03/11-20/5/15 | Other Survey 25/02/13 | | |
| Sponsor/Client | Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd | | | | | |
| Project Manager | Darryl Palmer | | | | | |
| Project Supervisor | Darryl Palmer | | | | | |
| Period Summary | Palaeo. | Meso. | Neo. | BA | IA | RB |
| | AS | MED | PM | Other | | |

Summary

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Berkley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations on land at Highwood, west of Horsham, West Sussex. The site is earmarked for residential development. These works comprised an extensive programme of trial trench evaluation, 'strip, map and sample' investigations, full excavations and watching briefs carried out between March 2011 and June 2015, as the developers programme dictated. These groundworks were part of a wider scheme of predevelopment archaeological investigations which have been ongoing since 2009 for which several reports have previously been issued. In addition they complement recent extensive investigations carried out at Wickhurst Green on the opposite side of the A24. The site is located on gently sloping land close to the River Arun, attractive to ancient settlers and farmers, and the excavations have revealed multi-period remains dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. Evidence for early prehistoric material, in the form of residual lithic material of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date was recovered from across the site. A curvilinear boundary ditch was recorded, which appeared to be the continuation of a ditch of probable Middle Iron Age date identified during excavations at the adjacent Wickhurst Green site. A number of field divisions and/ or enclosure ditches of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date were also recorded across the site, as was the disturbed remains of a cremation burial of contemporary date. No clear evidence of later Romano British- medieval activity was identified but a number of pre-modern, but otherwise undated, ditches and pits were recorded. Post medieval field boundaries were recorded as was the remains of a Fulling Mill, of likely 18th century date, represented by a series of earthworks within a small wooded valley; geoarchaeological investigations confirmed the presence of the silted up mill pond.

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-240113

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological investigations on Land East of The A24, West of Horsham, West Sussex |
| Short description of the project | <p>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Berkley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations on land at Highwood, west of Horsham, West Sussex. The site is earmarked for residential development. These works comprised an extensive programme of trial trench evaluation, 'strip, map and sample' investigations, full excavations and watching briefs carried out between March 2011 and June 2015, as the developers programme dictated. These groundworks were part of a wider scheme of predevelopment archaeological investigations which have been ongoing since 2009 for which several reports have previously been issued. In addition they complement recent extensive investigations carried out at Wickhurst Green on the opposite side of the A24. The Site is located on gently sloping land close to the River Arun, attractive to ancient settlers and farmers, and the excavations have revealed multi-period remains dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. Evidence for early prehistoric material, in the form of residual lithic material of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date was recovered from across the Site. A curvilinear boundary ditch was recorded, which appeared to be the continuation of a ditch of probable Middle Iron Age date identified during excavations at the adjacent Wickhurst Green site. A number of field divisions and/ or enclosure ditches of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date were also recorded across the Site, as was the disturbed remains of a cremation burial of contemporary date. No clear evidence of later Romano British- medieval activity was identified but a number of pre-modern, but otherwise undated, ditches and pits were recorded. Post medieval field boundaries were recorded as was the remains of a Fulling Mill, of likely 18th century date, represented by a series of earthworks within a small wooded valley; geoarchaeological investigations confirmed the presence of the silted up mill pond. A post excavation assessment report incorporating specialist analysis of recovered artefacts and samples is currently being prepared for the site.</p> |
| Project dates | Start: 08-03-11 End: 20-05-2015 |
| Previous/future work | Yes/Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | <p>LWH09 – Sitecode</p> <p>Archaeol6-165315 Land west of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham. Phase 1A - Windrum Close</p> <p>Archaeol6-231942 Land at Highwood (Southern Site), Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex</p> |
| Type of project | Field Evaluation/ Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Monument type | DITCH Middle Iron Age |
| Monument type | FIELD SYSTEM Late Iron Age |
| Monument type | FULLING MILL Post Medieval |
| Monument type | FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval |
| Monument type | FIELD SYSTEM Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Late Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | LITHICS Early Prehistoric |
| Investigation type | "Full excavation", "Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM Land East of The A24, West of Horsham |
| Postcode | RH12 1SR |
| Study area | 19 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TQ 515500 130000 50.895989584863 0.155264885592 50 53 45 N 000 09 18 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min:31.50m Max: 40.11m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South East |
| Project brief originator | Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd |
| Project design originator | West Sussex County Council Archaeology South East |
| Project director/manager | Darryl Palmer |
| Project supervisor | Giles Dawkes |
| Project supervisor | Ian Hogg |
| Project supervisor | Kathryn Grant |
| Project supervisor | Kristina Krawiec |
| Project supervisor | Garrett Sheehan |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Name of sponsor/funding body Berkley Homes (Southern) Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones',"Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Digital Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report

Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND EAST OF THE A24, WEST OF HORSHAM, WEST SUSSEX, A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sheehan, G.

Other bibliographic details Report number 2016028

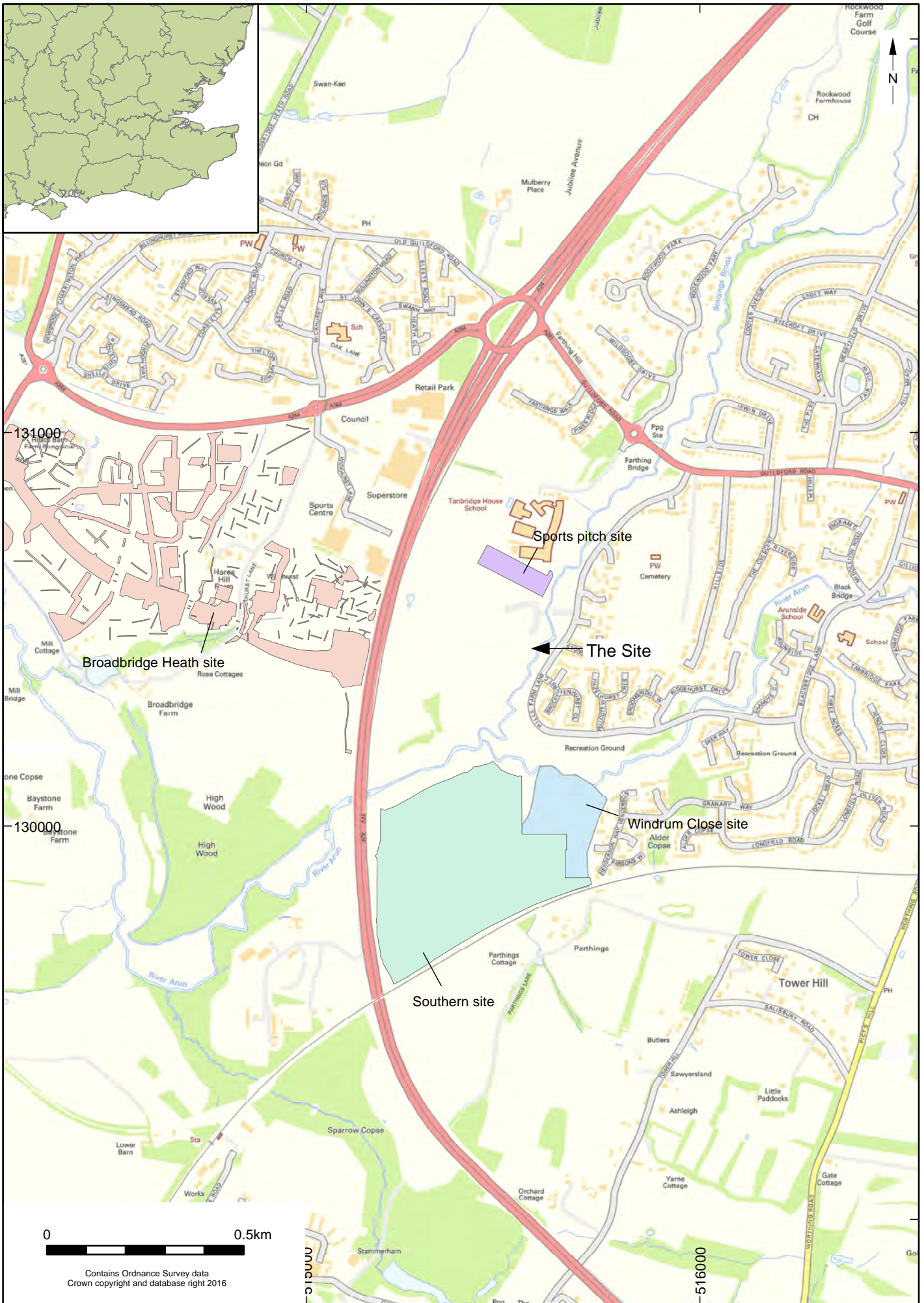
Date 2016

Issuer or publisher ASE

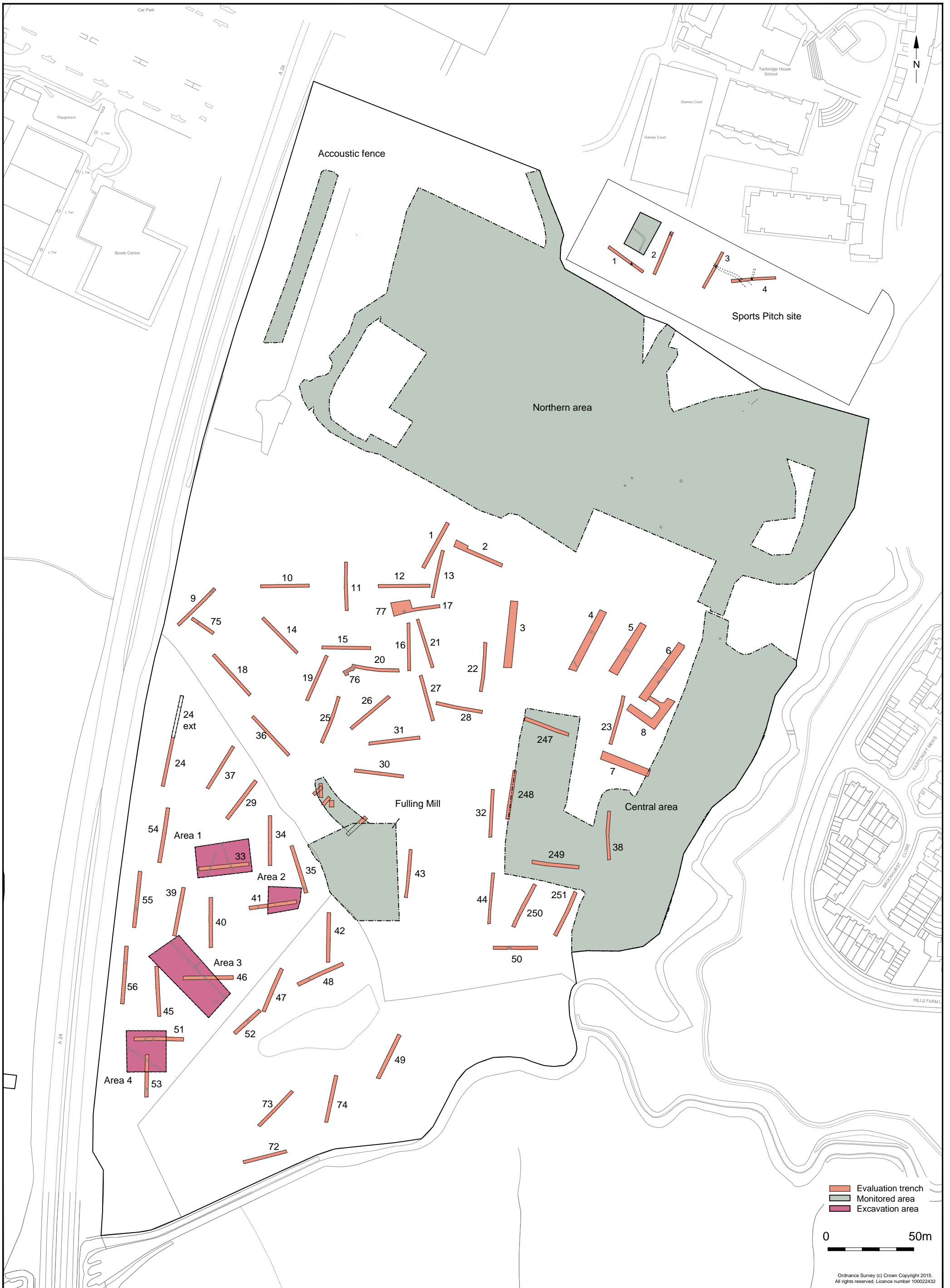
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Entered by garrett sheehan (g.sheehan@ucl.ac.uk)

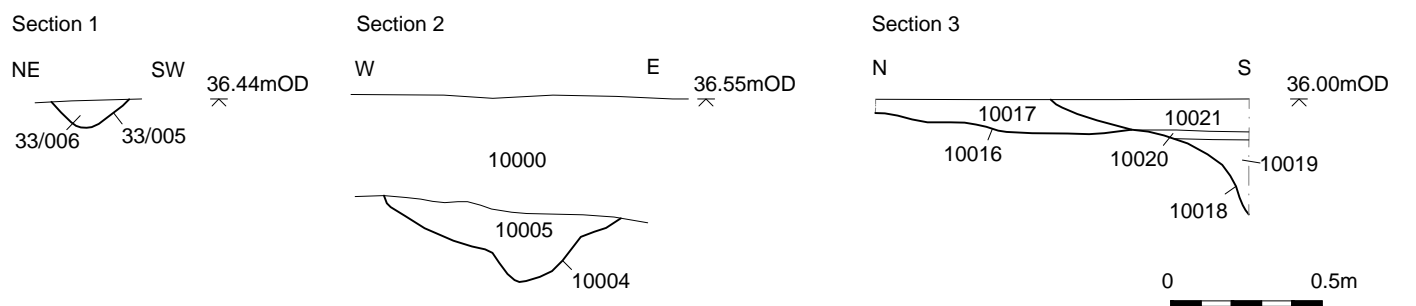
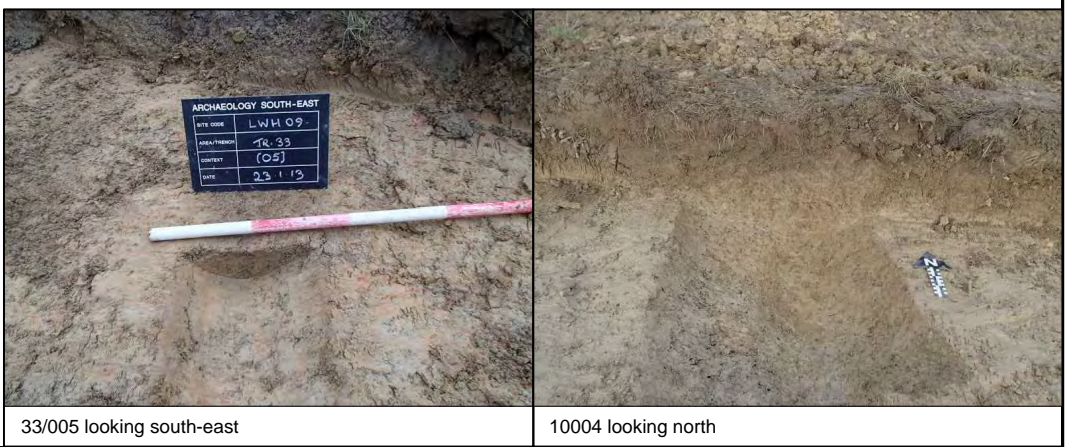
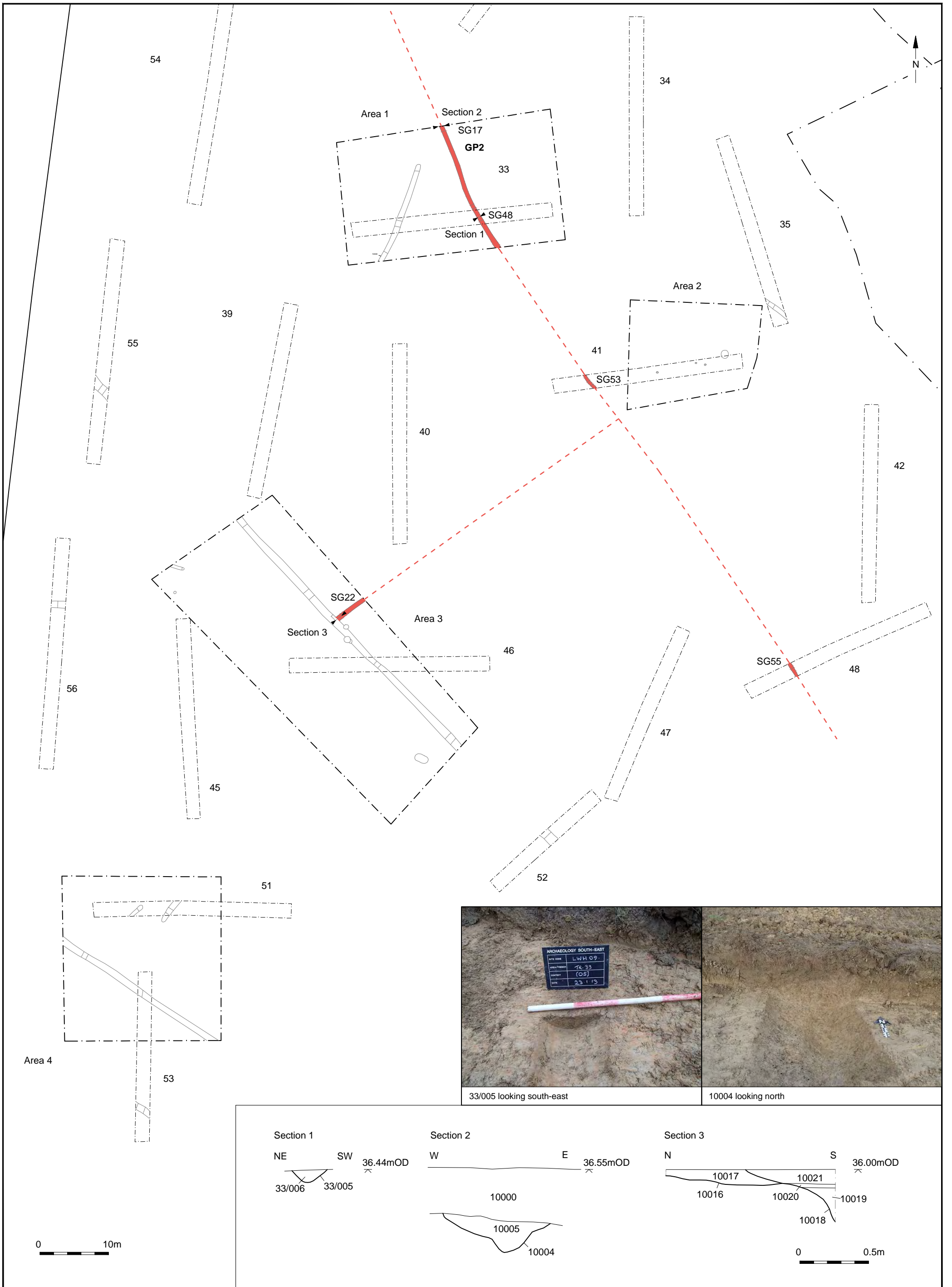
Entered on 26 January 2016



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land east of the A24, west of Horsham | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 4051 | Jan 2016 | Site location | |
| Report Ref: | Drawn by: JLR | | |



| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land east of the A24, west of Horsham | | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 4051 | Jan 2015 | Site plan | | |
| Report Ref: | Drawn by: JLR | | | |







1103 looking south



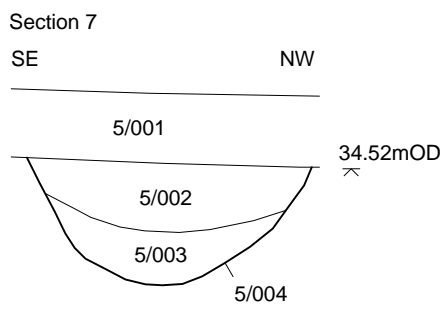
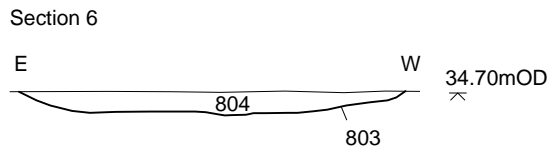
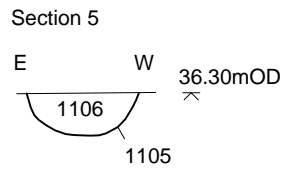
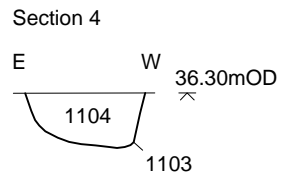
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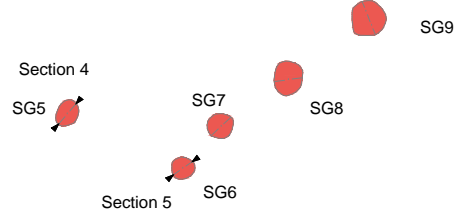
803 looking south



5/004 looking south-west

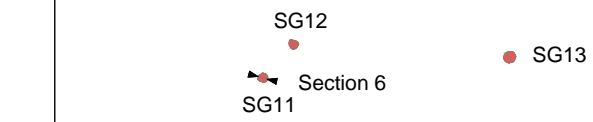
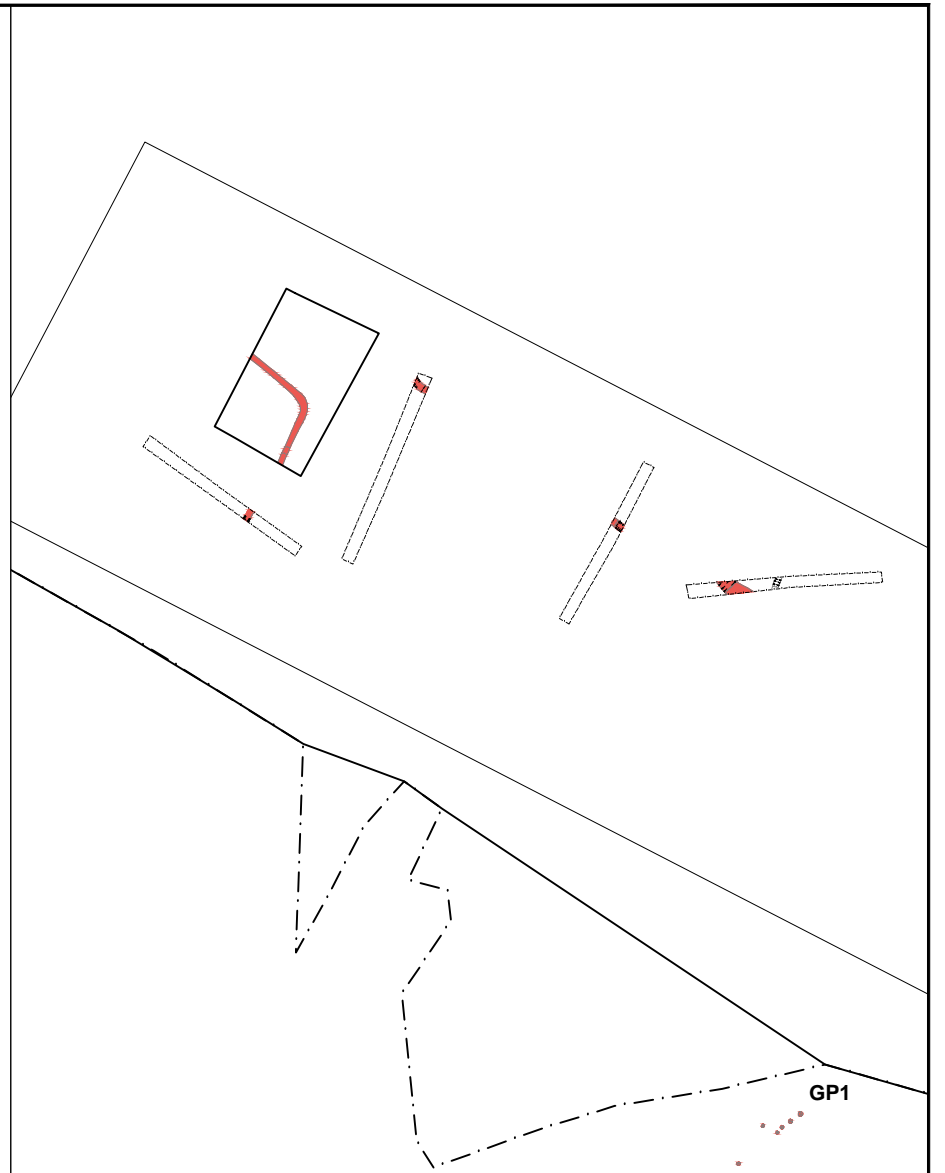


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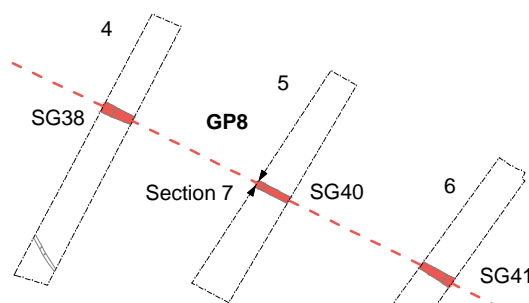


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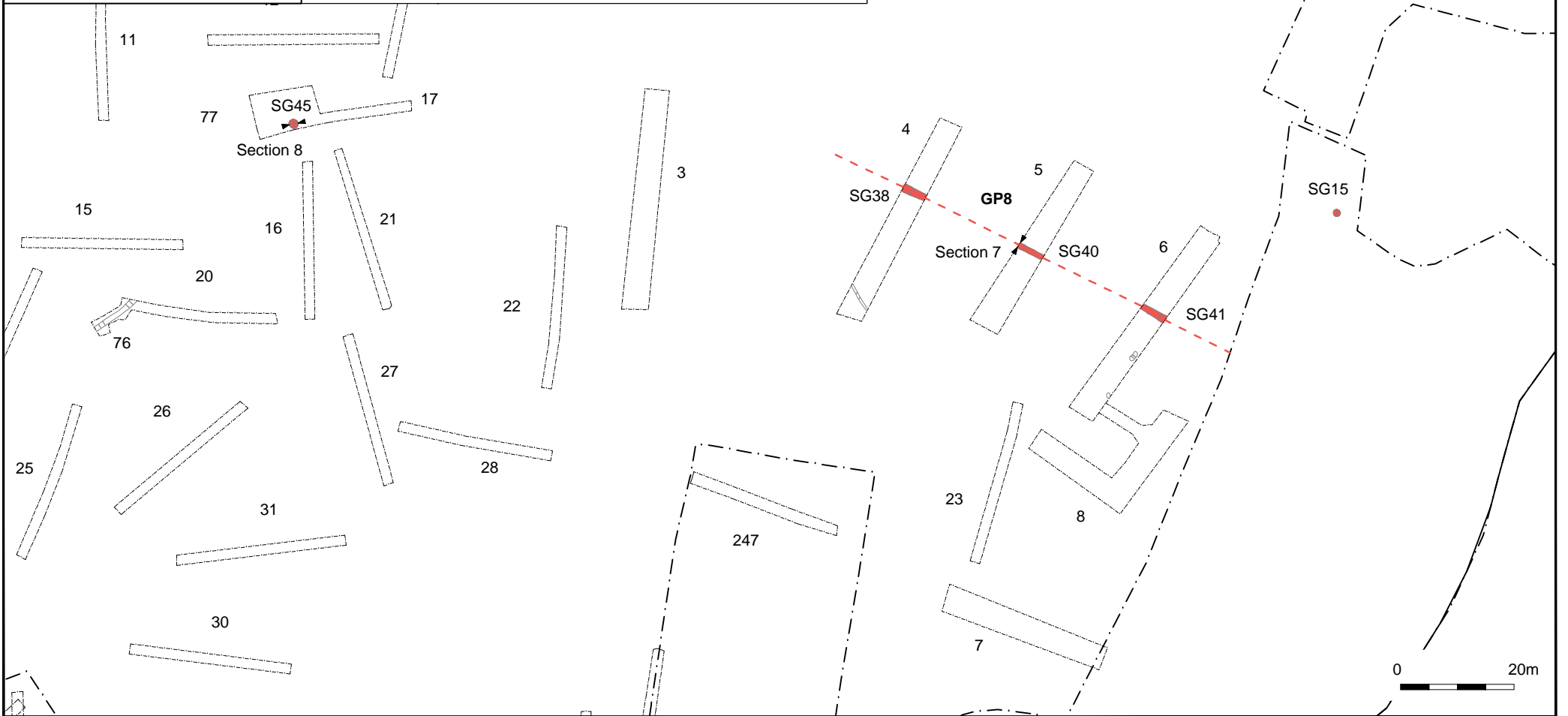
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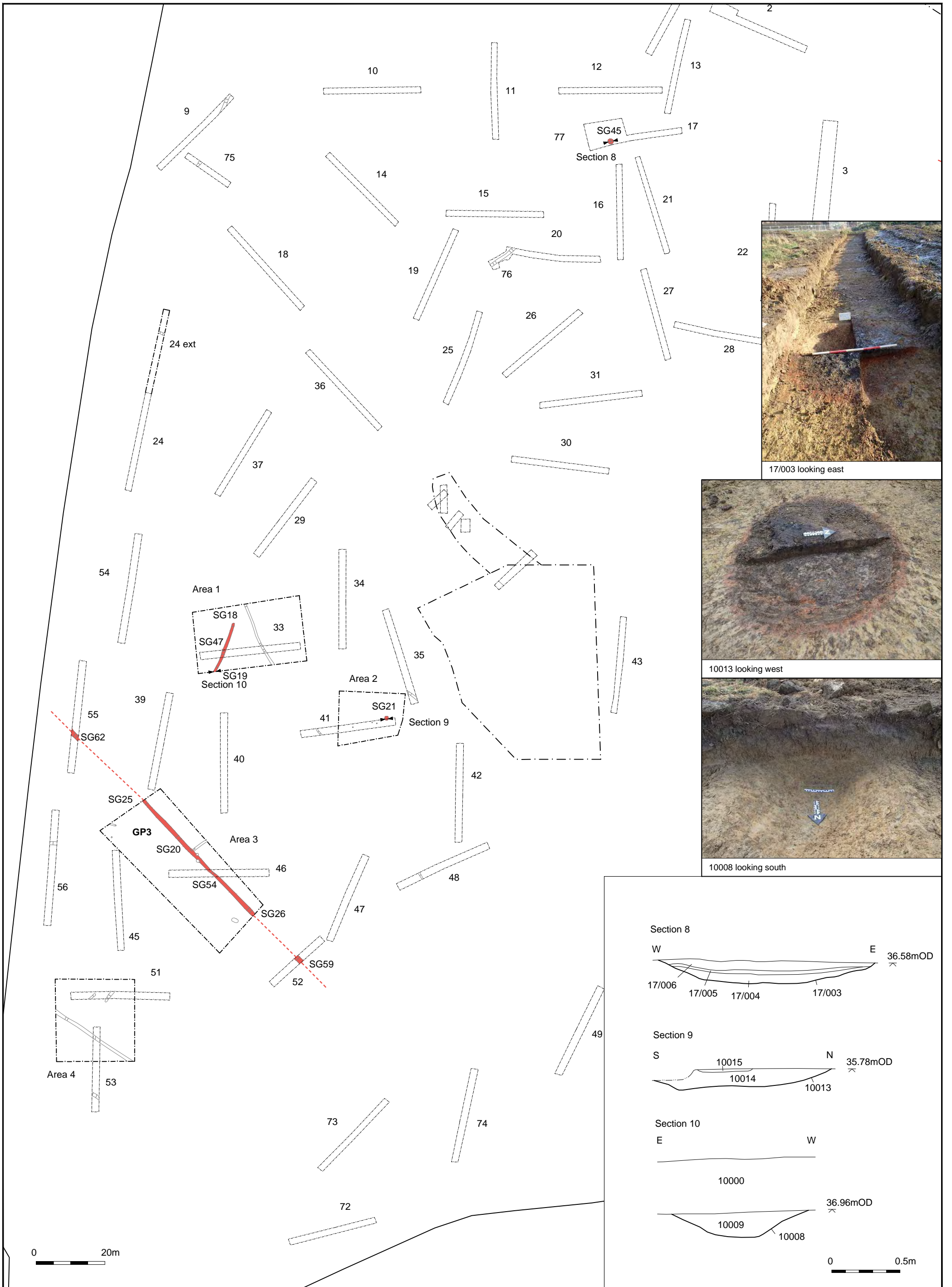
SG14

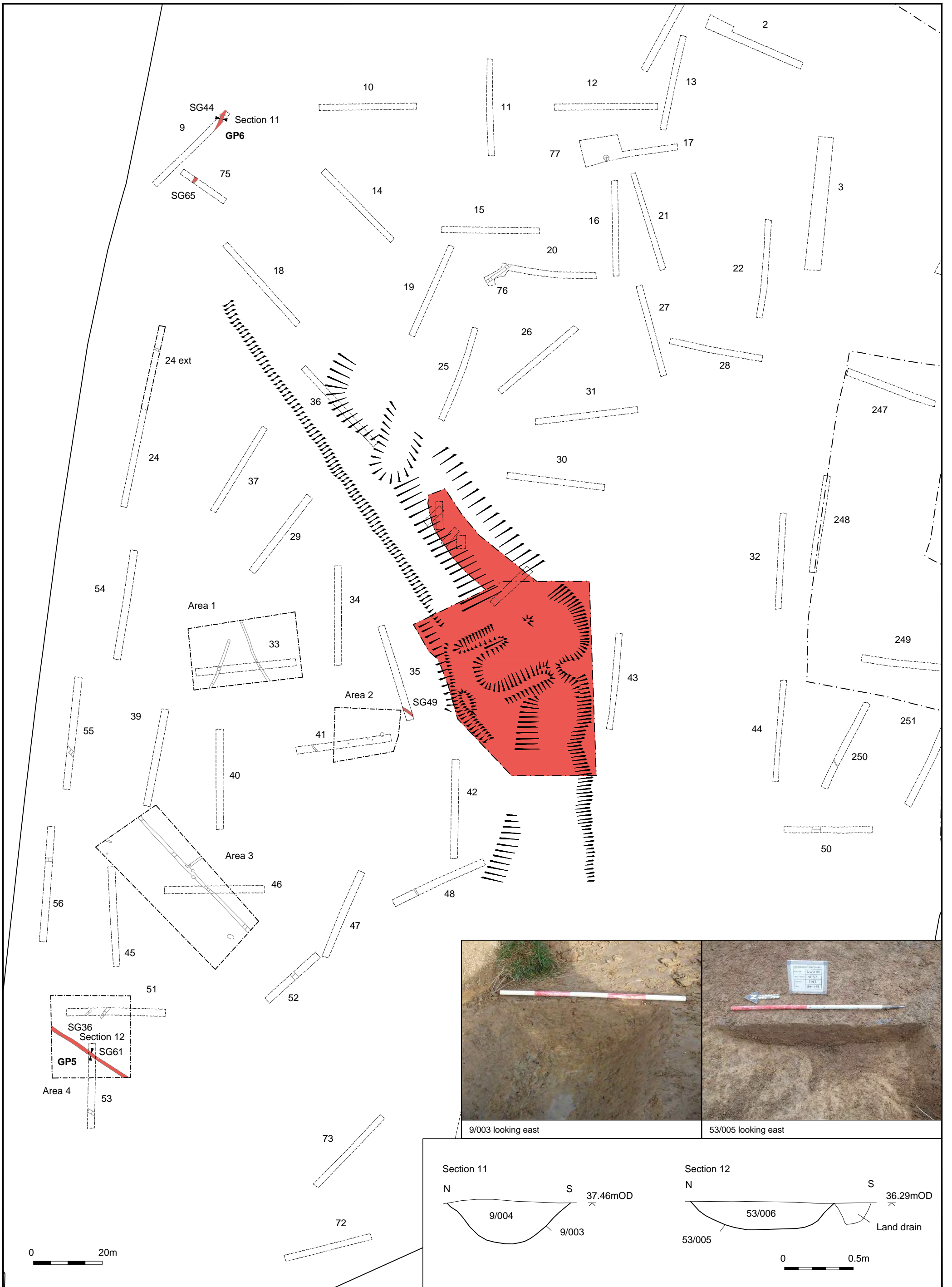


SG15



0 20m





| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land east of the A24, west of Horsham | Fig. 7 |
| Project Ref: 4051 | Jan 2015 | Period 4 | |
| Report Ref: | Drawn by: JLR | | |



Pond looking north



Possible wheel pits looking north



Evaluation trench



Pond after topsoil removal



Watching brief trench 2, looking west



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land east of the A24, west of Horsham | Fig. 9 |
| Project Ref: 4051 | Jan 2015 | Undated: plan | |
| Report Ref: | Drawn by: JLR | | |

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