Archaeology South-East

ASE

Hammond's Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT

Historic Buildings Record (Historic England Level 3) and Trial Trench Evaluation

NGR: TQ 0914 2600

Planning Ref: DC/13/0735

ASE Project No: 6948
Site Code: MIL 15

ASE Report No: 2016168
OASIS id: archaeol6-249746

Prepared by Hannah Green and Hayley Nicholls

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SUMMARY

In March 2016 Archaeology South-East carried out an historic buildings record and trial trench evaluation at Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. and requested by Horsham District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the conservation of the mill and the implementation of measures to enhance its interpretation and presentation to the wider public (Planning ref: DC/13/0735).

Hammonds Mill was constructed as a smock mill in 1825 but was tailwinded in 1896. The wooden superstructure was removed in 1906 leaving only the stone base which has not been maintained since and now survives as a dilapidated ruin. The fieldwork comprised a survey of the extant walls of the structure, combined with archaeological trial trench evaluation.

The retained stone base of the extant structure of Hammonds Mill demonstrates an example of a tall smock windmill dating to the early 19th century, used to grind corn. Despite the relatively restricted nature of the surviving above-ground archaeological elements it is still possible to discern structural, mechanical and general circulation arrangements of the former mill from the features surviving within the extant walls of the stone base. In many ways Hammonds Mill forms an example of a typical smock mill located within Sussex but combines elements unique to Kentish constructional design. These structural compositions are not commonly found within the Sussex region and as a result show a degree of regional variation in construction techniques.

Seven features associated with the windmill were identified during the trial trench evaluation, all contemporary with the mill and of early 19th century date. A large posthole was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above.

Four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. This floor design is further suggested by a recess within the windmill foundation along the north-east wall which would likely have supported a joist at a perpendicular angle to the linear brick features.

A circular posthole was identified to the north-east of the mill, at a distance of 0.7m from the external wall. It is most likely that this posthole would have contained an upright post supporting a first floor reefing stage.

A possible path or hardstanding area was also identified immediately south-west of the windmill, outside the ground floor doorway.

A large assemblage of finds were recovered during the project, including 101 registered finds. The Registered Finds assemblage is of local and regional significance.

The work followed a Conservation Management Plan prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd. which provided an evidence base for the historic character of the mill, and outlined the structural, construction and condition issues to be addressed by conservation (CgMs 2015).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 In March 2016 Archaeology South-East carried out a historic building record and trial trench evaluation at Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT (Figures 1 & 2), in relation to a scheme of conservation work as part of a wider residential development on the site. The work follows a conservation management plan prepared by CgMs Consulting which provides an evidence base for the historic character of the mill, and outlines the structural, constructional and condition issues to be addressed by conservation (CgMs 2015).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and requested by Horsham District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the conservation of the mill and the implementation of measures to enhance its interpretation and presentation to the wider public (Planning ref: DC/13/0735). Condition 10 of the outline planning consent states that:

> *Not later than the submission of the Reserved Matters submissions for the Strategic Infrastructure and Open space, a written Heritage Asset Mitigation Strategy for the whole development site shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The strategy shall include details of the intended mitigation of the impact of development on buried archaeological Heritage Assets, including but not limited to:*
>
> *i. The Roman site;*
>
> *ii. Details of proposed measures for enhancement both of the retained heritage within the site, including Hammond's Windmill and elements of the medieval fieldscape, and of heritage assets which will largely not be retained intact; and*
>
> *iii. A timetable which phases the mitigation works in accordance with the relevant phasing of development.*
>
> *Development of the Strategic Infrastructure and Open Space shall not commence until the details have been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The strategy shall be implemented as approved.'*
>
> *Reason: In order to ensure that buried archaeological heritage assets will be properly recorded before and during development and that heritage assets to be retained will be enhanced as appropriate in accordance with Policy DC10 of the Horsham District Council Local Development Framework; General Development Control Policies (2007).*

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Historic Building Record

2.1.1 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Seth Price on 17th March 2016 in order the record the extant walls of the mill. The recording involved the survey of the extant walls of the structure to Level 3 standard as defined by Historic England (2006) and as set out in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2015). The record comprised the survey of both the interior and exterior of the structure. A plan showing the structure and area surveyed is reproduced here as Figure 2. For the purposes of the written description the walls of the stone base have been numbered 1 to 8 (Figure 5) in a clockwise direction; with Elevation 1 being at the south-west doorway.

2.1.2 A photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the building. The building's external and internal elevations, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings were photographed, in addition to views of the building's general setting for contextual purposes. An index of this record, together with location plans, are included as an appendix to this report.

2.1.3 The written description and photographic record was supplemented by a drawn record of the site, which comprises a measured floor plan and elevation drawings (Figures 5 - 17). The external elevation drawings were produced using photogrammetry. Schematic drawings were produced for the internal elevations in order to identify key features.

2.1.4 A conservation management plan was prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting Ltd. (CgMs 2015) which has been used to inform the background research.

2.2 Trial Trench Evaluation

2.2.1 The methodology for the trial trench evaluation was initially set out in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2015). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with professional standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

2.2.2 A single 2m wide trench was excavated by hand across the mill footprint, extending 1m beyond its outer walls (Figure 18). Both areas of trench outside the mill footprint were skewed slightly to avoid large tree stumps which lay to the north and south of the mill.

2.2.3 The trench was accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station.

2.2.4 Rubble overlying the trench location was cleared by hand. Architectural fragments recovered in this manner were stockpiled on pallets. Due to the quantity of stone recovered and the limited space within the mill, the pallets were placed outside the mill, but within the securely Heras fenced area.

2.2.5 The trench was hand-excavated to the top of the natural deposits. Little of the mill's interior floor/formation level was identified.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 ASE informed Horsham Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. The paper and digital records, finds and environmental material will continue to be held at the offices of ASE in Portslade until long term storage can be arranged. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	18
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	66 + 62
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	1

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	8+ boxes
Registered finds (number of)	101
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND SETTING

3.1 Location

3.1.1 The site is located within the eastern periphery of Billingshurst in West Sussex and covers an area of approximately 55.2 sq. metres. The mill is located on the western edge of a field, to the east of an expanse of residential development. To the immediate west of the mill is a public footpath that runs in a north-easterly direction, from a wooded area located to the north, and East Street (A272) located 86 metres to the south of the site.

3.2 Setting

3.2.1 The site lies within the western boundary of the northern part of a larger residential development to comprise up to 475 dwellings, land to accommodate a new primary school and provision for the extension of the existing doctors' surgery, dentist's surgery and crèche, with associated landscaping.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

4.1 Listed Buildings

4.1.1 The building is an undesignated built heritage asset (HER Ref. MWS4511).

4.1.2 Hammonds Farm is located *c.* 80 metres to the south of the site and is Grade II listed (Historic England, National Heritage List ref.1027132).

4.2 Conservation Areas

4.2.1 The site lies to the east of Billingshurst outside of the Billingshurst Conservation Area.

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND & CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Hammonds Mill was constructed in 1825 for Richard Chennell by John Streater whose great-grandson, Mr. George Trower, resided in Mill Barn in recent years (recorded in 1977), located *c.* 80 metres to the south of the mill (Simmons, 1977). The erection date is evidenced in the dated stonework formerly situated above the south-west doorway, bearing the inscription 'JS 1825 (Lawes 2012).

5.2 Richard Chennell is recorded as paying Poor Tax for this house, Hammonds Land and the windmill in 1827 (Lawes 2012). During the late 1830s the mill is recorded as being occupied for a short period by a Mr. Philip Puttock until on 10th September 1832, the Sussex Advertiser described the lease of the mill between Richard Chennell and John Streater;

> *To be sold by auction under writ of Fieri Facias, directed to the Sheriff of Sussex. Lot 1. All the term and Interest of Richard Chennel, of Billingshurst, Sussex, farmer of and in a certain Windmill standing on part of a certain Farm called Hammonds, situate at Billinghurst aforesaid, under and by virtue of a lease or agreement for a lease, bearing date the 8th. Day of July 1825, made between John Streater of the one part, and the said Richard Chennell of the otherother part. N.B The Term of the said Richard Chennell in the Mill will expire 29th September 1932, by notice. (Simmons, 1977).*

5.3 The Billingshurst Tithe Map of 1841 (CgMs 2015, Fig. 2) records the mill under the title 'East Windmill', in order to distinguish it from the tower mill located 1km to the west at TQ 0845 2605 on Mill Lane; the latter is shown on the Ordnance Survey draft sheet, Kirdford to Cowfold, of 1806-7 (HER Ref. MWS184) and was referred to as 'Old Millhouse' on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25-inch map of the late 1890s. Documentary sources record the destruction of this mill by fire on the 5th November 1852. The 'East Windmill' (Hammond's Mill) acreage comprised; Garden Field 1.3.16 acres, Mill Field and East Windmill 5.2.17 acres, Hammonds House, Gardens and buildings 0.1.32 acres, forming *c*. 8 acres in total. The mill by this date was in occupation of William Sprinks, aged 34, whom was the present miller and had been since 1839. (Lawes 2012; Kelly's Directory 1845). By 1844, the mill adopted its present title, 'Hammons Mill' and is recorded under ownership by John Streater (Lawes 2012; Simmons 1977).

5.4 The mill was worked by William Sprinks until *c.* 1870, followed by H. Istead who held it until 1878, after which W. F. Weller occupied the mill for a short period; it was last worked by Mr. Underwood (Simmons 1977). Below is a table identifying mill ownership throughout the 19th century:

Date of Occupation	**Occupant of Hammonds Mill**
1839	William Sprinks
1841-2	William Sprinks - miller and grocer
1845	William Sprinks - miller and farmer
1851	Wm. Sprinks
1858	William Sprinks
1862	Wm. Sprinks
1866	William Sprinks
1870	William Sprinks (died 1885)
1874	H. Isted

1878	W.F. Weller
Unknown	Mr. Underwood

(K.Booker, 1936 ; Kelly's Directory)

5.5 During the mill's ownership by Mr. Underwood the structure suffered substantial structural damage during a gale, causing the loss of the hand-winded wooden cap and sweeps (Lawes 2012). The incident was recorded as being the responsibility of the inexperienced worker present at the mill at the time (Simmons 1977). The incident is recorded as occurring between 1895 and 1906 (Simmons 1977). The mill remained capless for a period of time before being pulled down. The wooden superstructure was removed in 1906, leaving only the stone base (Simmons 1977).

5.6 In 1927-8 the stone base of the mill was shortened owing to its unsafe condition, about 3.65 metres of stonework was removed. During this period of work the date stone was removed from the structure and formed part of a rockery at Mill Barn in 1977 but is now situated in an unknown location (Simmons 1977). Two historical photographs (Figures 3 and 4) show the structure before and after this work was carried out.

5.7 The stone base has not been maintained since the removal of the timber elements of the structure and now survives as a dilapidated ruin.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

6.1 General Composition of a Smock Mill

6.1.1 A smock mill (Appendix 1) is a tapered tower clad in horizontal weatherboard and is usually octagonal in shape although there are examples of six-, ten- and even twelve-sided ones. Most of these mills are built on a brick base to protect the timber structure from rotting and to bring the sweeps above obstacle height. The main structure of a smock mill is the 'cant' or corner posts which extend to the full height and converge at the top. The bottom of these posts were secured to a wooden sill which was bedded onto the top of the base. Horizontal ledges were fixed at intervals between the posts and spaced evenly up the structure. Extra vertical and diagonal struts were fixed between posts and ledges to form a rigid structure. This would provide additional support for the structure above. The joint between post and sill commonly proved problematic due to the resultant weight of the mill being transferred downwards and out at the sill, any weakness in this joint could cause an imbalance and cause the structure to topple (Sussex Mills Group 2015). On top of the tower is a cap that is capable of being rotated to bring the sweeps into wind. The rotatable cap holds the roof, sweeps, windshaft and the brake wheel, plus the fantail or manual gear winder mechanism. When the wind veers the manual gear-winder is rotated to turn the cap (by connection) until the sweeps are square into the wind (Sussex Mills Group 2015). A reefing stage is constructed around the tower so that the miller can reach the tip of the sweeps for maintenance and setting purposes (Palmer, Neville & Sissons 2012, 92).

6.2 General Composition of Hammonds Mill

6.2.1 Hammonds Mill formerly comprised a smock mill of the usual cant post construction arrangement and was used for grinding corn. The two storey stone base supported a timber superstructure which was clad externally with horizontal timber weatherboards (Lawes 2012). The structure was topped by a waggon roof, the cap being manually operated by a hand-winding gear rather than a fantail. A hand winding gear consists of a singular circular timber wheel with four stakes that were connected to a rope or chain that was turned manually from below. A reefing stage was located around the stone base to provide access to the sweeps (sails) (Simmons 1977).

6.3 Condition

6.3.1 The extant walls of the stone base have been substantially negatively affected by heavy overgrowth and vegetation. The masonry to the north is fragmentary and largely denuded to just above ground level (Plate 1); this has primarily been due to root damage caused by a self-seeded ash tree within the structure's interior. The remaining masonry to the east is in a relatively good condition, with elements of the eastern and western elevations standing to a height of *c.* 4m. The removal of vegetation has revealed a series of large structural cracks particularly within the western side of the base (Plate 2); these have been identified on Figures 6-13.

Exterior

6.3.2 The surviving mill structure (Plate 3) comprises an octagonal form defined by walls built of coursed crudely dressed and undressed local stone. The roughly cut stone which forms the masonry walls, predominantly forms rectangular blocks, all of varying size; the largest of which form the base of the walls, with smaller stone

situated towards the top of the structure. The walls extend over two floors, with the eastern and western elevations recorded at *c.* 4m in height. The walls taper inwards very slightly just above first floor level. Each wall measures 0.54m in width which remains consistent throughout.

6.3.3 The stone is set within a white / yellow lime mortar (Plate 4) with a fine gravel aggregate. Additionally, a substantial degree of repointing and patch repair has been made using modern cement (Plate 5), which is grey in colour, and is found in numerous locations throughout the structure. Cement use appears particularly dominant around the base of the structure on all eight elevations, both internally and externally and is more prevalent on the walls to the north.

6.3.4 The walls of the mill that rise above a standing height of 1.6m (Elevations 1 – 4, 6 – 8) retain evidence of their tar coating, in the form of retained tarred stones and residual staining (Plate 6). The use of tar to coat the walls of the mill was a common practice in the area and was done to protect the walling stone from the weather and to resist damp conditions affecting the produce (Sussex Mills Group 2015).

6.3.5 Each elevation is relatively featureless, with the exception of three small openings situated on each face (Plate 7) (not visible on Elevation 5 due to degraded nature of the stonework). Each rectangular opening measures a relatively consistent 100mm in width and 200mm in height, and is located approximately 1.93m above ground level, retaining a constant level around the structure's circumference. Each elevation has an opening situated one each at the outer limits and one placed centrally. The openings are angled level with the wall at 90 degrees and extend into the wall's interior face, a small number stop short of the structures interior wall face, extending to a depth of between 250 – 300mm into the stone. These openings comprise redundant sockets that formerly held the timber brackets forming the underside support posts to a timber reefing stage situated above (also referred to as a 'reefing stage'). The reefing stage would have been comprised wholly of timber and would have run around the full circumference of the base to allow access to the sweeps (Sussex Mills Group 2015) (see Appendix 1). Due to the angle and location of the sockets, the reefing stage structure appears to have been supported by the means of upright posts from ground level, opposed to the use of angled struts as is more commonly found within the Sussex area.

6.3.6 The structure is accessed at ground floor level by a single doorway situated within Elevation 1 on the south-west side of the mill (Plate 8). The opening is located centrally within the wall and measures a width of 1.20m. Located to either side of the doorway are the remains of two slender timber jambs, measuring a width of 40mm, 100mm in depth, and surviving to a height of 0.86m and 1.28m. The relatively sound condition of these suggest they form a later phase of development than the building's original construction date, and are as such unlikely to form part of the original door fitting (Plate 9). The western door jamb has a thick strip of cement render situated down the internal edge.

6.3.7 As seen in the historic photographic sources (Figures 3 & 4), the south-west doorway originally extended above the height of the reefing stage support sockets visible within the external wall face. This suggests the doorway originally served both the ground and first floor of the structure. The doorway at first floor level would have provided internal access onto the reefing stage. The photograph of 1934 (Figure 4) shows that the mill followed the usual arrangement of having an opposing doorway on the north-east side of the structure, housed within Elevation 5. The opposing doorway serving the first floor of the structure would have provided access

to the reefing stage in the occasion that the sweeps were situated adjacent the south-west doorway. Evidence of a doorway within this elevation can no longer be evidenced due to the degraded nature of the stonework (Plate 10).

6.3.8 A small selection of inscribed graffiti was observed on the external stone walls. These have been identified with a corresponding number reference on the accompanying figures. They are as follows:

1: RIN (G) – located on Elevation 1 (Figure 6)
2: Mitchell Bath – located on Elevation 1 (Figure 6)
3: W.S – located on Elevation 1 (Figure 7)
4: JLV– located on Elevation 2 (Figure 7)

6.3.9 Inscription 1 (Plate 11) comprises a neatly chiselled marking with a clearly identifiable 'RIN' followed by a possible 'O, C, Q or G'. Due to its close location to the ground floor doorway and suitable height, it is possible the marking formerly read 'RING' in connection to a former doorbell fixture.

6.3.10 Inscription 2 (Plate 12) is less refined and appears to be a modern addition, comprising only a lightly scratched inscription into the stone face; it does not appear to be linked to the mill by means of an historical nature.

6.3.11 Inscription 3 (Plate 13) bears the mark 'W.S' and is located approximately 1.4m above the height of the reefing stage platform sockets. The incision is well executed comprising neatly chiselled markings. Due to the height of the inscription it is likely to form an example of historic graffiti as the area would have been inaccessible following the removal of the timber superstructure in 1906. It is possible the marking 'W.S' identifies the initials of the mill's former miller, Mr William Sprinks, recorded as the miller of Hammonds Mill from 1839 to 1870.

6.3.12 Inscription 4 (Plate 14 is again neatly chiselled with the letters 'J (L).V', with possible further inscription to the west but no longer discernible; the initials of whom could not be identified.

6.4 Interior

6.4.1 Internally the stone base walls are relatively featureless up to the height of the socket openings visible externally (Plate 15). The corresponding openings on the internal stone wall face are larger than their external counterparts measuring 200mm by 200mm, the external socket occupying a central location within the visible opening (Plate 16).

6.4.2 Within each elevation, situated level with the top of the reefing stage support socket holes, is a slender square-section timber beam (or evidence of) laid horizontally and set level into the internal face of the wall. The timber beam measures 100mm in height and extends across the length of each wall. Above the timber beam is a series of up to eight openings, measuring 100mm in width and 200mm in height, spaced roughly 260mm apart. The openings would have served as floor joist sockets for the timber floor construction for the first floor meal floor (now removed) (Plate 17). The horizontal timber wall beams would have provided additional support for the floor beams above and served to distributing the weight from the meal floor above. Eight sockets are clearly visible within the east and west elevations, Elevations 3 and 7; fewer socket holes are situated in the remaining walls, commonly ranging from one to three visible sockets (Plate 18). This arrangement

indicates the eastern and western walls were the dominant load-bearing elevations of the first floor meal floor.

6.4.3 A small opening within Elevation 2 is located on the south-west side of the mill's structure (Plate 19). The opening measures 25mm in width and 100mm in height and extends level with the ground floor. This opening passes through the thickness of the wall to the exterior face and is likely to form a drainage point or former ventilation shaft.

6.4.4 Other features of note within the mill's interior include a large recess (Plate 20) within the eastern wall measuring a width of between 280mm and 660mm and stretching to a height of 920mm. However, it appears as though this recess is due to structural failure rather than an intended feature.

6.4.5 Within Elevation 6 is an additional graffiti inscription (Plate 21) it reads the name or initials 'LYN' (Ref. 5) The incision comprises a deep scratching of the stone face and lacks the clarity of those found externally (refs. 1,3 & 4); the identity of the maker could not be identified.

7.0 RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

7.1 Geology and Overburden

7.1.1 Hammonds Mill is located on a ridge at *c*. 49.13m AOD, to the north of Mill Barn and the A272 (See Figure 18). The trench extended across the base of the mill.

7.1.2 The natural geology comprised firm plastic mottled light grey/orange clay. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at between 48.4m AOD at the north-east end of the trench and at 48.85m AOD to the south-west.

7.1.3 A subsoil, [3008] directly overlay the natural deposits to the north-east of the windmill only and comprised a compact mottled mid grey/ mid brown silt clay. A clay and rubble deposit [3003] directly overlay the natural substrate across the remainder of the trench and comprised a compact mottled mid grey/ orange-brown silt clay with occasional stone and mortar inclusions.

7.1.4 Deposits [3003] and [3008] were both in turn overlaid by two rubble deposits [3002] and [3001] both comprising friable dark brown silt with frequent and abundant stone and mortar inclusions respectively.

7.1.5 A large assemblage of both mechanical and domestic finds were retrieved from the overburden deposits including pottery, ceramic building materials, glass, bone, iron objects and leather. All were of an AD 1875 – 1925 date. Some were clearly part of the mechanism of the mill, however, it is unclear whether the domestic assemblage was a product of rubbish dumping within the mill or whether the mill was used in a domestic context after it was tail-winded in 1896 and no longer functioned as a mill.

7.2 Trial Trench

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3000	Masonry or other construction	Windmill base		0.75	0.52-2.00	+51.43
3001	Deposit	Rubble/ tumble	trench	trench	0.05-0.50	49.13
3002	Deposit	Rubble/ tumble	trench	trench	0.15-0.40	48.96
3003	Deposit	Clay and rubble layer	trench	trench	0.05-0.14	48.66
3004	Masonry or other construction	Floor supports	+2	0.26	0.04-0.06	48.55
3005	Masonry or other construction	Foundation for 3000		0.85	0.63	48.78
3006	Cut	Posthole	0.66	0.43	0.74	48.81
3007	Fill	Fill, single	0.66	0.43	0.74	
3008	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.18	48.98
3009	Masonry or other construction	Floor supports	+2	0.23	0.05-0.07	48.65
3010	Masonry or other construction	Floor supports	+1.12	0.24	0.07	48.58
3011	Cut	Posthole	1.43	0.81	0.19	48.56
3012	Fill	Fill, upper	1.43	0.81	0.19	
3013	Deposit	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.53 – 48.85
3014	Masonry or other construction	Floor supports	+1.02	0.14	0.07-0.13	48.62
3015	Cut	Land drain	+1	0.1	0.2	48.64
3016	Fill	Fill, single	+1	0.1	0.2	
3017	Deposit	Path	trench	trench	0.19	49.04

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

7.2.1 The trench measured 9.7m in length, 2m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

7.2.2 Eight possible archaeological features were identified, seven of which were likely related to the windmill. Five of these were located internally to the mill structure, two were external (Figures 18-19).

7.2.3 Four parallel, narrow, linear brick and stone-built features were identified within the trench, internal to the mill [3004], [3009]. [3010], and [3014]. All were between 0.14 and 0.26m wide, none appeared to sit within a cut instead directly overlying the natural clay [3013] and all were sealed by rubble and clay deposit [3003]. Features [3004] and [3009] spanned the width of the trench with lengths of greater than 2m whilst [3010] and [3014] were heavily truncated and spanned only half the width of the trench.

7.2.4 Large oval posthole [3011] was located centrally within the mill. The feature was waterlogged and contai96ned an upper fill of light yellow-brown silt clay [3012]. The degree of water logging prevented excavation to the base of the feature. The posthole was sealed by rubble and clay deposit [3003] and appeared to cut narrow, linear brick

structure [3004]. However, as both features were likely contemporary with the mill and with each other, it is most probable that [3004] was damaged and truncated when the upright post within cut [3011] was removed rather than that one feature was of a separate phase to the other. An assemblage of pottery, glass and iron artefacts were retrieved from the feature with a date range of AD 1850-1925.

7.2.5 A second smaller circular posthole [3006] was partially revealed at the far north-east end of the trench, external to the windmill. The feature was sealed by rubble deposit [3002] and cut subsoil [3008]. Posthole fill [3007] comprised a friable mid brown silt clay with occasional orange staining and occasional sandstone inclusions. An assemblage of pottery and iron artefacts were retrieved from the feature with a date range of AD 1800-1840.

7.2.6 A sondage was excavated internally to the mill to assess the depth of foundation [3005]. The foundation did not appear to lie within a construction cut but instead sat directly on the natural deposits [3013]. The foundation stood to a height of 0.85m and was overlaid by wall [3000].

7.2.7 A deposit [3017] comprising compact mid yellow-brown sand clay with abundant sandstone fragments was identified to the south-west of the windmill immediately outside the ground floor doorway and was interpreted as a possible path or hard standing area. Deposit [3017] lay directly over the natural substrate [3013] and was sealed by rubble deposit [3002].

7.2.8 Finally, a land drain [3015] was identified to the north-east of the mill, immediately to the west of posthole [3006], orientated on a north-south alignment. The feature cut the natural substrate [3013], was sealed by subsoil [3008] and was filled with a deposit almost identical to subsoil [3008]. The drain appeared to be truncated by the windmill foundation [3005]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

8.0 THE FINDS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, mostly from deposits relating to the collapse or partial demolition of the mill in the 20th century. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (CIfAa 2014a). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Non-Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Misc. modern finds	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)
3001	3	83	1	43			1	157												
3001											8	4000	1	328						
3002	108	4693	16	2422	14	807	196	10465	4	648	192	57168	25	508	3	202	4	40		
3003	11	1211	1	25			22	3877			65	24552	9	119					1	10
3007	1	5									13	159								
3009			1	2860																
3010			1	3139																
3012	2	466					12	2680			13	8266					1	1		
Total	125	6458	20	8489	14	807	231	17179	3	608	291	94145	35	955	3	202	5	41	1	10

Table 4: Quantification of the finds

8.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

Context	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments
3001	Glazed red earthenware	1	34g	Bowl x1
3001	Refined whiteware (plain)	2	50g	Bowl x1; plate x1
3002	Unglazed earthenware	15	436g	Flower pot x5
3002	Glazed red earthenware	1	246g	Bread bin x1
3002	Jackfield-type black glazed redware	1	8g	Teapot x1
3002	Refined brown earthenware	8	278g	Teapot x2
3002	English stoneware	32	2168g	Bottle x5; ink bottles x3; preserve jars x7
3002	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	3	58g	Plate x1
3002	Green transfer-printed whiteware	9	466g	Plate x1; tureen x3
3002	Red transfer-printed whiteware	2	16g	Plate x2
3002	Refined white earthenware (plain)	23	588g	Plate x2; Bowl x1; mug x1; cup x1; saucer x1; ewer x1; preserve jar x1; uncertain form x3
3002	Bone china	15	400g	Plate x1; teapot x1; cup x1; saucer x4, candlestick x1; door

				knob x1
3003	English stoneware	4	926g	Ink bottle x2; preserve jar x2
3003	Refined white earthenware (plain)	5	270g	Serving dish x1
3003	Bone china	2	16g	Mug x1
3007	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	1	4g	Plate x1
3012	English stoneware	1	390g	Ink bottle x1
3012	Refined white earthenware (plain)	1	76g	Chamber pot? x1

Table 5: Summary of pottery assemblage (see Appendix 4 for detailed listing).

8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a moderately sized assemblage of pottery from the site: 126 pieces weighing 6430g, from five individually numbered contexts. Some 62 different vessels are represented. Sherd sizes vary greatly from small/medium pieces, some with a little abrasion, to large fresh ones (including a number of complete vessels). As such the vast majority of the material appears not to have been reworked to any notable degree. The assemblage contains no pottery earlier than the 19th century and the vast majority of it is more likely to be of the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The assemblage has been fully listed on an Excel database as part of the digital archive. This information, which includes details of dimensions and decoration of vessels, is reproduced here as Appendix 4 of the current report. The assemblage is also summarised in Table 5.

8.2.2 The earliest sherd from the site consists of a slightly abraded pearlware sherd from posthole fill [3007]. The piece is from a willow-patterned plate of c. 1800-30 though as an isolated find it may represent an old vessel broken a significant time after this date range.

8.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage is later – although many of the stonewares and local earthenwares could easily date from the mid-19th century they are consistently found in association with later ceramic types of the late 19th to early 20th centuries. If the ratio of different wares are considered, together with the glass assemblage and obvious absence of clay tobacco pipes, a deposition date of c. 1900-1920 is suspected for the majority of pieces.

8.2.4 The assemblage contains a fairly typical mix of domestic and horticultural wares for the period. The flower pots may have been used for growing culinary herbs on indoor window sills and the earthenware bread bin was perhaps the other final form to be produced by the local earthenware industry. Containers for products are well represented – the most common of these being preserve jars that would have contained jams/marmalades etc. Both necked and plain cylindrical with string-groove forms are represented – typical forms of the 1910s. Few are marked but there is a Hartley example with lighthouse trademark on its base. At least two have been re-used to hold paint. There are a notable number of ink bottles in the assemblage (six examples). Although some of these could be for other products such as blacking (there are no actual typical blacking bottles present), it is considered likely they are all inks. Both dwarf inks and larger (60-68mm diameter) necked bottles are represented, though no large ink bottles are present. Further ink containers are present in the glass assemblage (see below) and it is obvious that a notable quantity was consumed by the household, perhaps during the preparation of the mill's accounts/ledgers.

8.2.5 The table and tea wares are on the whole of quite plain/cheaper types. The high proportion of bone china is fairly typical for this period even amongst the lower

classes. Of note however, are the fragments from the green transfer-printed vessels. One plate, decorated with a blackberries design, appears to potentially come from the same dinner service as two of the tureens (themselves decorated with cherries and strawberries designs). As such the household not only held a matching service, but one of reasonable quality that also contained a notable number of serving vessels (as opposed to just plates). The other tureen, although not from the same set, is also with green design (foliage) and it is clear the owners were trying to maintain a 'green theme' to their best dinner service. The presence of this material demonstrates the household did possess a middle/good quality dinner service, perhaps for occasional use. Certainly the tea wares are more working class – the teapots in particular being of cheap types and the few cups being somewhat plain.

8.3 **The Glass** by Luke Barber

8.3.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a large assemblage of glass from the site: 234 pieces, weighing just under 17,216g, from some 118 different vessels. The assemblage, which reflects a hand-collected sample, was nearly all recovered from contexts [3002], [3003] and [3012], though the first of these contained the majority. The assemblage is mixed in that it contains small and large shards as well as a number of complete vessels. It is clear that the material has not been subjected to significant reworking. The assemblage has been fully listed on excel table for the archive giving specific details about each type of vessel, its full embossing details and its variations in dimensions and weight. This information has been reproduced here as Appendix 5. The likely functional breakdown of the assemblage is given in Table 6. A general overview of the assemblage is given here, but detailed work on the branded bottles has not been undertaken as part of the current work. Overall the whole assemblage can be placed within the period 1900-1925, though c. 1905-1925 is suspected. There are just a couple of vessels, including the milk bottle that are thought to be later intrusive pieces from the later 20th century. As the main context groups are of the same chronological range they are considered together for the overview of the household.

General Type	**Specific Type**	**Estimated Number of Vessels represented.**
Drink Alcoholic	Beer	7
Drink Alcoholic	Beer/wine	1
Drink Alcoholic	Spirit?	1
Drink Alcoholic	Wine	1
Drink Non-alcoholic	Mineral water	7
Drink Non-alcoholic	Hot beverage	13
Drink Non alcoholic	Milk	1
Food	Jam etc	8
Food	Pickles/preserves	6
Food	Meat pastes	4
Food	Sauce	10
Household	Cleaners	2
Household	Uncertain	15
Household	Lighting	3
Household	Inks	9
Household	Window	3
Medical	Medicine/poisons	17
Cosmetic	Face cream	3
Cosmetics	Scent?	3
Serving	Jug	1
Serving	Tumbler	3

Total		***118***

Table 6: Breakdown of glass assemblage by probable use.

Alcoholic Drinks

8.3.2 Bottles associated with alcoholic drinks make up c. 8.5% of the assemblage. Beers dominate, including one later 20th- century bottle fragment. Most of the bottles are unmarked though one base carries the embossing 'Friary', possibly from a Guildford brewery. The low numbers of wine and spirit bottles is notable – the overall group being suggestive of low-level consumption of alcohol for thirst quenching than anything else.

Non-alcoholic Drinks

8.3.3 Seven mineral water bottles are present but these are all very fragmentary with no or incomplete makers' names. One is from London while another is embossed 'BADOIT' on its base – a popular French mineral water. The milk bottle is of a form likely to be of later 20th- century date. Of note are the large quantity of bottles associated with hot beverages. These include six bottles from the firm Paterson's of Glasgow. Four of these are of Camp Coffee, the others containing another product. The remainder of the assemblage consists of meat/yeast-based drinks. Although these could be used as food (eg on toast) they were commonly taken as a hot beverage so have been included here.

Food

8.3.4 Four vessels can be ascribed to being meat paste containers, most probably from the Shipams factory. However, although all vessels have embossed moulding on their bodies, none have brand names (Shipams normally used paper labelling). Such paste pots were recovered from three contexts ([3002], [3003] and [3012]). Another six bottles can confidently identified as pickles/preserves types though a single Gillard & Co Ltd, London bottle is the only maker marked piece. Preserve jars for jams etc are represented by eight vessels though only one is marked by the container manufacturer (Rylands of Barnsley). Sauce bottles are well represented but a single Daddies sauce bottle is the only one identifiable to brand. Overall the food bottles are fairly typical for a household of the period.

Household

8.3.5 A high number of bottles of uncertain original function have been grouped under this category but a few are more certain. For example there are single examples of 'SCRUBBS FLUID' ammonia cleaner and 'JEYES' disinfectant (the latter could be considered to be medical). Ink bottles are well represented and mirror the findings of the ceramics. Most are of colourless small cylindrical bottles of slightly ambiguous function, however, black staining in at least two suggest the others are also for ink. There are also classic ink forms, including a slightly unusual cobalt blue hexagonal example. Three 'vessels' appear to relate to household lighting, including parts of lamp/light shades in white milk glass and floral/foliage patterned frosted glass. The window glass is only represented by a few pieces but clear panes of 2mm and 7mm thick are present along with 4mm floral-embossed privacy glass.

Medicines

8.3.6 A notable 14.4% of the glass vessels can be placed into this grouping (17 bottles). 'Quack' cures are well represented, including some of the most common of the period: Ellimans's Embrocation (x2 bottles), Wulfing's Formamint throat lozenges (x1 bottle), Eno's Fruit Salts (x1 bottle – for indigestion), Sulpholine (x1 bottle for skin disorders) and Veno's lightning cough cure (x2 bottles). It would appear the associated household had its fair share of minor health issues and was more than keen to try out what 'cures' were available on the market at the time. There is also a bright green eye bath and a scatter of other unmarked pharmacist's bottles and at least one cobalt blue poison bottle.

Cosmetics

8.3.7 The white milk glass cream jars are almost certainly from hand and face creams (e.g. Ponds), though none are marked. There are also three very small bottles in colourless glass that are thought likely to be for scent/perfume. Together the few cosmetic items show a female presence within the household.

Serving

8.3.8 A single jug with heavily moulded diamond pattern on its exterior and the bases of three tumblers are the only glass vessels associated with consumption. The tumblers are all of different types: one plain, one with vertical facets and one with twisted vertical facets. As such they do not form part of a set.

Conclusion

8.3.9 The glass assemblage is essentially domestic in nature, with a range of commodities being represented. It gives an interesting insight into the household in the early decades of the 20th century. There is nothing within the glass to suggest a particularly high or low social status, but it is clear that writing and minor health ailments are well represented in the assemblage.

8.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

8.4.1 A total of 21 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 8476g were recovered from five contexts at Hammonds Mill: [3001], [3002], [3003], [3009], and [3010]. Much of the CBM was flat roof tile, but there was one curved piece of ridge tile from [3002], and some well-preserved fragments of peg tile from this context also. The tile fragments from [3001] and [3003] were both heavily fired to the point of vitrification but were most likely formed out of fabric T1 (see Table 7) and the [3001] fragment had the remains of a small round peg-hole in one edge.

8.4.2 Both of the larger pieces of peg tile from [3002] were formed of the same fabric T1 and the peg-holes were also round, although the precision of holes and their placement on the tiles varied. There were traces of sandy concrete mortar on both the peg and other tile fragments from [3002], indicating that they were used in the mid-to-later 19th century. Fragments of machine-made tile in fabric T3 were also recovered from [3002], indicating a later 19th century date for some of the CBM found at Hammond Mill.

8.4.3 Two full bricks and three brick fragment were collected. The fragments were retrieved from [3002], and traces of cement on the broken surfaces of these bricks would suggest they were rubble hard core or similar. The full bricks from [3009] and [3010]

were both found to be in a fabric directly comparable to Museum of London fabric 3032, which is a post-Great Fire brick type that was popular during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Hammond Mill examples were both clearly burnt and blackened in places, and an apparent close proximity to heat was further evidenced the sandy lime mortar present on the stretcher of the [3009] brick which had become vitrified solid.

8.4.4 Only the brick from [3010] was slightly frogged, and the absence of this feature is generally understood as indicating an earlier date for brick production, c. 18th-early 19th century, which would correspond with the building of the Mill in 1825. However, some of the other CBM items collected from the site, for example the machine-made roof tile and the B1 brick fragments, seem unlikely to have originated from the original mill structure, and therefore either indicate repair work between 1825 and 1896, or building debris from other structures that were deposited at Hammond Mill when it became derelict c.1896.

Fabric	Description
MoL 3032	Dark red, reddish purple fabric; parts of the surface are often discoloured by fine yellow speckling. Common burnt black ash and flint inclusions (up to 6mm) with varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm). Clay pipe stems in some bricks
B1	Reddish-pink fabric with some cream marbling and silty deposits. Sparse-moderate medium quartz. Sparse burnt oxides up to 3mm.
T1	Reddish-pink with sparse-common cream marbling; sparse-moderate medium quartz and red clay/burnt clay/oxide-like inclusions up to 3mm. Tile version of B1.
T2	Dense, pinkish fabric with common medium quartz, sparse calcareous material and black, burnt oxides.
T3	Dense red-orange fabric with few visible inclusions. Sparse cream veining; sparse iron-rich clay inclusions and burnt oxides up to 1mm.

Table 7: CBM fabric descriptions

8.5 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

8.5.1 Four pieces of stone were recovered from context [3002]. These include an 18g fragment of coal and a 74g fragment of Welsh slate. The latter is from a polished 'school' slate with wide-set ruled lines. Such a piece could just as easily be put to use as a tally board within the mill as be actually used in school. There is also a 356g fragment from a 17mm thick onyx-type marble slab, probably from a wash-stand or similar piece of furniture. As the piece measures just 100mm across it may be from an associated shelf rather than the main furniture top. The final piece of stone (180g) is from a turned and polished lamp base with centrally drilled aperture to probably anchor the lamp to. The stone appears to be a brown metamorphic rock, quite probably Serpentine or similar. The presence of this and the marble top demonstrate the household had some moderately expensive items of furniture.

8.6 **Bulk Metalwork** by Susan Chandler

8.6.1 A total of 224 bulk metal finds were recovered during the excavations weighing a total of 21.735kg. Of these, 57 are iron nail or nail fragments weighing a total of 829g. These largely all typical of post medieval nails, with hand-forged square stems and square heads, however there are seven examples with flat round heads and round stems. These rounded nails are more likely later. Nails were not normally used in mill construction; they may be from smaller internal fittings such as doors or from objects left as part of the waste dumping.

8.6.2 The remaining 167 iron objects, weighing 20.906kg are largely fragmentary in nature, representing parts of objects. Some may relate to the mill and its machinery, for example there are two sections of chain which was utilised as part of the sack hoist and in the sail mechanism. There are 68 fragments of binding strip, all either 35mm or 40mm wide. As discussed in section 9.10.9, iron binding was used for various functions within mills; however it also would have been used on objects such as barrels and buckets also made from wood; it is not possible to elucidate what they came from with any certainty. The remaining fragments consist of undiagnostic rod and plate fragments.

8.7 The Slag by Luke Barber

8.7.1 Context [3002] produced three pieces of slag. The earliest of these consists of a worn 78g fragment of olive green blast furnace slag, likely to be of 16th- to mid-18th- century date. The other slag all relates to late post-medieval coal burning, quite probably from a domestic hearth. These consist of a 106g of matt black aerated clinker and a 20g fragment of grey/purple brittle fuel ash slag.

8.8 Miscellaneous Modern Finds by Linzi Harvey

8.8.1 A single carbon rod was recovered from the site. Carbon rods are common finds on both industrial and domestic post-medieval sites and are usually the remnants of dry-cell batteries, arc-lamp components or slate pencils. Context [3012] produced a 34mm section of carbon rod with a diameter of 6mm. One end was broken and one end was slightly tapered. The size of the rod suggests it was once the carbon cathode in a small dry-cell battery. A 20th century date is suggested.

8.8.2 A single plastic object was recovered from the site. Context [3002] produced a round non-threaded plastic lid with a diameter of 43mm and a depth of 5mm. The shape and small size suggest this lid would have been originally associated with a cosmetics, ointment or food container. A late 19th or 20th century date is suggested.

8.8.3 Two hard rubber bottle stoppers were recovered from site. Both bottle stoppers were recovered from context [3002]. Measuring 27mm and 23mm in diameter, these are both likely to have been part of composite stoppers for sauce or condiment bottles. The larger of the two is embossed 'C&B' for brand name Crosse & Blackwell, on the flat top portion of the stopper. Crosse & Blackwell operated under this name from 1830 onwards and it is likely these items date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

8.8.4 There is no potential for further work or additional information to be gathered from the miscellaneous material recovered from Hammond's Mill and it may be discarded.

8.9 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

8.9.1 A small animal bone assemblage containing 14 fragments has been hand-collected from a single context, [3002]. The bones are in a good state of preservation and derive from cattle, sheep/goat and pig and include long-bones, ribs and pelvic fragments. The specimens have been heavily butchered with most fragments displaying signs of chop and saw marks. There is no evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology on the bones.

8.10 Registered Finds by Susan Chandler
(Incorporating comments and identifications by Philip Hicks and Peter Hill, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Sussex Mills Group respectively)

8.10.1 During the recording of the bulk metalwork a total of 100 objects were added to the registered finds list below. These items are parts of the mills structure such as bolts or parts of its mechanism, such as shutter fittings from the sails. There are also objects which would normally be registered such as dress accessories and tools. They have been assigned registered finds numbers RF<00> and recorded on pro-forma sheets. All of the objects are of a post medieval date, those unrelated directly to the mill such as the lamp parts are likely from waste dumped into the mill ruins in the early 20th Century. A single leather object has also been added. The registered finds are listed in table 8 below.

RF no.	Context	Material	Description
01	3002	Iron	Spring from mill sails
02	3002	Iron	Bracket- part of great spur wheel
03	3002	Iron	'Damsel' mill part
04	3002	Iron	Shutter bracket
05	3002	Iron	Shutter bracket
06	3002	Copper alloy	Shutter bracket
07	3002	Copper alloy	Shutter bracket
08	3002	Iron	Screw – from wheel in mill mechanism
09	3002	Iron	Wheel- pulley part?
10	3002	Iron	Bolt - round domed head & square nut
11	3002	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
12	3002	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer
13	3002	Iron	Bolt - head missing, square nut
14	3002	Iron	Bolt - round dome head
15	3002	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer
16	3002	Iron	Screw - square head
17	3002	Iron	Screw - square head
18	3002	Iron	Strap hinge, complete (both parts)
19	3002	Iron	Shovel blade
20	3002	Iron	Bucket handle
21	3002	Iron	Bucket handle
22	3002	Iron	Bucket handle
23	3002	Iron	Part of a strap hinge
24	3002	Iron	Bolt - round dome head
25	3002	Iron	Bolt - head missing
26	3002	Iron	Boot or shoe heel protector
27	3002	Iron	Boot or shoe heel protector
28	3002	Iron	Partial wrench or handle?
29	3002	Iron	Partial tool - secateurs?
30	3002	Copper alloy	'Beatrice' paraffin stove part
31	3002	Copper alloy	Button with crown and anchor design
32	3002	Copper alloy	Pipe - stove part?
33	3002	Copper alloy	Decorative strip - part of an oil lamp?
34	3002	Copper alloy	Slider
35	3002	Copper alloy	Ferrule
36	3002	Copper alloy	Lid or cap/ can base
37	3002	Copper alloy	Strip fragment
38	3002	Copper alloy	Ferrule
39	3002	Copper alloy	Purse or wallet frame
40	3002	Copper alloy	V. damaged plate fragment- probably part of carbide lamp
41	3002	Copper alloy	Domed disc with three holes for attachment
42	3002	Copper alloy	Fragment, possibly part of RF <40>
43	3002	Copper alloy	Cap part from Carbide lamp- 'Powell & Hammer Panther

RF no.	Context	Material	Description
			Birmingham'
44	3002	Copper alloy	Eyelet with fabric remains
45	3002	Copper alloy	Screw cap or lid
46	3002	Copper alloy	Unk strip fragment
47	3002	Copper alloy	Unk strip fragment
48	3002	Copper alloy	Cap or lid, part of Carbide lamp?
49	3002	Copper alloy	Dish or bowl
50	3001	Iron	Girder from Mill structure
51	3012	Iron	Bolt - missing head, square nut
52	3012	Iron	Hedge cutters
53	3012	Iron	Shutter fitting
54	3012	Iron	Binding strips from millstones or wheels e.g. crank wheel
55	3003	Iron	Shutter fitting
56	3003	Iron	Shutter fitting
57	3003	Iron	Shutter fitting
58	3003	Iron	Shutter fitting
59	3003	Iron	Screw – from wheel in mill mechanism
60	3003	Iron	Screw – from wheel in mill mechanism
61	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
62	3003	Iron	Bolt - missing head, has round washer, square nut
63	3002	Iron	Handle
64	3003	Iron	Spout from pan or pot
65	3007	Iron	Fragment of shutter fitting
66	3003	Copper alloy	Spoon
67	3003	Copper alloy	Part of lamp or stove
68	3003	Copper alloy	Part of oil lamp
69	3003	Copper alloy	Part of oil lamp
70	3003	Copper alloy	Two cogs with knob to turn them - part of oil lamp or paraffin stove?
71	3003	Copper alloy	Part of oil lamp
72	3003	Copper alloy	'Orilux' WW1 torch part
73	3003	Copper alloy	Part of oil lamp
74	3003	Copper alloy	Part of oil lamp
75	3003	Iron	Binding from mill stone
76	3003	Iron	Gin trap
77	3003	Iron	Strap hinge fragment
78	3003	Iron	Incomplete tool - tongs?
79	3003	Iron	Bolt with tie in strap, part of mill structure
80	3003	Iron	Container - possibly a grain measure
81	3012	Iron	Container with second fused inside - possibly a grain measure
82	3003	Iron	Tool socket with partial blade - turf cutter?
83	3003	Iron	Bolt - missing head, has square nut
84	3003	Iron	Bolt - missing head, has square nut
85	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head
86	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head
87	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head
88	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head
89	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head
90	3003	Iron	Bolt - missing head, has square nut
91	3003	Iron	Bolt - missing head, has square nut
92	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head & square nut
93	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head & square nut
94	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
95	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
96	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
97	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut

RF no.	Context	Material	Description
98	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, round washer, square nut
99	3003	Iron	Bolt - round domed head, two round washers , square nut
100	3002	Iron	Boot or shoe heel protector
101	3003	Leather	Leather strip/ strap fragment

Table 8: the registered finds.

Objects from the Mill Structure and Mechanism

8.10.2 The main body of the registered finds assemblage are parts relating to the mill's structure and mechanisms, a total of 54 objects. Mills are largely constructed of timber; thus the main structural components that remain are iron bolts which would secure various parts of the structure. A total of 31 bolts were recovered during the excavation. These range in length but all follow a basic design of a domed, circular head approximately 40mm in diameter and a circular stems 15-20mm in diameter. Some of these bolts retain square nuts and circular washers. One of these bolts, RF <79> also has an iron strip with a hole at the other end attached, which would have acted as a tie-in to another bolt, allowing the joining of two timbers. Comparable bolts and tie strips can be seen in the structure of the West Blatchington Mill.

8.10.3 Other structural fittings from the mill include two large screws, RF <16> and <17>. Bolts were more commonly used in general mill construction; these screws may have had a more specific application within the structure. Three strip hinges were also recovered; one complete example, RF <18> and two partial hinge fragments, RF numbers < 23> and <77>. These may be from internal doors but are unlikely to be from trap doors (such as those used in the floors to allow the operation of the sack hoist) in the mill structure as these used simple leather hinges which reduced the risk of trap doors sticking open. The last structural object is a section of 'I' shaped iron girder. It is unclear if this is part of the mill or from the later dumping.

8.10.4 The remaining 16 objects are parts of the mechanism for milling flour including parts of the sails. Ten of these relate to the function of the mills' sails. These objects are mostly made of iron but two of the sail shutter pivots, RF <6> and <7> are made from copper alloy, most likely brass. These pivots would have held the shutters onto the main body of the sail and allowed the shutters to pivot as needed. They both show heavy wear from use, with the holes for the pivots being much eroded.

8.10.5 There are also two iron pivots (RF <04> and <05>), perhaps showing at some point parts of the sail and shutter mechanism was repaired, though it is not possible to say whether the copper alloy or iron parts are the originals. Into these pivots would fit cranks, which attach the shutters to the control mechanism. These consist of a U - shaped bar fitted down one side of the shutter and attached by screws. From these projects an arm with a looped terminus and a short round bar which fits into the pivots previously discussed. There would be both left and right handed versions of the cranks, depending on which side of the sail the shutter was fitted. Five cranks were recovered during the excavations; one complete example, RF <53>, and four partial examples, RF <55>, <56>, <57> and <58>. Due to their incomplete nature it is not possible to say which side all of these cranks would have fitted; however <53> and <58> are from the right hand side of a shutter, while <55> is from the left.

8.10.6 The shutter cranks would all have been attached via the loop on the end of their arm to a shutter bar which ran down the centre of the sail. This bar would be attached to

a sail spring, which would allow the automatic adjustment of the shutters by the wind. One of these sail springs was recovered during the excavations, RF <01>. It is comprised of two sets of leaf springs joined in an elliptical shape, with a fitting for the shutter bar to attach to and fittings to allow it to be secured to the sail. Sails using this shutter and spring design were invented in 1772 by the Scottish millwright Andrew Meikle.

8.10.7 Six objects are identifiable as parts of the internal mill mechanism. Of these, RF <03> is arguably one of the most important mill parts, the 'Damsel'. This iron object, comprised of a round sectioned bar with three flanges at its mid-section and a square cupped end, would help feed the grain from the hopper into the mill stones to be ground. As it turned, the three flanges knocked against the grain chute, causing the grain to fall and making a constant noise, from which it took its name.

8.10.8 As with the mill structure, much of the mechanism would have been made from timber with iron parts to secure and protect them. RF <02> is a corner bracket most likely used to hold the spokes of one of the larger wheels such as the break wheel or great spur wheel in place. RF <08>, <59> and <60> are short bolts fitted with elongated rectangular head which would be countersunk into the wheels of the mechanism. The wheels and mill stones would have been held together with iron tyres, riveted round them. RF <54> is a group of five tyre fragments, all at least a metre in length and 35mm wide. While it is impossible to say which wheel they may have come from, at least one strip is slightly angled in such a way that it may be from a tapered wheel such as the wallower.

8.10.9 Millstones seem to have had two strips of binding; a narrower one towards the top of the stone and a wider one towards the grinding surface (on the lower stone the narrower binding would have been towards the base of the stone and the wider at the top). RF <75> is part of the wider binding with a looped protrusion arching out from the curve of the stone. This may have held a brush or paddle to move the ground meal towards the meal spout. The remaining object which may be to do with the mills mechanism is RF<09>, a cast iron wheel which may be part of the sack hoist.

Dress accessories

8.10.10 Six objects relating to dress were recovered during the excavations. These include three iron boot or shoe heel protectors- (RF <26>, <27> and <100>). All show signs of use; one, RF <26> is particularly worn towards the back of the heel on the right hand side. There is also a single copper alloy button, RF <31> which has a domed obverse depicting a design of a crown and anchor flanked by flaming cannonballs; this is a WWI uniform button of the Royal Marines Artillery. RF <39> is part of a purse frame, also made from copper alloy. Lastly, RF <44> is a copper alloy eyelet with a small amount of fabric remaining in situ. These objects are all most likely from the waste dumping in the derelict mill building.

Tools and household objects

8.10.11 A total of 11 tools were recovered during the excavations. Of these, RF <20>, <21> and <22> are large iron bucket handles which would have been attached to the wooden bucket by metal plates, many of which remain with the handles. RF <20> has a round section while <21> and <22> are U shaped. RF <19> is an iron shovel blade, with an elliptical socket for the handle. Similar to this is RF <82>, an iron tool socket with part of the blade, possibly a spade or turf cutter. RF <76> is a 'gin' spring trap, of a type typically used to catch animas such as rabbits. Finally there are four

examples of hand tools; RF <28> is part of a wrench, RF <29> is a partial handle and pivot, similar to that commonly found on secateurs. RF <52> is a largely complete set of hedge cutters. RF <78> is an incomplete set of tongs. It is not possible to say if these tools were part of the mills equipment, they may be from the waste dumping in the derelict mill building. RF <63> is a small iron handle most likely from a wooden container. It has a round section, flattening to each terminal to allow attachment to the container. Lastly, RF <66> is a copper alloy teaspoon.

Ferrules

8.10.12 Two copper alloy ferrules, RF <35> and <38> are most likely bindings from wooden handles.

Metal Vessels

8.10.13 Four metal vessels were recovered in total. Of these one (RF <49>) is a copper alloy dish or bowl with vertical sides and a flat, circular base. It has been distorted out of shape but would have originally been approximately 200mm in diameter and 150mm tall. RF <64> is a vessel fragment, including a triangular spout for pouring. Not enough of the vessel remains to formally identify however it is may be part of a skillet or cooking pan. Both RF numbers <80> and <81> are cast iron containers that may be grain measures for the mill (Peter Hill pers comm). They are both circular with slightly outwardly concave sides and rolled rims. Each is missing part of one side, which may have been where a handle was attached; otherwise they have no signs of loops for suspension or other attachments. RF <80> is the larger of the two, 160mm in diameter and 120mm tall. RF <81> is 140mm in diameter and 100mm tall, suggesting graduated sizes with 20mm difference in height and diameter. RF<81> also contains the remains of another smaller vessel, though this is too incomplete to gauge the size.

Carbide and oil lamp parts

8.10.14 A number of the copper alloy objects most likely derive from two types of lamps which were both in use during the early 20th Century. It is certainly possible to say that RF <43> is part of a carbide autocycle or motorcycle headlamp consisting of the top cap and inscribed “Powell & Hammer Ltd, Panther, Birmingham”. RF <40> is most likely the reflector of the lamp. RF <33> is a decorative strip commonly seen decorating the burner of oil lamps. It is probable that other objects, such as RFs <42>, <45>, <48>, <67>, <68>, <69>, <71> and <74> are also parts of these lamps, however due to their fragmentary or damaged nature it is not possible to say for certain.

Torch

8.10.15 RF <72> is the top part of an ‘Orilux’ torch. It has a plate attached by four corner rivets with the following inscription: THE ORILUX, J.H Steward LTD, 406 Strand, LONDON. These torches were popular with officers in the First World War; they were not standard issue and had to be purchased as a personal object. They would come with a leather case which had a loop to allow suspension from the users belt.

Other Objects

8.10.16 There are four copper alloy objects which remain unidentified. Of these RFs <46> and <47> are undiagnostic strips. RF <34> is a copper alloy fitting with a floral

decorative handle. Finally RF <70> is a small arrangement of two cogs with a knob to turn them held together by a plate. This may be part of a wick feeding mechanism for one of the lamps or part of the Orilux torch.

Leather

8.10.17 A small fragment of leather, RF <101>, was recovered from context [3003]. It is undiagnostic, being part of a strip 45mm long and 30mm wide, with a hole towards one end. It is not clear if the hole is intentional or damage post deposition as it is rather roughly made. Although leather was used in mills for applications such as trap door hinges it is unlikely to be from the mill as any leather would have most likely been destroyed in the fire. The object is most likely from the later rubbish deposition on the site.

8.11 Significance of the finds assemblage

8.11.1 The Registered Finds assemblage is of local and regional significance. Little is known about the mill and its fairly short life span; the objects relating to its structure and machinery can provide insights to its design and function. In a wider context, the assemblage is significant to the understanding of the development of smock mills in Sussex and nationally. In addition to this, the WWI related objects are of local significance; the period is still poorly understood from an archaeological perspective. The assemblage provides an opportunity to investigate the 'daily life' of the mill, its disuse, demolition and subsequent use possibly during the First World War.

8.11.2 The pottery and glass assemblage provides a significant group of early 20th century household objects. The pottery sherd recovered from post hole [3007] provides potential dating evidence for the feature. Both pottery and glass seemingly provide coherent, well dated groups which characterise the status of the household from which they derive. There is the possibility, however, that the entire assemblage is a product of rubbish disposal unconnected with a single household or derived from activities such as intermittent picnicking in the derelict mill which would lessen its significance. The geological material also provides evidence for household furnishings.

9.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

9.1.1 The natural geology comprised firm plastic mottled light grey/ orange clay. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at between 48.64m AOD at the north-east end of the trench and at 48.85m AOD to the south-west.

9.1.2 A subsoil directly overlay the natural deposits to the north-east of the windmill only and comprised a compact mottled mid grey/ mid brown silt clay. The deposit measured 0.18m in thickness. A clay and rubble deposit directly overlay the natural substrate across the remainder of the trench and comprised a compact mottled mid grey/ orange-brown silt clay with occasional stone and mortar inclusions. The deposit measured between 0.05m and 0.14m in thickness.

9.1.3 Two rubble deposits both comprising friable dark brown silt with frequent to abundant stone and mortar inclusions topped the stratigraphic sequence. The lower rubble deposit measured between 0.15m and 0.4m in depth whilst the upper rubble deposit measured between 0.05m and 0.5. In both cases the greatest depth of deposit lay against the windmill walls whilst the least depth was located towards the centre of the mill.

9.1.4 A single land drain was identified external to the windmill, truncating the natural deposit and appeared to predate the mill.

9.1.5 Seven archaeological features associated with the windmill were identified. Five of these were internal features whilst two were external. The features comprised two postholes, four parallel narrow brick and stone-built structures and a possible path or hardstanding area.

9.1.6 The methodology, as set out in the WSI, was successfully employed during the evaluation. The conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective. The degree of water logging in a single central pit prevented full excavation.

9.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

9.2.1 No topsoil deposits were identified.

9.2.2 An intact subsoil was identifiable externally to the north-east of the windmill. No subsoil was present within or to the south-west of the structure.

9.2.3 Truncation of the natural deposits from a single land drain was identified at the very north-east end of the trench, external to the mill.

9.2.4 Cut features survived to depths of between +0.19 and 0.74m and it appeared that they had been subject to only very limited horizontal truncation.

9.2.5 Internal brick and stone-built features survived to depths of between 0.04m and 0.13m and appeared to have been subject to some truncation and damage, possibly during the partial dismantling of the windmill base.

9.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

9.3.1 A single narrow land drain may represent the earliest feature identified as part of the trial trench evaluation. The feature was identified to the north-east of the mill and appeared to predate the structure. As such it is likely to be of late post-medieval date.

9.3.2 All other features appeared contemporary with the mill and are therefore of early 19th century date.

9.3.3 A large posthole was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above. The very large oval shape of the feature along with the truncation of brick feature [3004] to the north-east may suggest the post fell over or was removed by dragging it towards the north-east side of the mill and that this caused some damage to surrounding structures and enlarged the posthole in the process.

9.3.4 Four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. This floor design is further suggested by a recess within the windmill foundation along the north-east wall which would likely have supported a joist at a perpendicular angle to the linear brick features.

9.3.5 A circular posthole was identified to the north-east of the mill, at a distance of 0.7m from the external wall. It is most likely that this posthole would have contained an upright post supporting the first floor reefing stage as also suggested in Section 6.7.

9.3.6 A possible path or hardstanding area was also identified immediately outside the ground floor, south-west facing doorway.

9.4 Discussion of the standing building by Hannah Green

9.4.1 Despite the loss of the timber superstructure of Hammonds Mill, the extant walls of the stone base provide evidence of some of the former structural elements. The most significant features are the regularly spaced sockets situated around the base circumference. These sockets support the written evidence which records a reefing stage formerly situated around the exterior of the base for sweep maintenance purposes. The reefing stage was commonly constructed of timber, as is likely in this case. The location of these sockets and the angle at which they sit within the wall suggest the reefing stage was supported by upright timber posts which extended from ground floor level. The use of upright support posts for the reefing stage is further evidenced in the below-ground archaeological features in the form of a circular posthole, identified to the north-east of the mill at a distance of 0.7m from the external wall. This arrangement is consistent with smock mill construction within the Kentish area as opposed to Sussex; the Sussex tradition comprising a series of angled struts, forming a cantilevered support for the reefing stage above. Evidence of the use of upright reefing stage platform supports could suggest an example of a structural element uncommon to smock mills within the Sussex area and indicates a degree of regional variation in construction methods. This idea of regional variation is supported by the smock mill construction of West Blatchington Windmill. Within this mill the central timber posts used to support the main body of the timber superstructure are comprised of repurposed ship bow timbers, used to create an ‘A’ frame.

9.4.2 The internal floor joist sockets add to our visual comprehension of the ground floor level proportions within the mill’s interior. The internal socket heights also indicate the

external reefing stage was accessed internally via the meal floor at first floor level. This is confirmed by the photographic sources identified during the background research, in which the first floor doorway situated on the north-east side is clearly identifiable (Figure 4) and sits level with the reefing stage height. Additionally, the exceptional height of the retained south-west doorway (as seen in Figure 3) is easily explained if the doorway served both ground and first floor levels. These photographs also confirm that the mill housed opposing doorways; a common feature in mill design, primarily for practical reasons to provide an alternative access whilst the sweeps where adjacent the opposing entrance. Archaeological features identified a possible path or hardstanding area located immediately to the south-west doorway of the windmill.

9.4.3 The retained timber bracing within the internal stone walls coincides with the written evidence which confirms the main structure of the mill consisted of a typical 'cant' or corner post arrangement. In which horizontal ledges would add additional structural strengthening and load distribution to the full height, angled posts above. Our comprehension of the mill's constructional arrangement is enhanced by the identification of a large posthole which was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above. Additionally, four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. This floor design is further suggested by a recess within the windmill foundation along the north-east wall which would likely have supported a joist at a perpendicular angle to the linear brick features.

9.4.4 Although no timber elements of the cap were recovered during the survey, the absence of iron rollers within the archaeological finds may suggest the rotating cap of the structure was of the 'blind' type, in which the timber cap sat directly onto the top of the timber walls, as opposed to sitting on rollers. The top of the walls would be heavily greased to aid rotation and a series of iron straps were used to fix the inner cap structure in place. This potentially provides additional information on the mill's associated infrastructure when operational.

9.4.5 The neatly chiselled incisions found etched into the external face of the base might be historical graffiti relating to the structure when operational as a corn mill during the 19th century. Inscription 1, which appears to read 'RING' possibly identifies the principal entrance and location of a former bell feature for the mill. Inscription 4, 'W.S' might have been made by the former miller of the building between 1839 and 1870, William Sprinks.

9.4.6 The general declining material condition of the stone base is due principally to the lack of maintenance the structure has received since 1906, causing the excessive displacement of the masonry walls by the encroachment of overgrowth and heavy vegetation. The evidence of later patch repair and modern cement repointing show a relativity recent effort to consolidate the structure during the 20th century. The nature of the hard modern cement set against the relatively soft local undressed stone is likely to cause increased material decomposition due to moisture and salt transfer in wet conditions passing through the stone rather than the mortar; as opposed to the self-sacrificial nature of the original lime mortar.

9.4.7 In conclusion, the retained stone base of the extant structure of Hammonds Mill, combined with the seven below-ground archaeological features identified within the trial trench evaluation, all contemporary with the mill and of early 19th century date,

represent tangible evidence of a tall smock windmill dating to 1825, which was used to grind corn. Despite the relatively restricted nature of the surviving above-ground archaeological elements it is still possible to discern structural, mechanical and general circulation arrangements of the former mill from the features surviving within the extant walls of the stone base. In many ways Hammonds Mill forms an example of a typical smock mill located within Sussex but combines elements unique to Kentish constructional design. These structural compositions are not commonly found within the Sussex region and as a result show a degree of regional variation in construction techniques.

9.5 Consideration of research aims

9.5.1 The archaeological investigations have succeeding in assessing the nature of the rubble collapse within the mill's interior and in characterising the presence, extent, character and condition of the buried structural remains within the area investigated.

Structural remains were present both internally and externally to the windmill structure. Cut features survived relatively intact, however, internal structural features were in a poor condition and demonstrated considerable truncation, potentially caused during the partial demolition or collapse of the mill base. These features may have more susceptible to damage as they appear roughly constructed and therefore relatively fragile.

9.5.2 A detailed record of the upstanding structure has been achieved in order to inform a conservation strategy.

9.5.3 A large quantity of artefactual evidence was recovered during the project and its nature and significance has been assessed:

The Registered Finds assemblage is of local and regional significance. Little is known about the mill and it's fairly short life span; the objects relating to its structure and machinery can provide insights to its design and function. In a wider context, the assemblage is significant to the understanding of the development of smock mills in Sussex and nationally. In addition to this, the WWI related objects are of local significance; the period is still poorly understood from an archaeological perspective. The assemblage provides a unique opportunity to investigate the 'daily life' of the mill, its disuse, demolition and subsequent use possibly during the First World War.

The pottery and glass assemblage provides a significant group of early 20th century household objects for analysis. The pottery sherd recovered from post hole [3007] provides potential dating evidence for the feature. Both pottery and glass provide coherent, well dated groups which characterise the status of the household from which they derive. There is the possibility, however, that the entire assemblage is a product of rubbish disposal unconnected with a single household or derived from activities such as intermittent picnicking in the derelict mill which would lessen its significance.

9.5.4 Specific research aims of the investigation were to take into account the research agenda set out in the forthcoming South East Research Framework, notably the archaeological study of different mill types:

The study of Hammond's mill has the potential to contribute much to the understanding of different mill types. Typically, mills do sit within defined types but interestingly many have their own slight variations and anomalies, often as a result of adapting to their local environment and topography or exploiting local resources in their construction.

Two postholes were identified as part of the trial trench evaluation at Hammond's mill and both suggest characteristics anomalous to other Sussex smock mills. Commonly, Sussex smock mills have diagonal supports for the reefing stage whilst Kentish smock mills have uprights.

However, both the recesses in the external windmill wall and the external posthole suggest that the reefing stage on Hammond's mill was of the Kentish design, supported by upright posts.

The evidence would also suggest that Hammond's mill had a large internal central post supporting the meal floor above. This is also an uncommon characteristic. More commonly, A-frames support the meal floor and mill mechanisms as at West Blatchington, Hove or a trestle spanning the length and width of the structure supported by the stone base or buttresses as at Windmill Hill, Herstmonceux.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd. for commissioning the work, and Geoffrey Lawes for his kind assistance during the site visit and providing background information. ASE would also like to thank Philip Hicks and Peter Hill, of the Sussex Mills Group for their assistance and advice regarding the mill workings and object recovered.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	NA					
Site code	MIL15					
Project code	6948					
Planning reference	DC/13/0735					
Site address	Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT					
District/Borough	Horsham District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	509141 126001					
Geology	Wealden Group of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone					
Fieldwork type	Eval	~~Excav~~	~~WB~~	~~HBR~~	~~Survey~~	~~Other~~
Date of fieldwork						
Sponsor/client	CgMs					
Project manager	Paul Mason and Ron Humphrey					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls and Hannah Green					
Period summary	~~Palaeolithic~~	~~Mesolithic~~	~~Neolithic~~	~~Bronze Age~~	~~Iron Age~~	
	~~Roman~~	~~Anglo-Saxon~~	~~Medieval~~	**Post-Medieval**	**Other**	
Project summary **(100 word max)**	*The trial trench evaluation identified seven features associated and contemporary with the windmill of early 19th century date.* *A large posthole was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above.* *Four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. This floor design is further suggested by a recess within the windmill foundation along the north-east wall which would likely have supported a joist at a perpendicular angle to the linear brick features.* *A circular posthole was identified to the north-east of the mill, at a distance of 0.7m from the external wall. It is most likely that this posthole would have contained an upright post supporting a first floor reefing stage.* *A possible path or hardstanding area was also identified immediately south-west of the windmill, outside the ground floor doorway.*					

	A large assemblage of finds were recovered during the project, included 101 registered finds. The Registered Finds assemblage is of local and regional significance
Museum/Accession No.	NA

PLATES

Plate 1: Stonework displacement caused by vegetation and overgrowth, Elevation 5 (6948_0015)

Plate 2: Example of the structural cracks with the base, Elevation 4 (6948_0054)

Plate 3: General composition of Hammonds Mill, facing north-west (6948_0003)

Plate 4: Detail of the stonework and the lime mortar composition, Elevation 7 (6948_0023)

Plate 5: Detail of the areas of cement repointing and patch repair around the doorway, Elevation 1 interior (6948_0037)

Plate 6: Detail of the tar staining of the upper level of the stone base, Elevation 2 (6948_0014)

Plate 7: Detail of an external socket for the gallery timber brackets, Elevation 6 (6948_0055)

Plate 8: Retained ground floor level entrance, stone lintel and date stone formerly situated above not removed, Elevation 1 (6948_0017)

Plate 9: Detail of the timber door post located either side of the south-west ground floor level doorway, Elevation 1 (6948_0026)

Plate 10: Location of former doorway to the loading bay at first floor level, Elevation 5 (6948_0016)

Plate 11: Detail of Inscription 1, 'RIN(G)', Elevation 1 west of doorway (6948_0063)

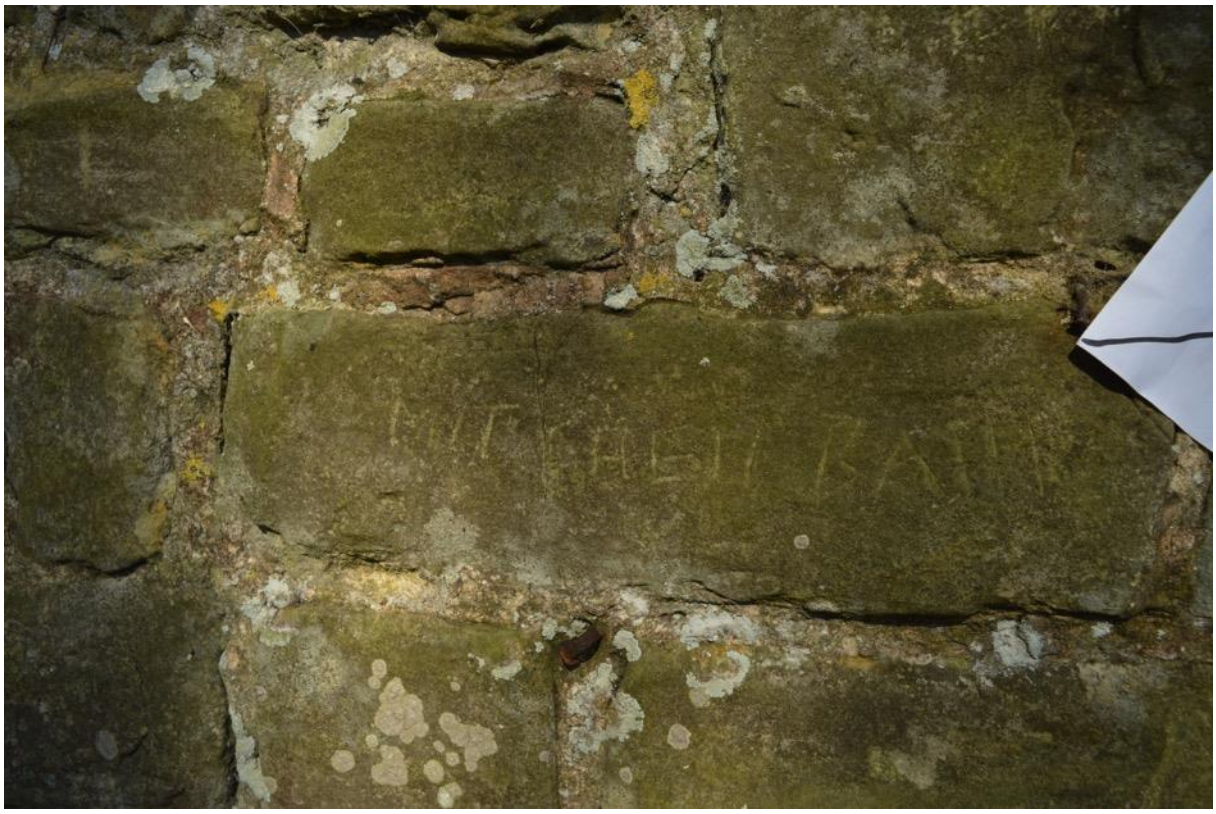


Plate 12: Detail of Inscription 2, 'Mitchell Bath', Elevation 1 (6948_0062)

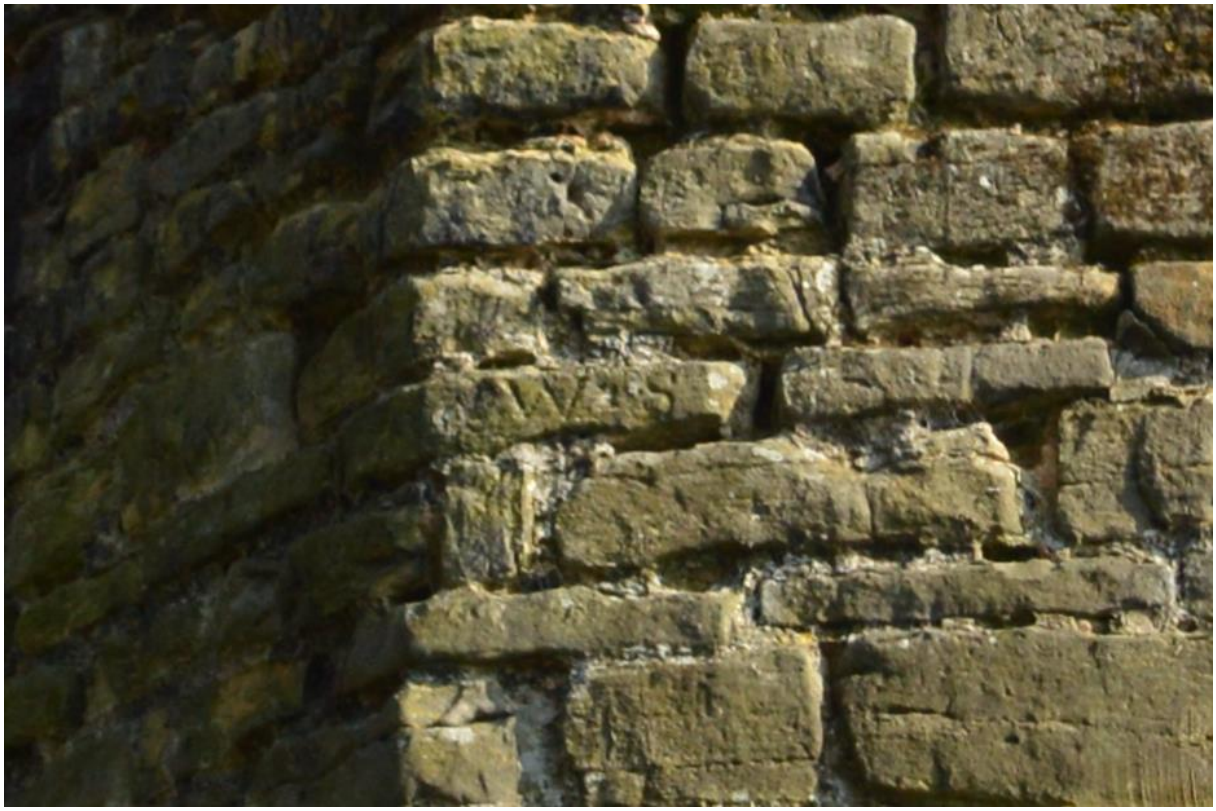


Plate 13: Detail of Inscription 3, 'W.S', Elevation 1 (6948_0017)

Plate 14: Detail of Inscription 4, 'J(L)V, Elevation 8 (6948_0060)

Plate 15: General layout of the mill's interior, facing south (6948_0066)

Plate 16: Detail of an internal wall socket used to support the loading bay floor construction, Elevation 7 interior (6948_0047)

Plate 17: Detail of a wall set horizontal timber beam and floor joist sockets, Elevation 3 interior (6948_0041)

Plate 18: Detail of the redundant incision left by the location of a former horizontal beam, note the fewer floor joist sockets, Elevation 2 interior (6948_0039)

Plate 19: Detail of the opening within the south-west corner of the mill, possible drainage channel or ventilation shaft, Elevation 2 (6948_0036)

Plate 20: Detail of the large recess within the stone base internal wall face, Elevation 7 (6948_0043)

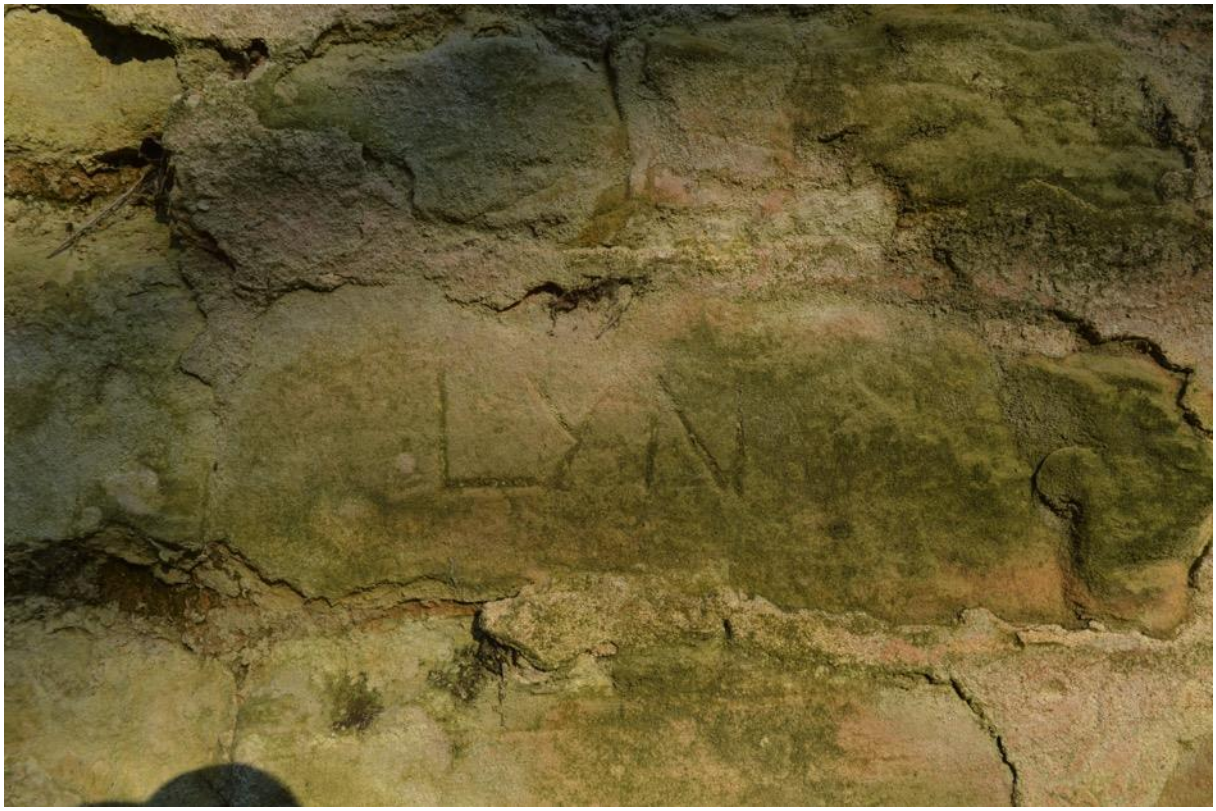
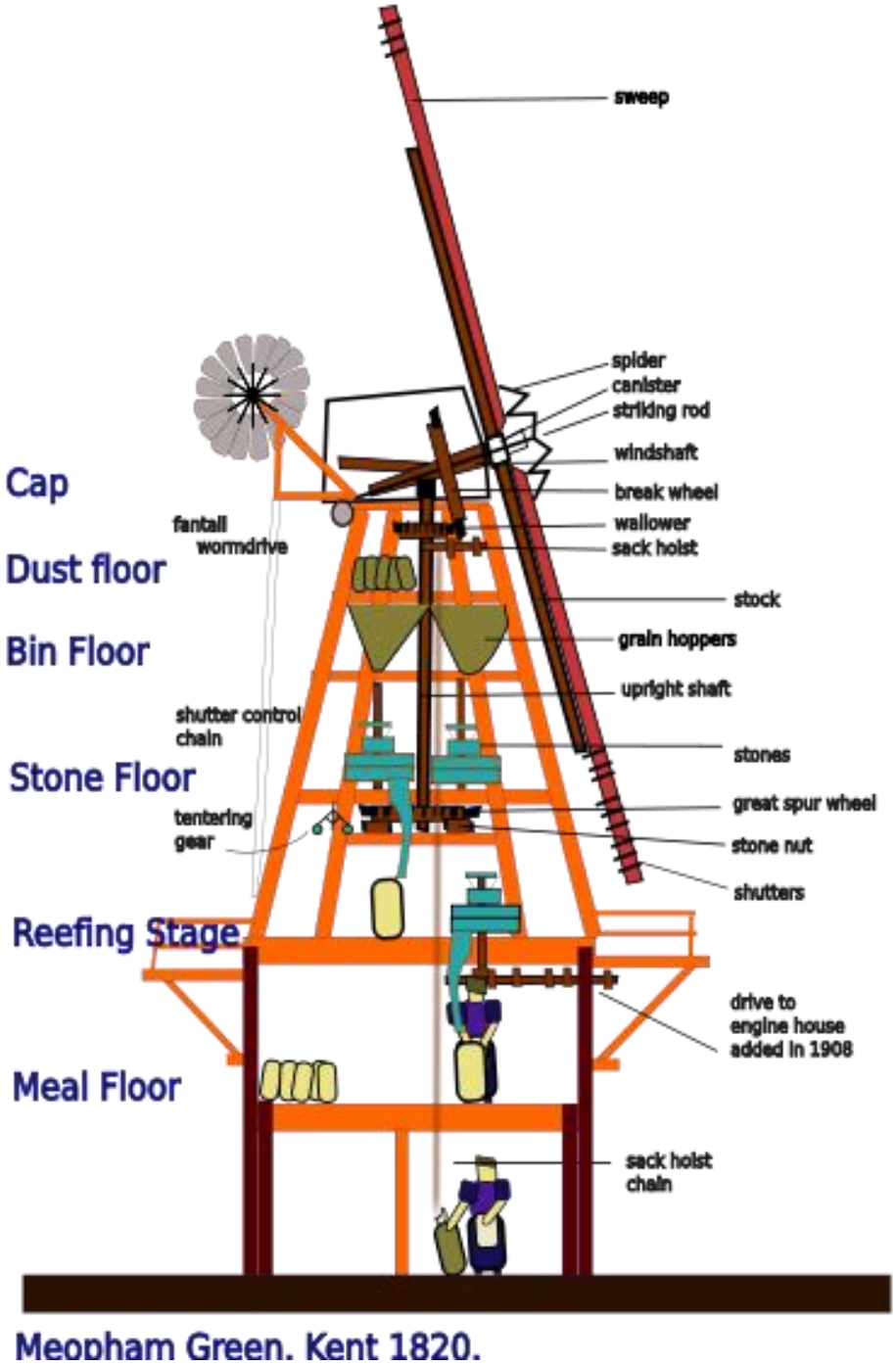


Plate 21: Detail of Inscription 5, ‘LYN’, Elevation 6 (6948_0080)

Appendix 1 Diagram of a typical smock mill construction



Source obtained from http://www.sussexmillsgroup.org.uk/smockmill.htm
(Illustration by Rutler, C. 2007)

Appendix 2 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: ARCHAEOL6-249746

Project details

Project name	Hammond's Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT
Short description of the project	In March 2016 Archaeology South-East carried out an historic buildings record and trial trench evaluation at Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. Hammonds Mill was constructed as a smock mill in 1825 but was tailwinded in 1896. The wooden superstructure was removed in 1906 leaving only the stone base which has not been maintained since and now survives as a dilapidated ruin. In many ways Hammonds Mill forms an example of a typical smock mill located within Sussex but combines elements unique to Kentish constructional design. Seven features associated with the windmill were identified during the trial trench evaluation, all contemporary with the mill and of early 19th century date. A large posthole was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above. Four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. A circular posthole was identified to the north-east of the mill, at a distance of 0.7m from the external wall. It is most likely that this posthole would have contained an upright post supporting a first floor reefing stage. A possible path or hardstanding area was also identified immediately south-west of the windmill, outside the ground floor doorway. A large assemblage of finds were recovered during the project, including 101 registered finds. The Registered Finds assemblage is of local and regional significance.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 24-03-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MIL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	SMOCK MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DAMSEL Post Medieval
Methods &	''Annotated Sketch'',''Measured Survey'',''Photographic Survey''

techniques	
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BILLINGSHURST Hammond's Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT
Postcode	RH14 9GT
Study area	55 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 0914 2600 51.022453910392 -0.443684827588 51 01 20 N 000 26 37 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.4m Max: 48.85m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Correspondence'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'','' Survey '',''Unpublished Text''
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hammond's Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex, RH14 9GT: Historic Buildings Record (Historic England Level 3) and Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, H. Nicholls, H
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Appendix 3 Index of Digital Photographs

Appendix 4

Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Comments
3001	Glazed red earthenware	Bowl	Cl gl int		1	34	1	Base
3001	Refined whiteware	Plate			2	50	1	
3002	Black glazed earthenware	?	Bla gl ao		1	8	1	Jackfield type
3002	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	Plate	Floral		3	58	1	
3002	Bone China	Candlestick	Gold gilt lines		1	50	1	
3002	Bone China	Cup		Simple	1	6	1	
3002	Bone China	Door knob			1	104	1	55mm di
3002	Bone China	Plate			5	138	1	
3002	Bone China	Saucer	x1 red rim edge line, x1 gold gilt line, x1 maker/pattern: 'EDENSOR CROWN..? // ENGLISH' around crown		5	86	4	
3002	Bone China	Teapot	Gold gilt lines		2	16	1	
3002	English stoneware	Bottle	Roul line. Bristol glaze		1	358	1	B 84mm
3002	English stoneware	Bottle	x1 tan top, x1 illegible oval maker's stamp		4	208	4	Spirit bottles
3002	English stoneware	Ink	Necked. Bristol glaze		2	124	2	Ink bottle
3002	English stoneware	Ink	Fe wash, salt glaze		2	98	1	Dwarf ink. B 46mm
3002	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Necked plain. Bristol glaze	D-club	7	486	1	100%. R 98mm, B 95mm, H 136mm
3002	English stoneware	Preserve jar	necked INCH. Bristol glaze		3	140	2	x1 re-used to hold white paint
3002	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Wide-set vertical grooves. Bristol glaze	String groove	11	410	2	B 92mm
3002	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Plain. Bristol glaze	String groove	1	158	1	H 133mm

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Comments
3002	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Wide-set vertical grooves. Bristol glaze. Base stamped: W. P. HARTLEY LIVERPOOL & LONDON' around lighthouse trademark	Sting groove	1	186	1	100% R 63mm, B 61mm, H 72mm
3002	Glazed red earthenware	Bread bin	Cl gl int		1	246	1	
3002	Green transfer-printed whiteware	Plate	Fruit design (blackberries)		3	184	1	same set as tureen
3002	Green transfer-printed whiteware	Tureen	Fruit design (cherries)		1	162	1	same set as plate
3002	Green transfer-printed whiteware	Tureen	Fruit design (strawberries)		1	44	1	possibly same set
3002	Green transfer-printed whiteware	Tureen	Foliage design		4	76	1	
3002	Red transfer-printed whiteware	Plate	Floral		2	16	2	
3002	Refined brownware	Teapot	x1 ROUL		8	278	2	
3002	Refined whiteware	?	x1 corrugated		3	38	3	
3002	Refined whiteware	Bowl		Simple	1	30	1	
3002	Refined whiteware	Cup			1	6	1	
3002	Refined whiteware	Ewer	x1 gold gilt line		4	328	1	close to bone china
3002	Refined whiteware	Mug	x1 gold gilt line		2	12	1	
3002	Refined whiteware	Plate	x1 green rim-edge line		6	98	2	
3002	Refined whiteware	Preserve jar	Plain. Bristol glaze	String groove	4	56	1	
3002	Refined whiteware	Saucer		Simple	2	20	1	
3002	Unglazed earthenware	Flower pot		Simple & D club	15	436	5	
3003	Bone China	Mug	Polychrome floral transfer-print		2	16	1	
3003	English stoneware	Ink	Necked. Bristol glaze		1	314	1	100% R 38mm, B 60mm, H 115mm
3003	English stoneware	Ink	Fe wash, bristol glaze. Necked. Stamped 'SKEY // 1 //?'		1	440	1	100% R 37mm, B 68mm, H 146mm
3003	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Plain. Bristol glaze	String groove	1	158	1	100% R 62mm, B 58mm, H 71mm. Re-used to hold white paint

Context	Fabric	**Form**	**Decoration**	**Rim**	**No**	**Weigh t (g)**	**ENV**	**Comments**
3003	English stoneware	Preserve jar	Wide-set vertical grooves. Bristol glaze.		1	14	1	
3003	Refined whiteware	Dish			5	270	1	Serving
3007	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	Plate	Willow pattern		1	4	1	
3012	English stoneware	Ink	Necked. Bristol glaze		1	390	1	100% R 37mm, B 64mm, H 143mm
3012	Refined whiteware	Chamber pot			1	76	1	poss Ewer

Appendix 5

Catalogue of glass

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3001	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	?	20	1	156	1	?…TE' down front	?	Mineral Water
3002	Amber	Cylindrical	Bottle	B c 77mm	20	8	192	1	?'24' on base	?	Beer
3002	Amber	Octagonal	Bottle	R 26mm, B 53mm, H 154mm	100	2	416	2	FGC // MILTON // 2' across base	Cork	Medicine
3002	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	B 40mm	85	1	196	1	8oz // BOVRIL // LIMITED' across sides. '404' below on one side	Lidded	Beverage
3002	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	B 40mm	20	1	98	1	8oz // BOVRIL // LIMITED' across sides. '403' below on one side. 'BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND' around base ' BY FORSTERS ASS' across base	Lidded	Beverage
3002	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	B 50mm	10	1	66	1	….BOVRIL LIMITED' across side	Lidded	Beverage
3002	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	R 43mm, B 35mm, H 61mm	100	1	140	1	2 OZ // MARMITE' across sides. 'FGC // 2' across base	Ext screw	Beverage
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 50mm, B 62mm, H 160mm	98	1	372	1	GILLARD & Co Ltd LONDON' around shoulder. 'CGB Co Ltd 7' around base	Lidded	Pickle/preserve
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 44 & 57mm	10	6	316	3		Lidded	Pickle/preserve
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Jar	B x1 90mm	10	4	200	2	x1 'RYLANDS BARNSLEY 09' around base	Lidded	Preserve jar

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 23mm, B 53mm	50	2	190	1	12179' around base	Cork	Sauce
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R x1 30mm, B x1 76mm	15	12	468	3	x1 'CS & Co // 14' around base	Cork	Mineral Water
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R x1 32mm, B x1 45mm	10	5	202	2	x1 'LONDON' up side with 'D 7751' around base. X1 'J. A. ??' down side	Cork	Mineral Water
3002	Aqua	Cylindrical	Stopper	R 27mm, H 31mm	100	1	14	1		Glass stopper	Sauce
3002	Aqua	Oval	Bottle	R 23mm, B 80 c 47mm, H 200mm	100	1	442	1	SCRUBBS' across front shoulder above x3 vertical ribbed lines. 'FLUID' across rear shoulder. 'D&M // PE & M? // SEG No…?' around base	Cork	Household
3002	Aqua	Oval	Bottle	B 68 x 40mm	30	1	112	1	2348' across base	?	Household
3002	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	?	20	1	44	1		?	Household
3002	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	B 52 x 30mm	50	1	116	1	[ELLIM]AN'S // [EMBRO]CATION' down front. '5' on base	?	Medicine
3002	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	B 65 x 36mm	40	2	140	1	{EN]O'S // [FRUI]T SALT' down front. 'K' on base	?	Medicine
3002	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	?	20	4	104	1	concave sides	?	Household
3002	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	R 30mm, B 46 x 46mm	30	4	136	1	DADDIES // FAV[OURITE] down sides. 'MV // 31' across base	Cork	Sauce
3002	Aqua	Square	Bottle	?	20	1	42	1	]NS // [?]YLON'	?	Sauce

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
									down front		
3002	Aqua	Square	Bottle	R x1 27mm, B 47 x 47mm	20	19	692	3	PATERSON'S // Ess CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY // GLASGOW' down sides. 'BG? Co 1675' around base	Glass stopper	Beverage
3002	Aqua	Square	Bottle	R x1 31mm, B x2 50 x 50mm	30	8	544	3	x1 '10' across base. X1 'B634 // ? 3 // UGB' across base	Cork	Sauce
3002	Bright green	Cylindrical	Bottle	?	10	4	42	1	Footring grip later C20th	?	Beer
3002	Bright green	Oval	Eye bath	?	50	1	16	1	Octagonal facetted	n/a	Medicine
3002	Bright green	Rectangular	Bottle	B 49 c 28mm	30	1	46	1	NOT TO BE TAKEN' down front, ribbed either side and on narrow sides. '3' on base	?	Poison/medicine
3002	Cobalt blue	Octagonal	Bottle	B 41mm, H c. 55mm	95	1	62	1		Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 21mm, B 37mm, H 84mm	100	1	86	1	A52 // C 7 // UGB' across base	Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 21mm, B 37mm, H 84mm	100	1	84	1	A52 // C 10 // UGB' across base	Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	B 37mm	95	1	80	1	A52 // C 7 // UGB' across base	Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 20mm, B 31mm, H 70mm	100	1	52	1	A55 // C 157 // UGB' across base	Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 26mm, B 38mm, H 87mm	100	1	120	1	8666' across base	Cork	Ink

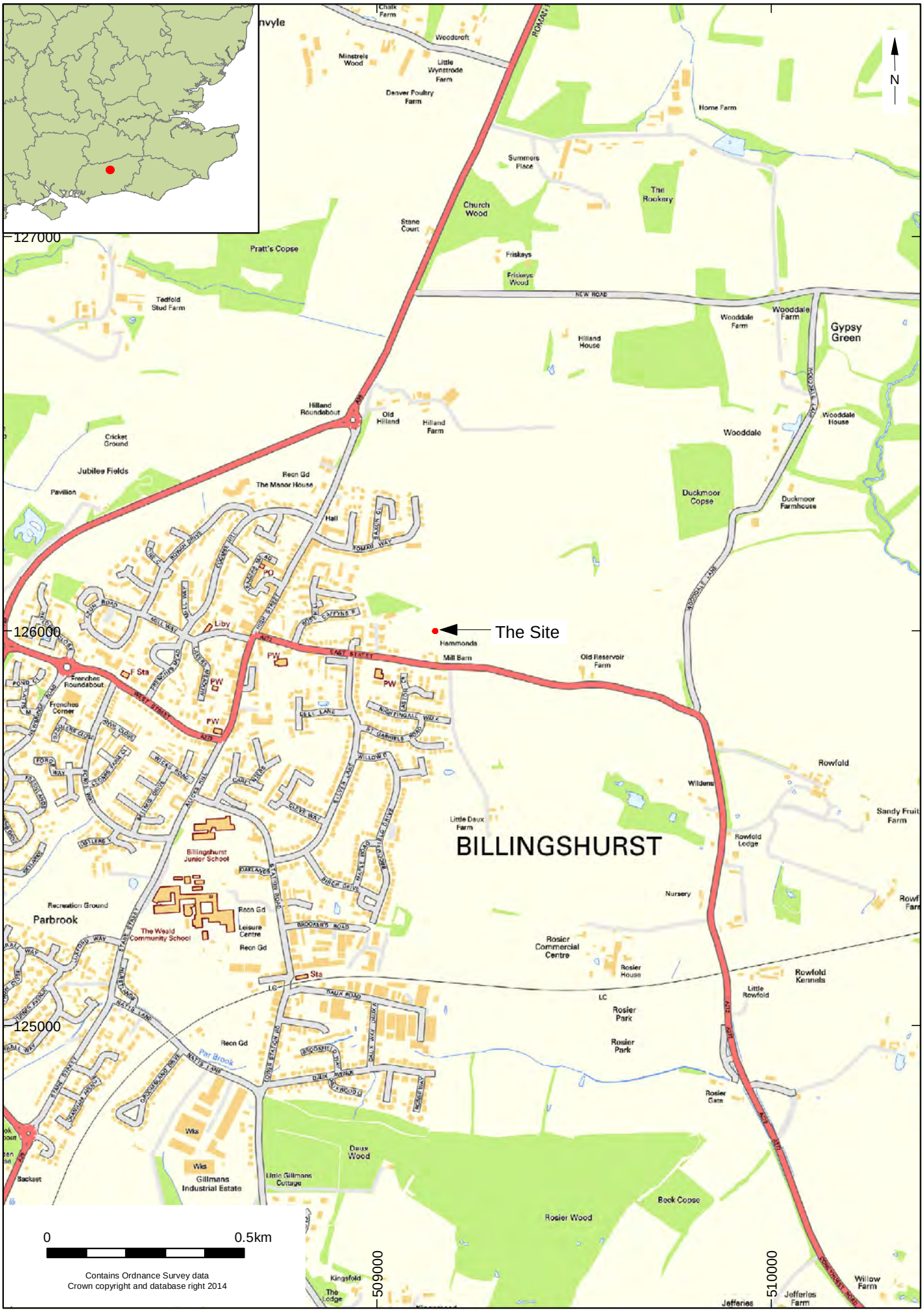
Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 21mm, B 40mm, H 113mm	100	1	78	1		Cork	Ink
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 42mm, B 45mm, H 64mm	100	1	90	1		Ext screw	Household
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 43mm, B 32mm, H 70mm	100	1	110	1	Oblique embossed net around body with flat curved rectanglular blank area for paper label. '91' across base	Lidded	Meat paste
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 72mm, B 92mm	10	12	394	3		Lidded	Preserve jar
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 35mm	20	2	58	1	later C20th	Foil top	Milk bottle
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 21mm	15	1	28	1	?'T'	Cork	Household
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 57mm, B 45mm, H 71mm	80	2	86	1	11mm thick band of vertical ribbing below collar rim	Lidded	Meat paste
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 40mm, B 56mm, H 107mm	80	2	160	1	??] & Co Ltd LONDON' around shoulder. 'FGC 2' around base, 'FGC' by base	Lidded	Household
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Tumbler	B 49, 54 & 59mm	10	4	372	3	x1 plain, x1 vertical facets, x1 twisted vertical facets	n/a	Drinking
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jug	?	10	1	56	1	Moulded diamond pattern on ext	n/a	Drinking
3002	Colourless	Cylindrical	Misc	?	15	3	22	1	Frosted floral/foliage pattern	n/a	Light shade
3002	Colourless	Flat	Window	4mm thick	n/a	1	22	1	Floral pattern - privicy	n/a	Window
3002	Colourless	Flat	Window	2mm thick	n/a	4	12	1	Plain	n/a	Window

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3002	Colourless	Flat	Misc	R 66mm, B 77mm, H 8mm	100	1	86	1		n/a	Lamp lens?
3002	Colourless	Oval	Bottle	R 15mm, B 23 x 14mm, H 47mm	100	1	12	1		Cork	Scent?
3002	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	B 66 x 36mm, H 167mm+	90	1	230	1	BG 35 // C 5// UGB' across base	?	Household
3002	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	B 49 x 29mm, H 110mm+	85	1	112	1		?	Household
3002	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	R 29mm	10	1	36	1	?	Cork	Household
3002	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	R 24mm, B 52 x 17mm, H c. 135mm	30 to 40	4	170	2	VENO'S // LIGHTNING // COUGH // CURE' across front. 'L1' across base	Cork	Medicine
3002	Colourless	Rectangular	Bottle	?	20	1	28	1	PATERSON'S' down side	?	Beverage
3002	Colourless	Rectangular	Bottle	?	5	1	6	1	Horizontal ribbing on side	?	Household
3002	Colourless	Square	Bottle	B 74 x 74mm	10	9	196	2		?	Pickle/preserve
3002	Dark green	Cylindrical	Bottle	B 75 to 77mm	10 to 40	29	1490	4		?	Beer
3002	Green	Cylindrical	Bottle	B c. 92mm	10	2	116	1		?	Wine
3002	Green	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 29mm, B 83mm	20	2	250	1	BADOIT SCE' around central star on base	Cork	French mineral water
3002	Milk	Cylindrical	Jar	?	10	1	14	1		Ext screw	Cosmetics
3002	Milk	Cylindrical	Misc	?	15	1	22	1		n/a	Light shade
3002	Milk	Octagonal	Jar	R 40mm	15	2	34	1	Oval flat patch for paper label	Ext screw	Cosmetics
3002	Pale blue	Cylindrical	Stopper	R 37mm, B 19mm, H 23mm	100	1	28	1	PATENT NO 2482' around top	Glass stopper	Medicine
3002	Pale blue	Panel	Bottle	B 60 x 37mm	15	2	70	1		?	Medicine
3002	Pale blue	Panel	Bottle	B 57 x 35mm	30	3	104	1		?	Medicine

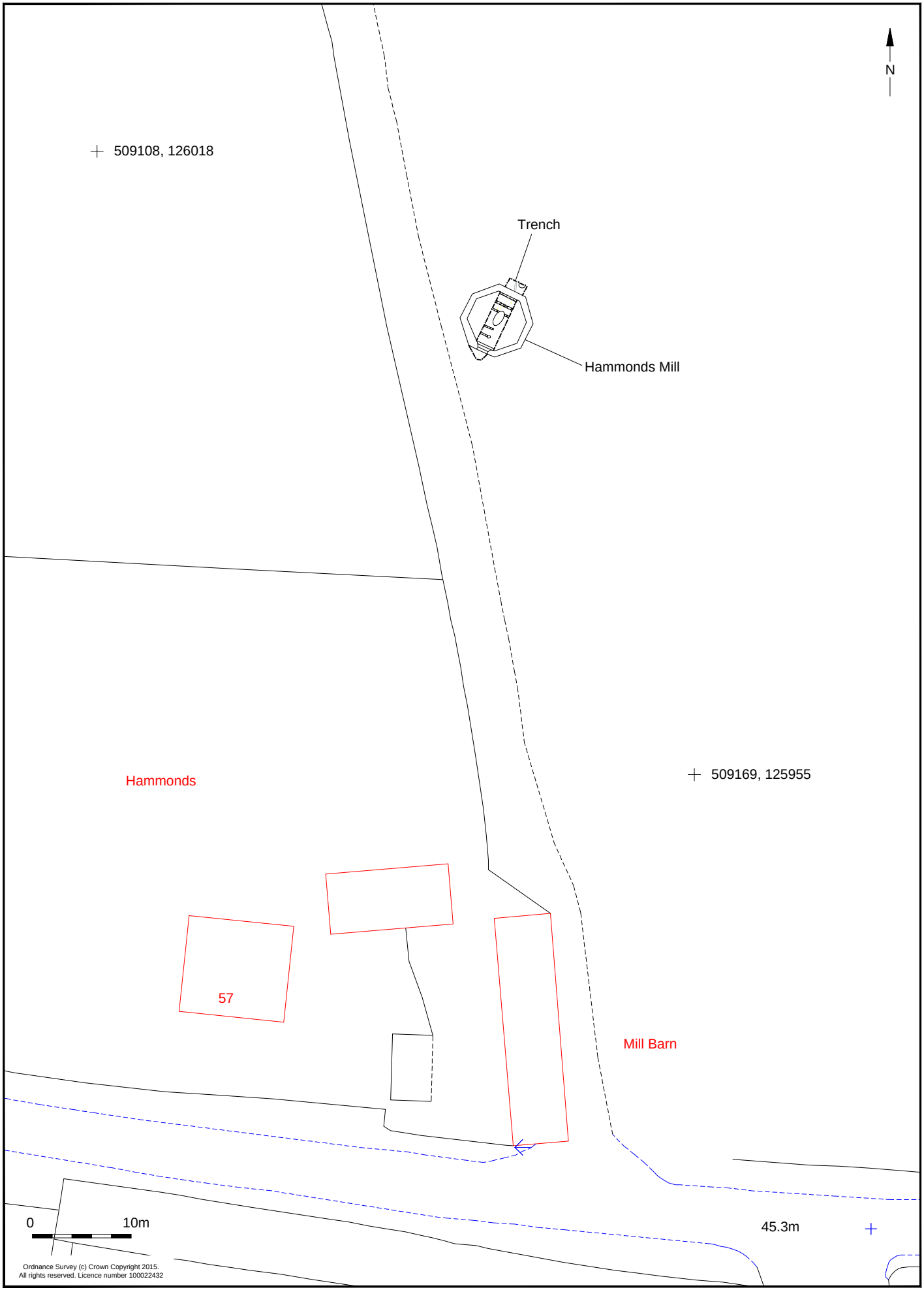
Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3002	Pale blue	Rectangular	Bottle	R 23mm, B 64 x 38mm	15	2	68	1	W' in octagonal border on base	Cork	Medicine
3002	Pale blue	Rectangular	Bottle	R 23mm, B 44 x 24mm, H 113mm	100	1	102	1		Cork	Medicine
3003	Amber	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 26mm, B 75mm, H 255mm	100	1	604	1	FRIARY JJ 23' around base	Crown	Beer
3003	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	R 47mm	20	1	88	1		Lidded	Beverage
3003	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	B 78mm	30	1	370	1		?	Spirit?
3003	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 28mm	20	1	100	1		Glass stopper	Sauce
3003	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	?	5	1	10	1		?	Household
3003	Aqua	Panel	Bottle	?	3	1	4	1		?	Household
3003	Aqua	Rectangular	Bottle	B 78x50mm	50	1	284	1	Vertically ridged front. 'REGd No // 592584 // M' across base	?	Household
3003	Aqua	Square	Bottle	R 26mm, B 41 x 41mm, H 167mm	95	1	206	1	B633 // 2' across base	Cork	Sauce
3003	Aqua	Square	Bottle	R 27mm, B 50 x 50mm, H 211mm	100	1	424	1	PATERSON'S // Ess CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY // GLASGOW' down sides. 'A134 // S10 // UGB' across base	Cork	Beverage
3003	Cobalt blue	Rectangular	Bottle	R 17mm, B 42 x 25mm, H 119mm	98	1	104	1	Vertical ribs front & sides. 'SULPHOLINE' down front	Cork	Poison/medicine
3003	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 47mm, B 32mm, H 95mm	100	1	152	1	Vertically ribbed body with circular flat area for paprt label. 'RG. No 653358 // 13' around base	Lidded	Meat paste

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
3003	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 32mm, B 50mm, H 61mm	100	1	90	1	..? 'UGB' across base	Cork	Ink
3003	Colourless	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 28mm, B 44mm, H 118mm	100	1	108	1	All over embossed diamond pattern	Cork	Scent?
3003	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 81mm	5 to 70	3	476	3		Lidded	Preserve jar
3003	Colourless	Oval	Bottle	R 17mm, B 33 x 17mm, H 90mm	100	1	66	1		Cork	Scent?
3003	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	B 37 x 22mm	80	1	56	1	LACCO' up front	?	Household
3003	Colourless	Square	Bottle	R 26mm, B 41 x 41mm, H 167mm	100	1	208	1		Cork	Sauce
3003	Dark green	Cylindrical	Bottle	B 75mm	40	2	532	1		?	Beer/wine
3012	Amber	Oval	Bottle	R 25mm, B 65 x 44mm, H 187mm	98	1	226	1	Ribbed down front. 'BOTTLED BY JEYES'	Cork	Disinfectant
3012	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	R 47mm, B 40mm, H 100mm	100	1	240	1	8oz // BOVRIL // LIMITED' across sides	Lidded	Beverage
3012	Amber	Ovoid	Bottle	R 48mm, B 40mm, H 100mm	100	1	244	1	8oz // BOVRIL // LIMITED' across sides. 'UGB' across base	Lidded	Beverage
3012	Amber	Panel	Bottle	R 25mm, B 33 x 24mm, H 91mm	100	1	94	1	WULFING'S // FORMAMINT' down short sides	Ext screw	Medicine
3012	Aqua	Cylindrical	Bottle	R 38mm, B 62mm, H 80mm	100	1	146	1		Cork	Ink
3012	Aqua	Flat	Window	7mm thick	n/a	1	442	n/a		n/a	Window
3012	Colourless	Cylindrical	Jar	R 72mm, B 55mm, H 49mm	100	1	144	1	Short vertical ribs below collar rim	Lidded	Meat paste
3012	Colourless	Ovoid	Bottle	R 17mm, B 34mm, H 87mm	10	1	58	1		Cork	Household
3012	Colourless	Panel	Bottle	R 26mm, B 53 x 31mm, H 142mm	100	1	162	1	ELLIMAN'S // EMBROCATION' down front. '284 // C 7 // UGB'	Glass stopper	Medicine

Context	Colour	a) Form	Type	2) Dimensions (R - Rim, B - Base, H - Height)	% present	No	Weight (g)	ENV	Embossing	Closure type	Function
									across base		
3012	Colourless	Square	Bottle	R 29mm, B 75 x 75mm, H 230mm	100	1	708	1	PATERSON'S' 'GLASGOW' down sides	Cork	Beverage
3012	Milk	Square	Jar	R 41mm, B 40 x 40mm, H 64mm	100	1	112	1	RD No 621504' around base	Ext screw	Cosmetics
3012	Pale blue	Rectangular	Bottle	R 24mm, B 46 x 24mm, H 129mm	100	1	110	1		Cork	Medicine



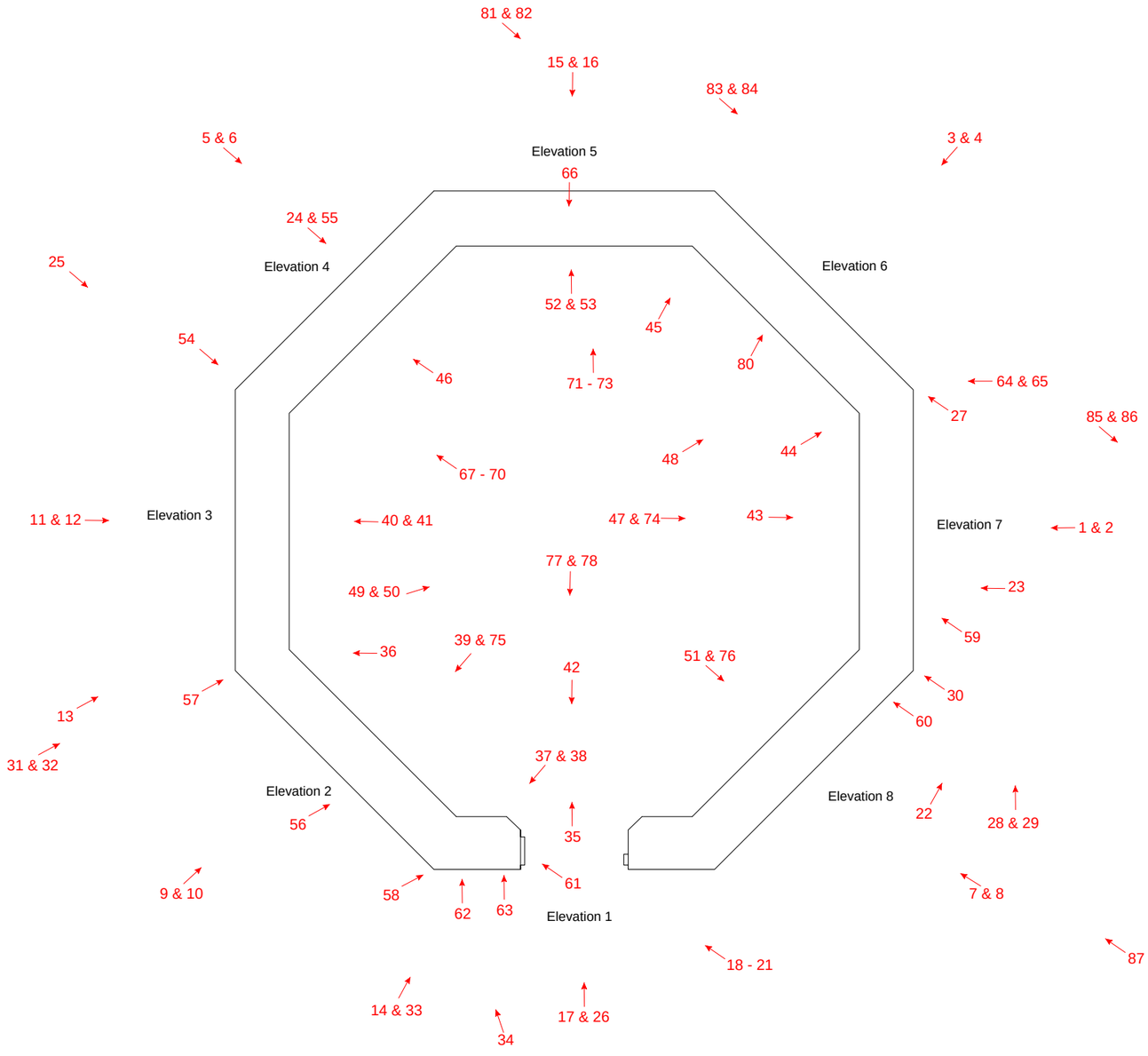
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: LG		



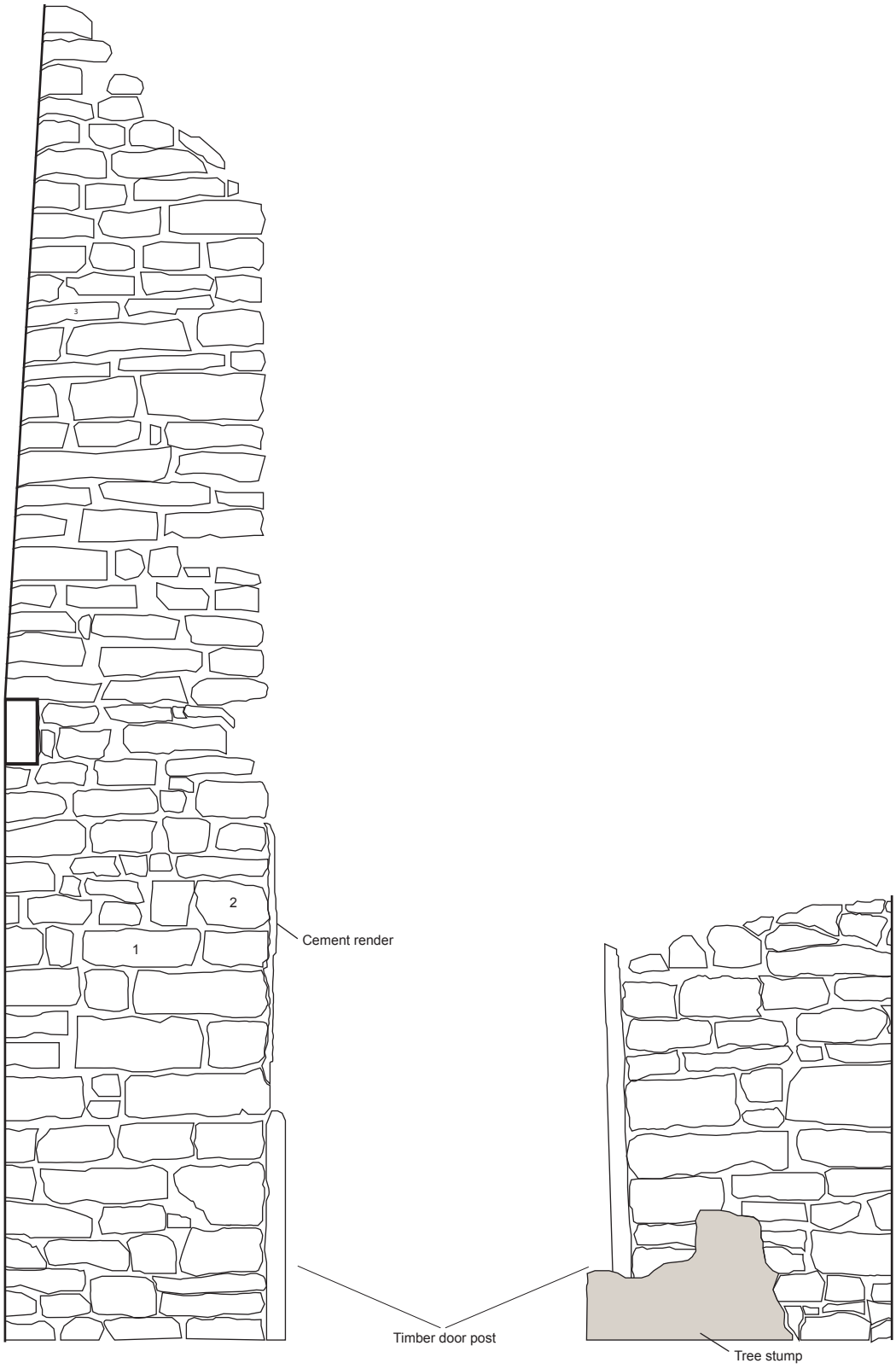
© Archaeology South-East		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: LG		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Early Photograph of the Mill, facing north-east (Wood, K.) Dated between 1906 and 1928	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		

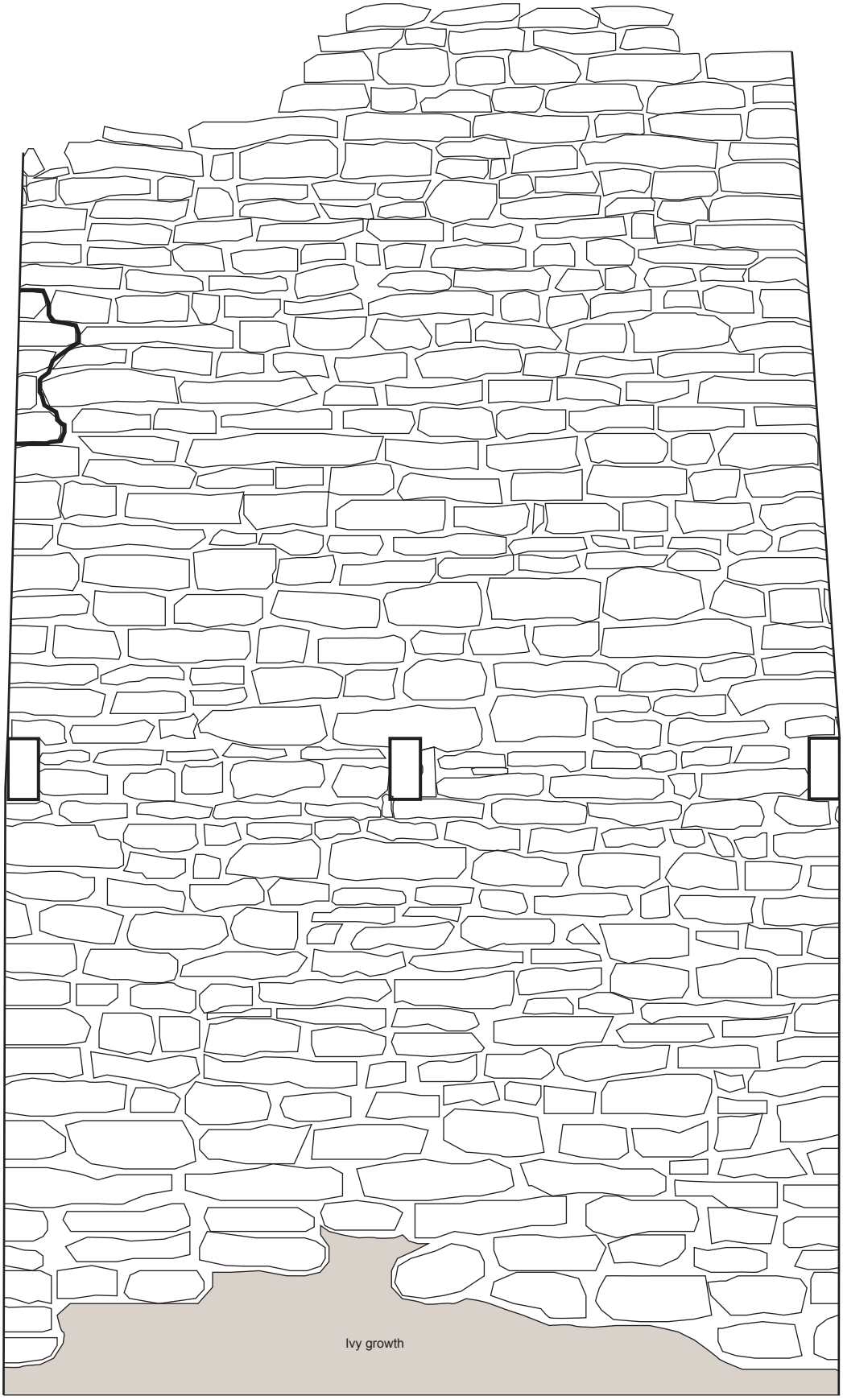
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Early Photograph of the Mill, facing south-east - 1934 (Muggeridge, D. & William, Mr.)	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		



		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Existing floor plan with photo locations	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 1 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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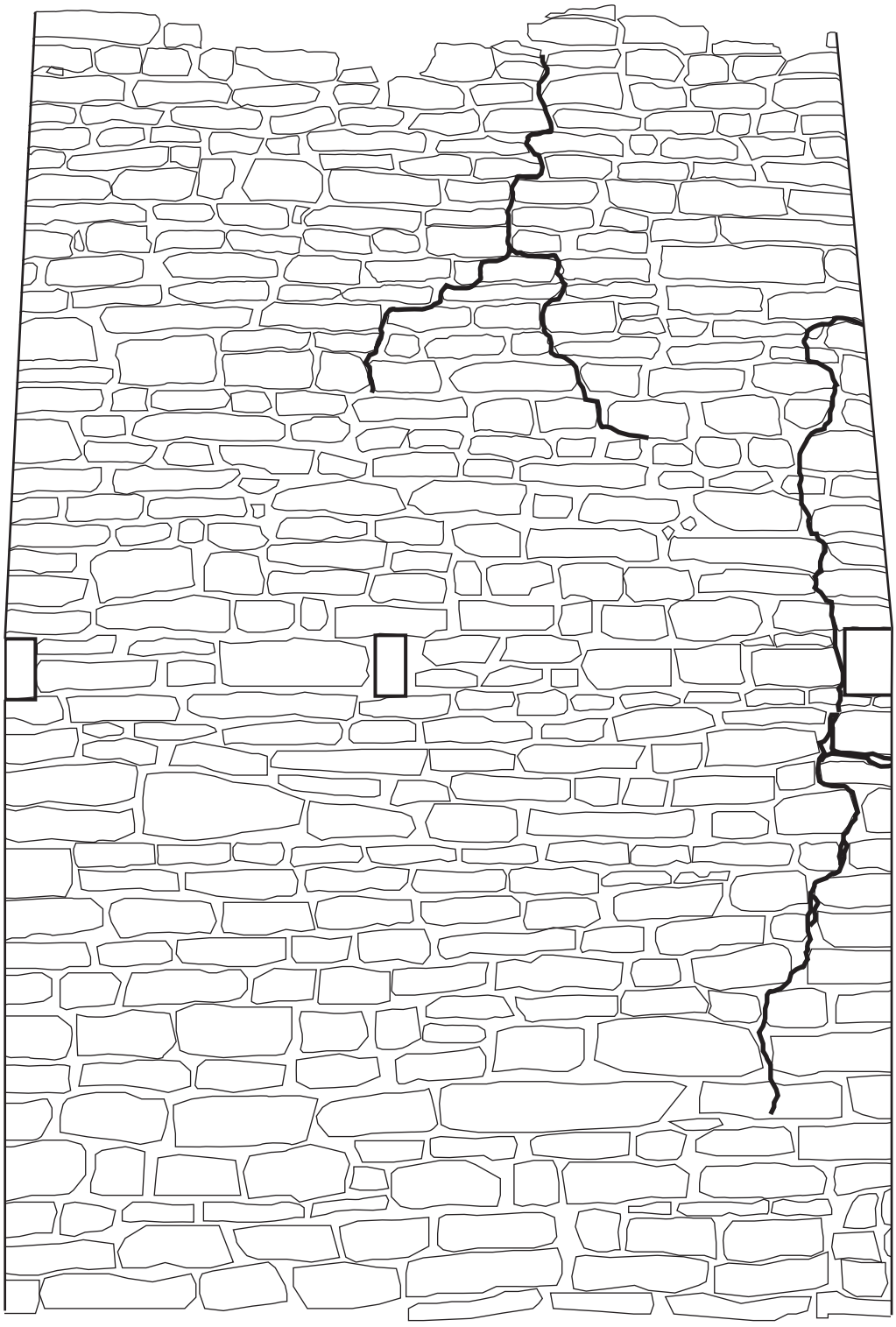
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 2 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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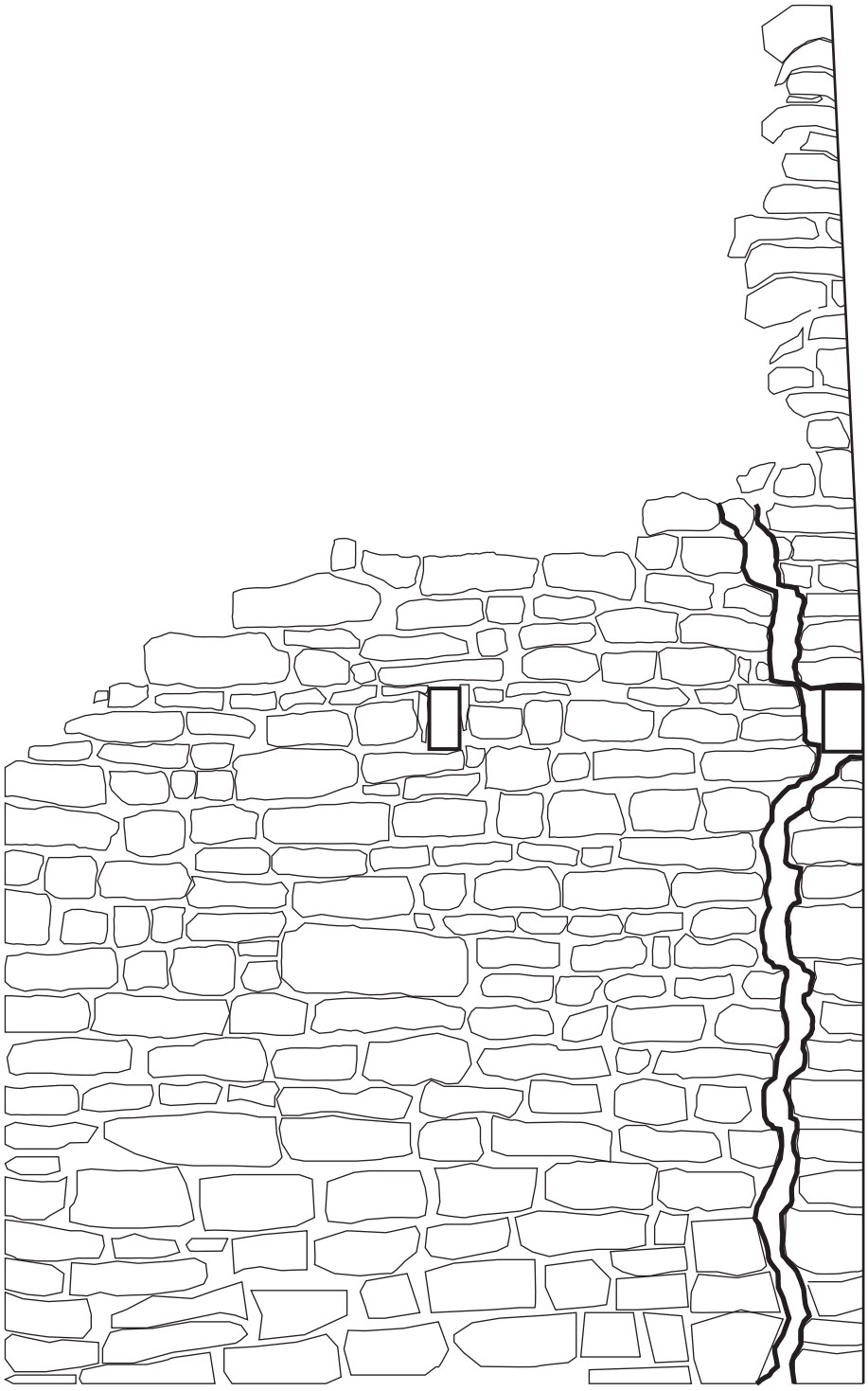
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 3 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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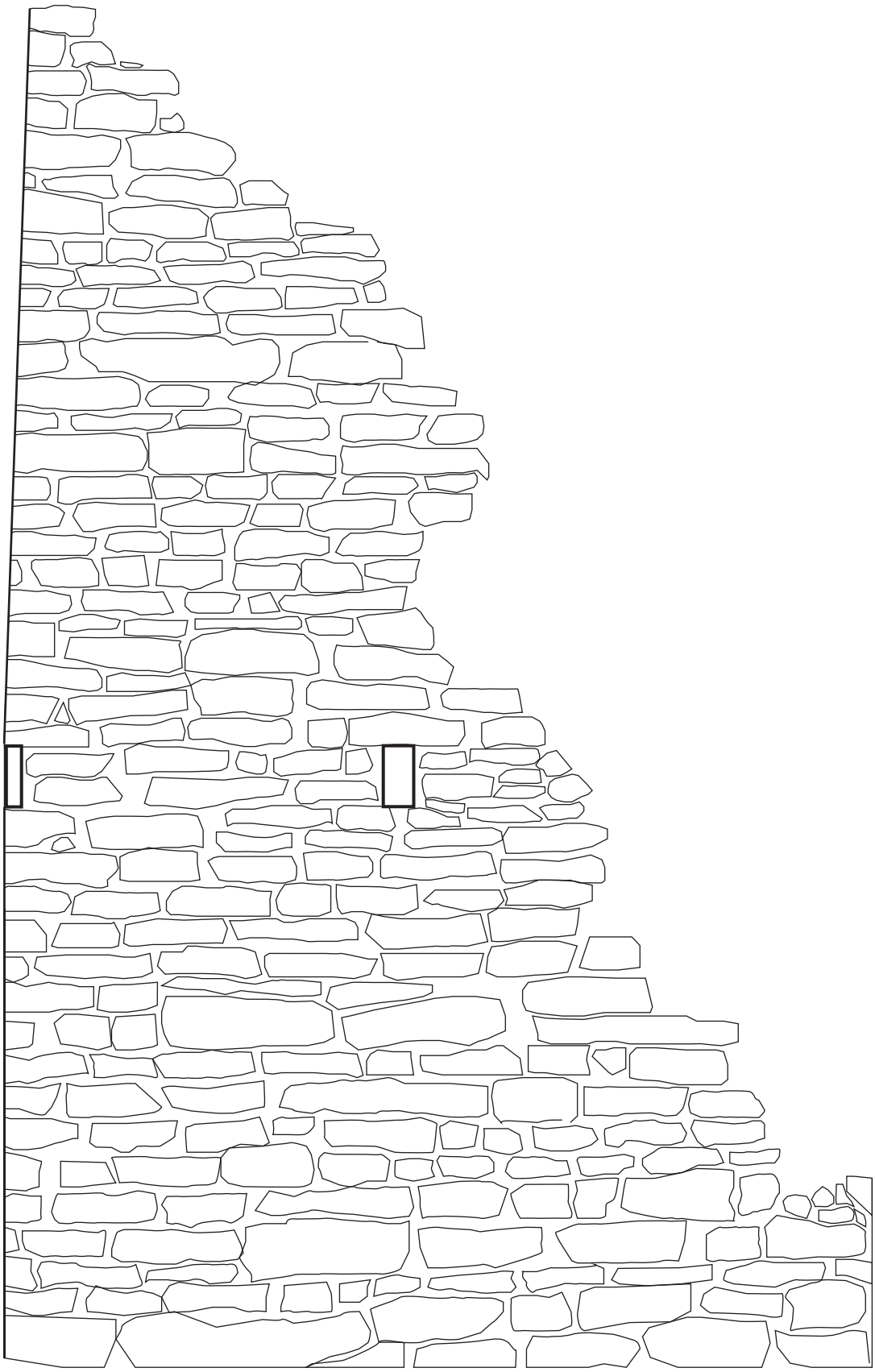
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 4 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 5 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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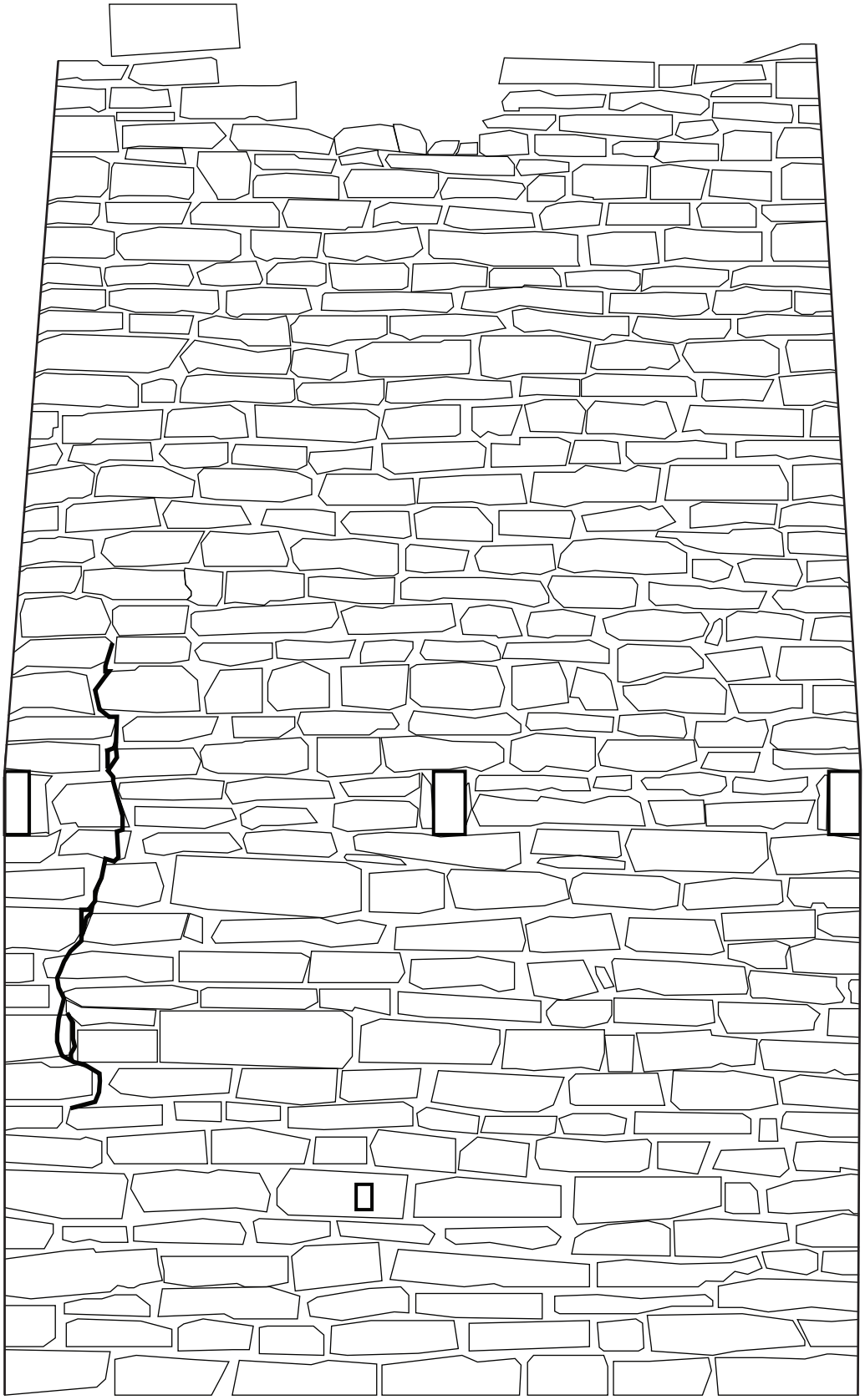
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 6 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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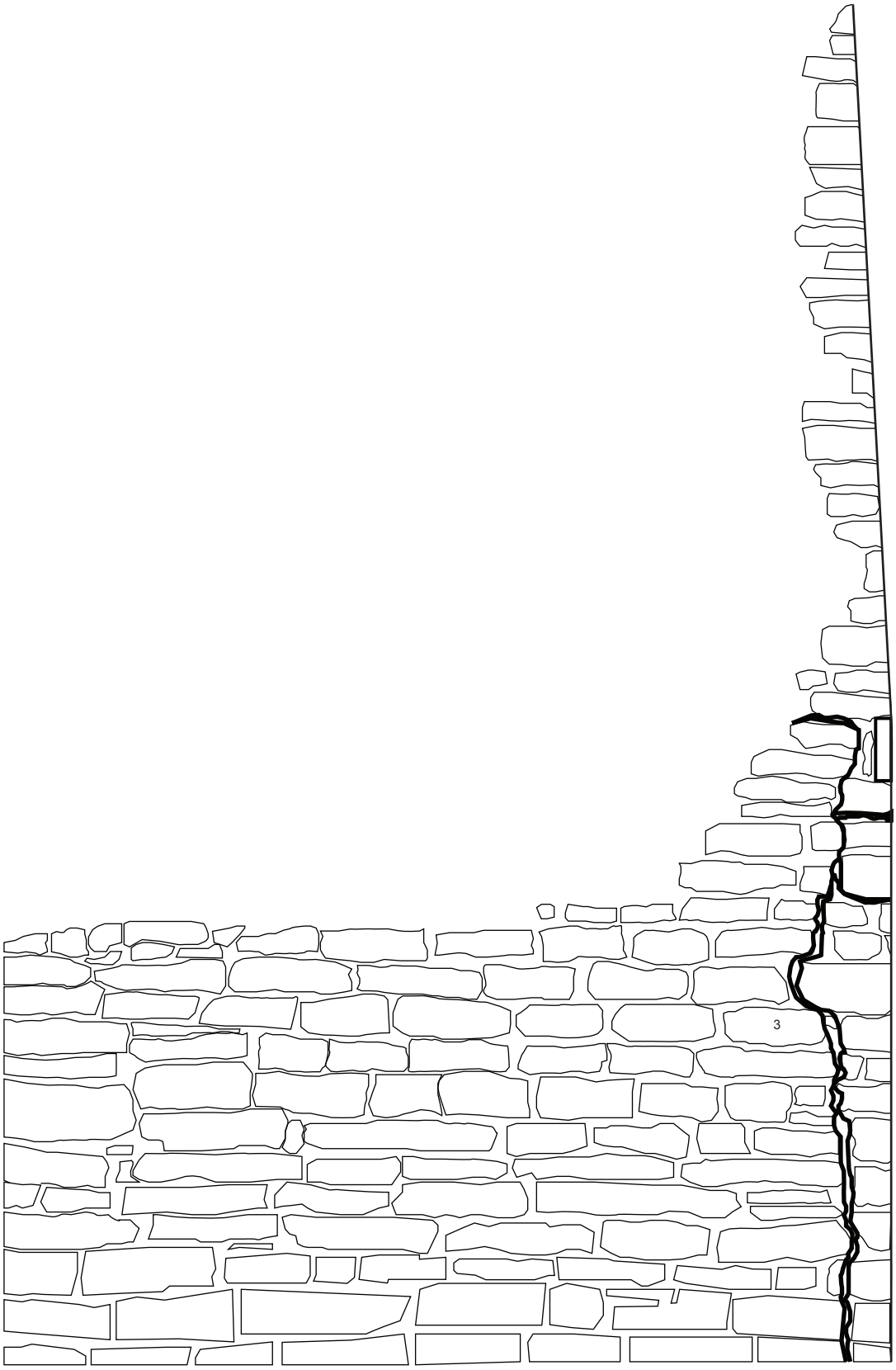
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 7 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		



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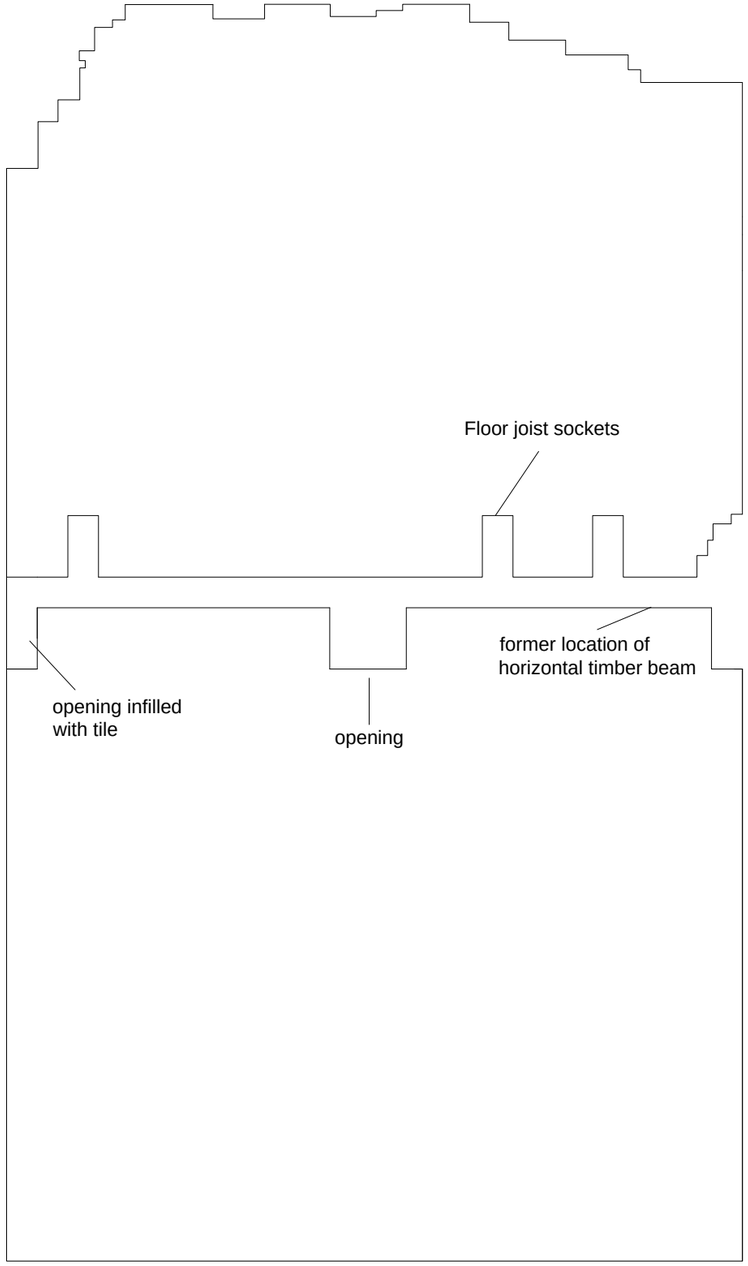
© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevation 8 - Existing Exterior	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: JLR		

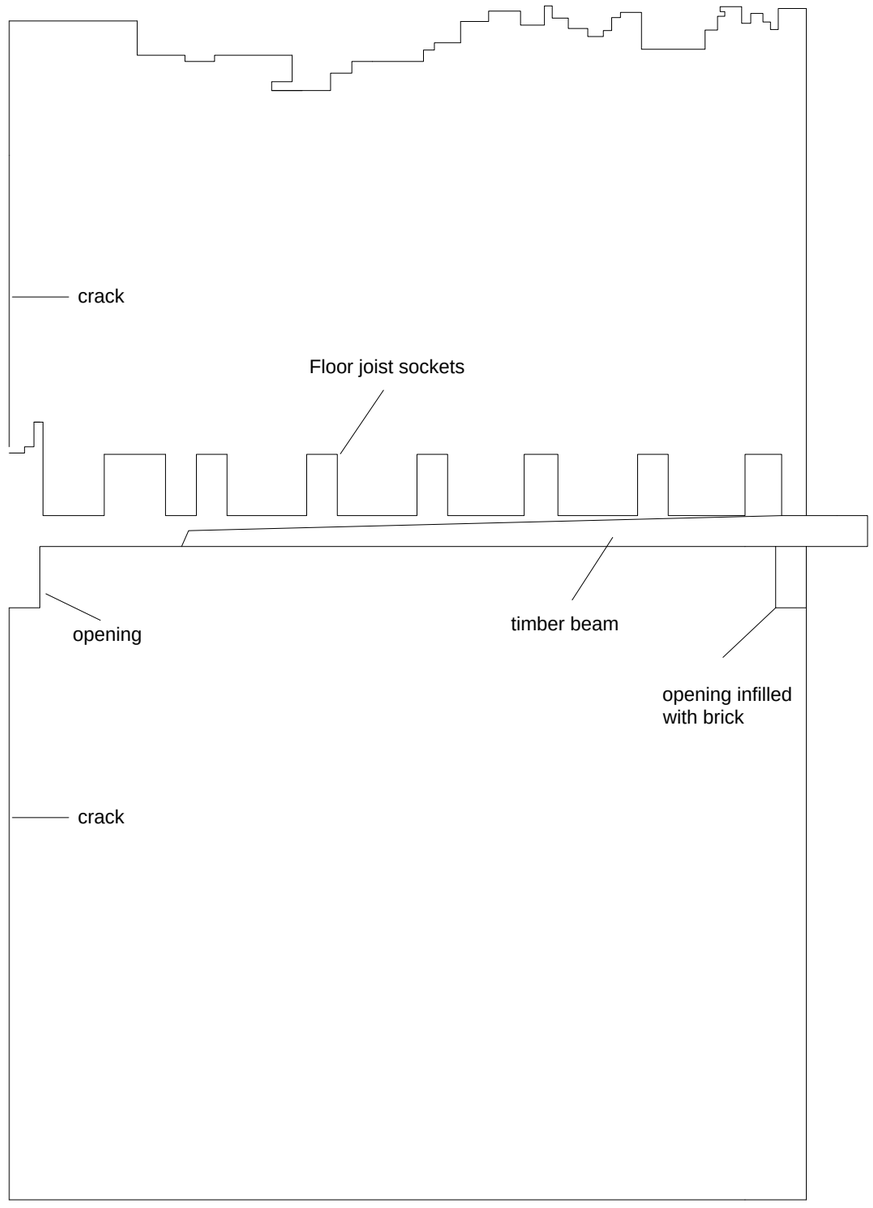
Elevation 1



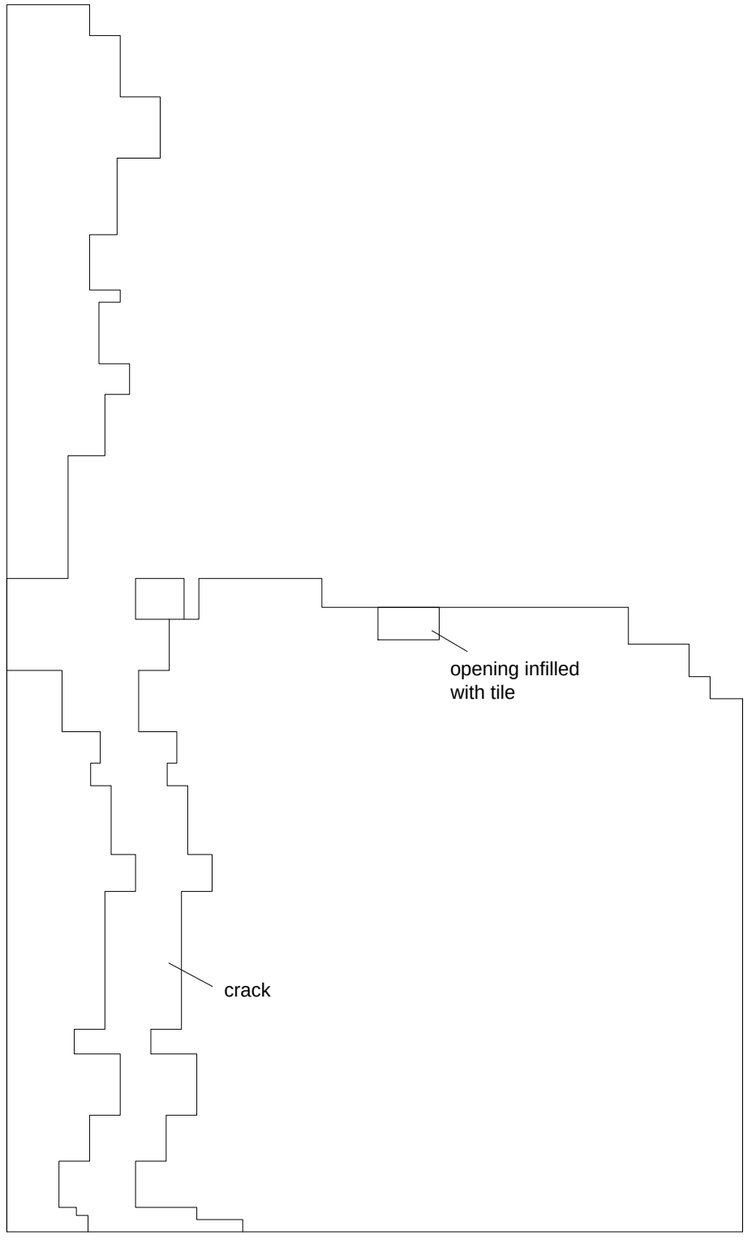
Elevation 2

0 1m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevations 1 & 2 - interior wall face	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		



Elevation 3

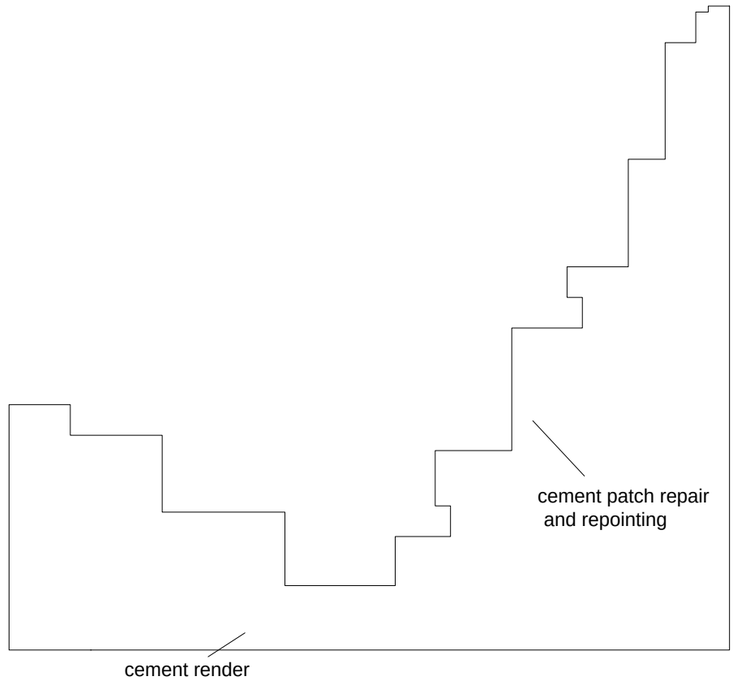


Elevation 4

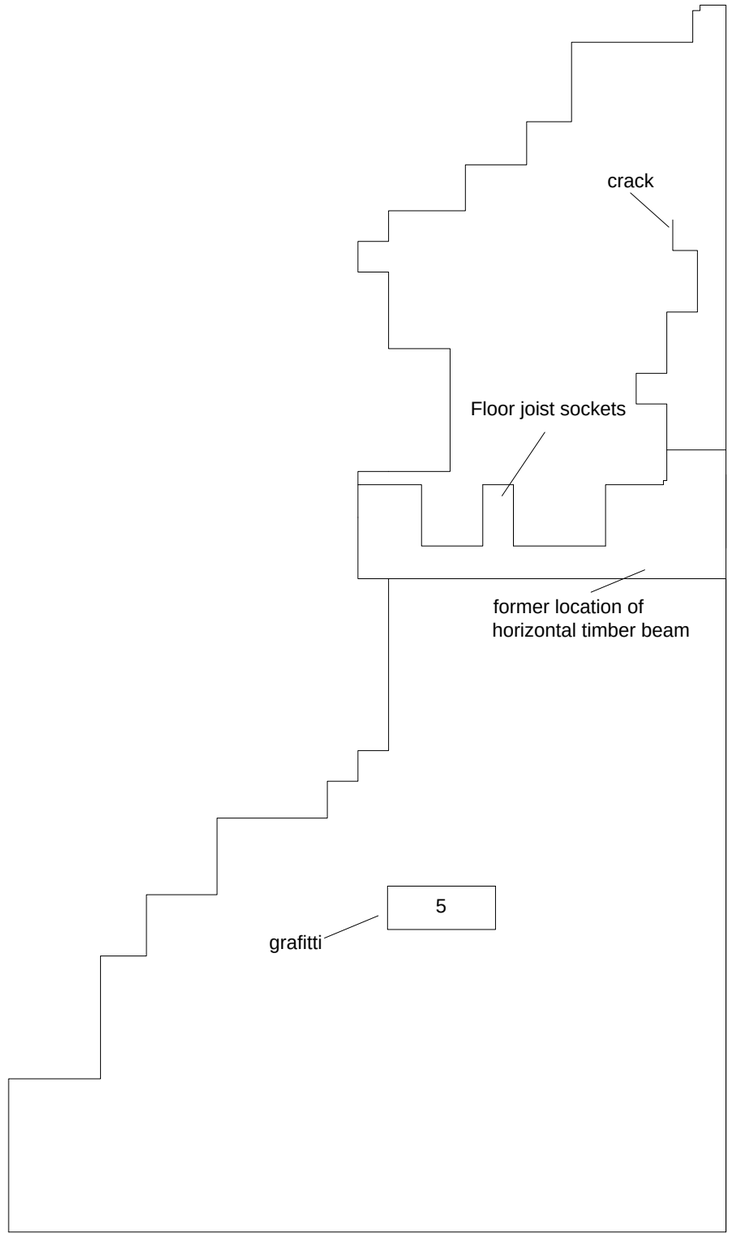
0 1m

0

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevations 3 & 4 - interior wall face	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		



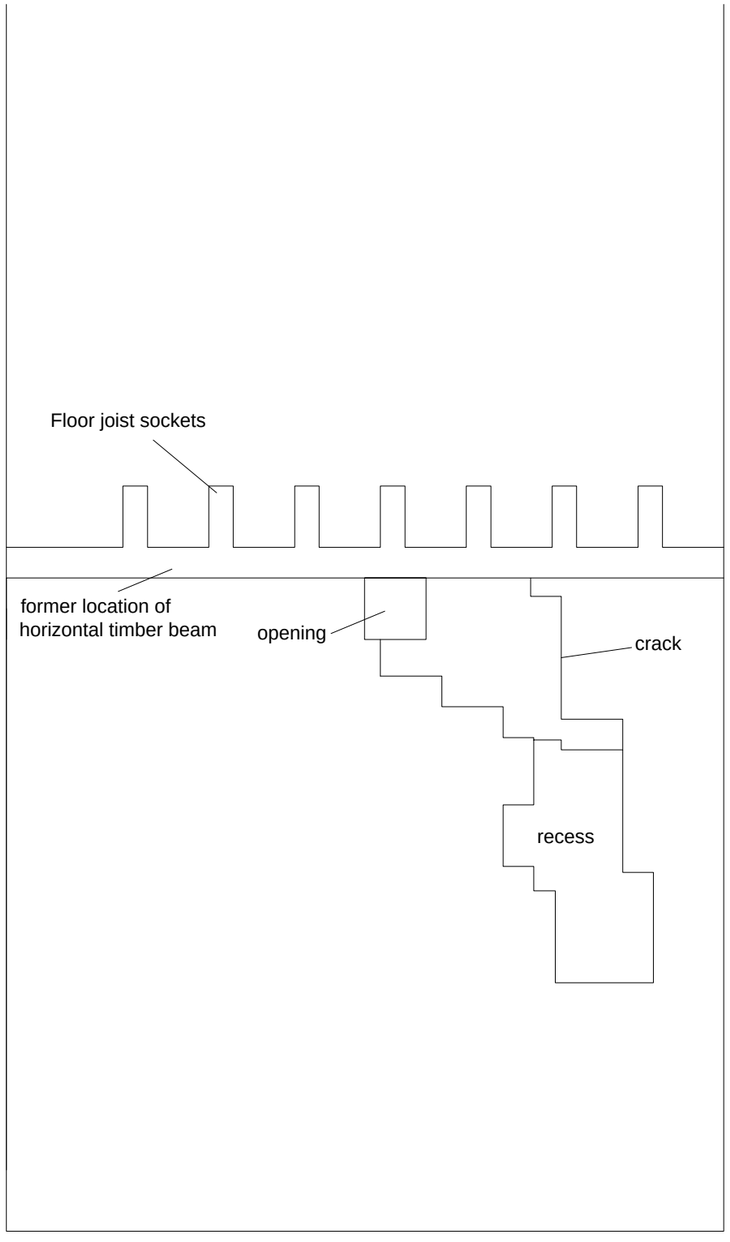
Elevation 5



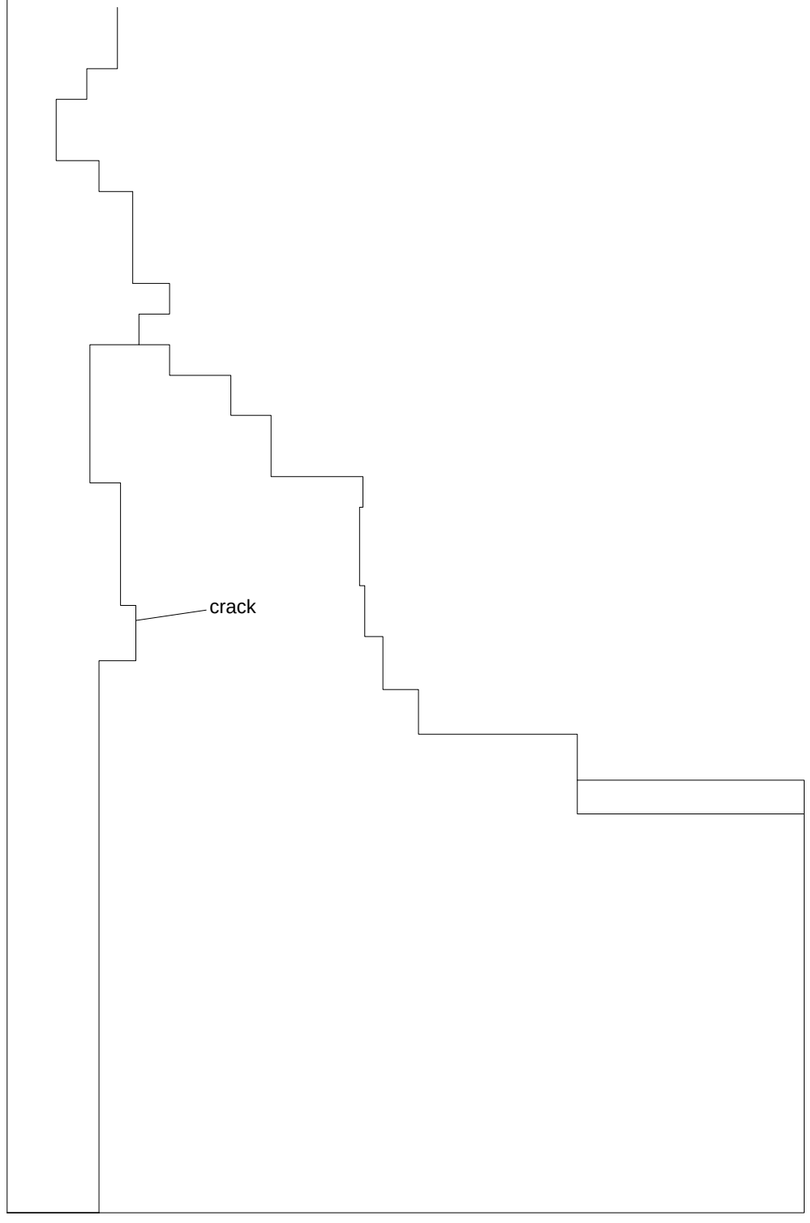
Elevation 6

0 1m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevations 5 & 6 - interior wall face	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		



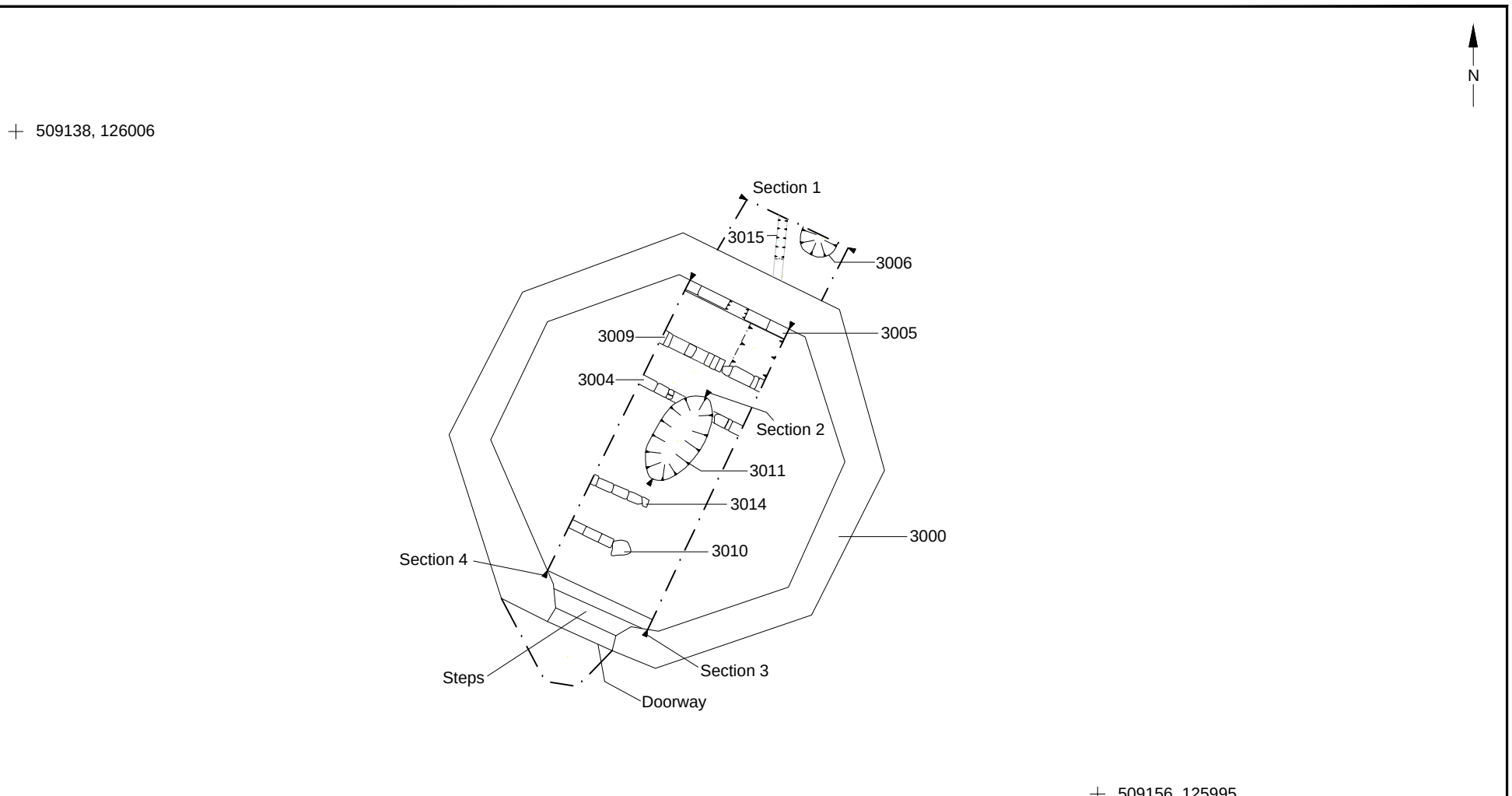
Elevation 7

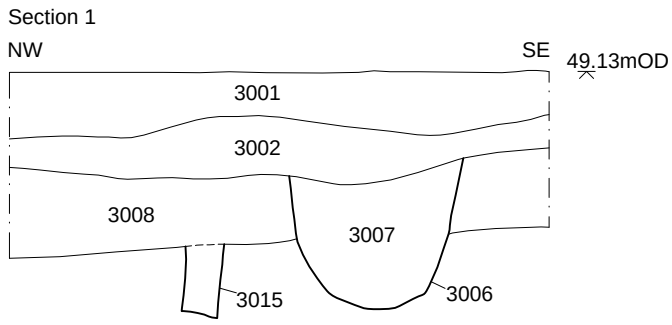


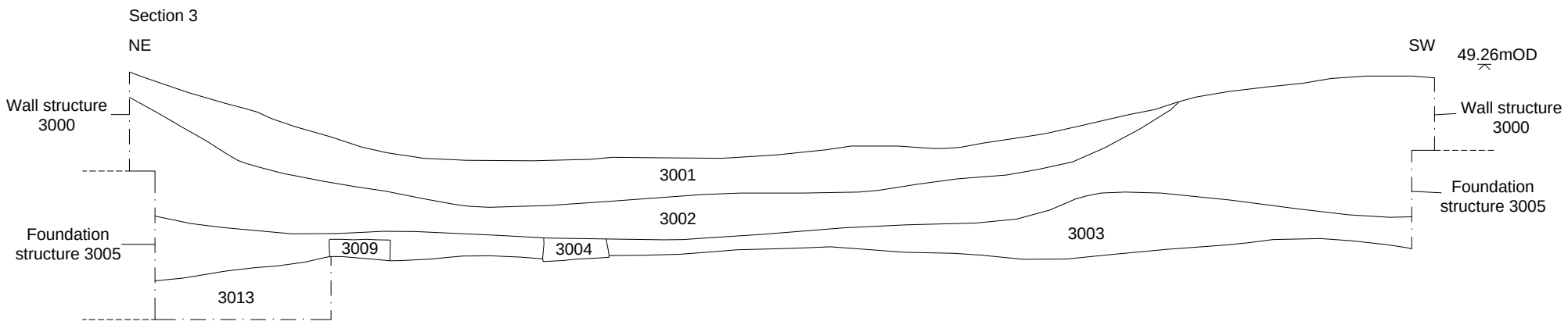
Elevation 8

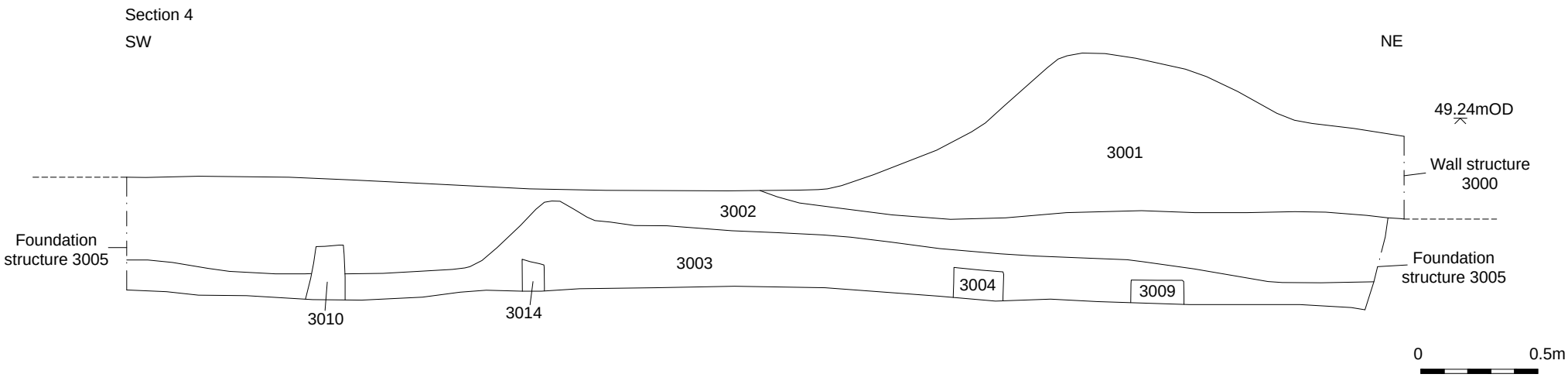
0 1m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst, West Sussex	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Elevations 7 & 8 - interior wall face	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: HG		









© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammonds Mill, Billingshurst	Fig.18
Project Ref: 6948	April 2016	Trench Plan and Sections	
Report Ref: 2016168	Drawn by: LG		

View of trench looking north-east

3006 and 3015 looking north-east

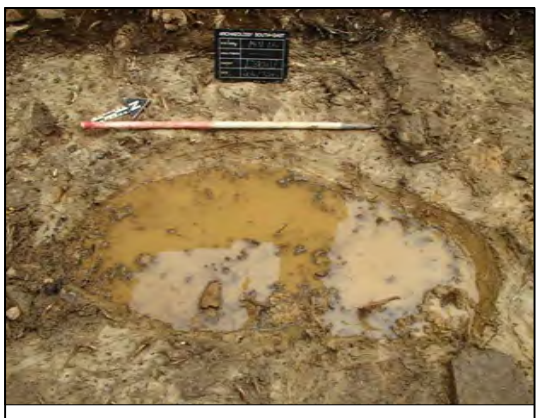
Masonry 3004 looking north-east

Foundation structure 3005 looking north-east

Masonry 3009 looking north-east

Masonry 3010 looking north-east

Masonry 3014 looking north-east



3011 looking south-west

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