Archaeology South-East

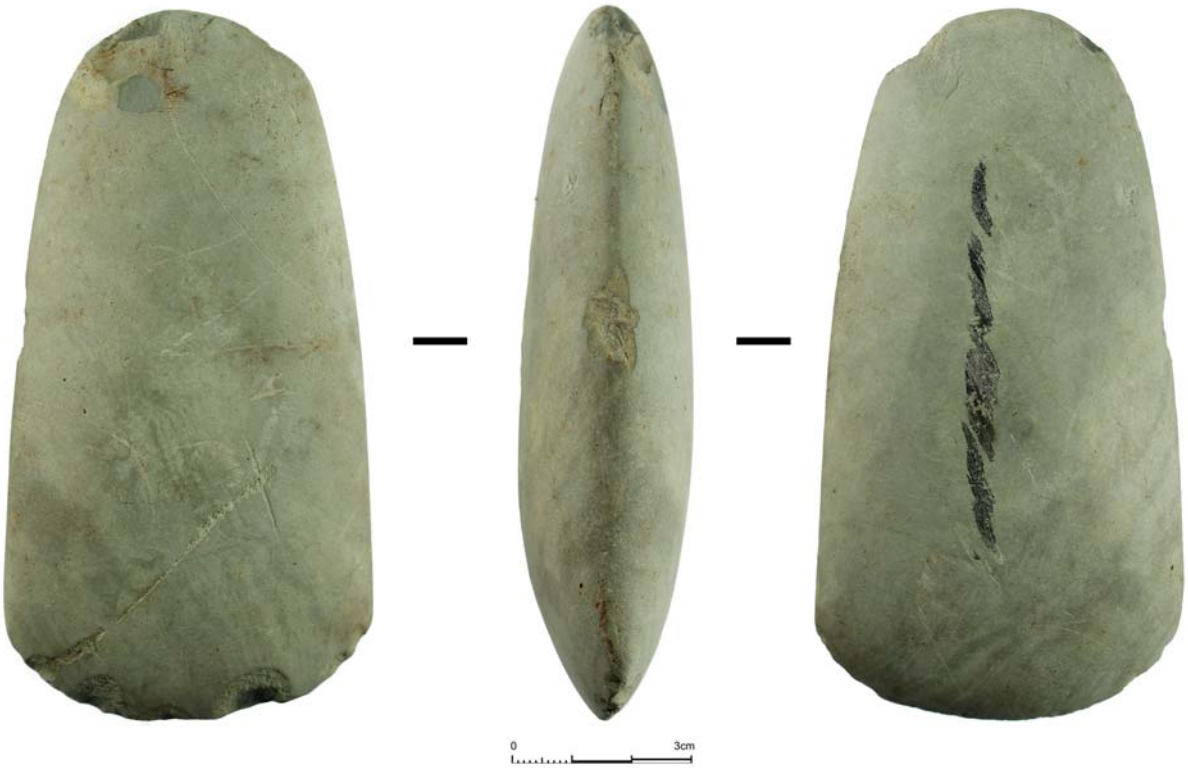
ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land on Mill Straight
Southwater, Horsham
West Sussex

NGR: 516065 125098
(TQ 16065 25098)

Planning Ref: DC/14/2582

ASE Project No: 7969
Site Code: MIS16
ASE Report No: 2016201
OASIS id: archaeol6-253210



By Hayley Nicholls

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex between the 3rd and the 12th May 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes in advance of residential development of the site.

Forty trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural firm mottled orange/ light grey silt clay geology with occasional outcroppings of siltstone along the north edge of the site. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 49.40m AOD in the south-eastern corner of the site, falling away to 39.72m AOD in the south-west corner.

This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 18 of the 40 excavated trenches, predominantly focussed towards the south-east and north-west corners of the site area.

A very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head suggests some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date in the vicinity of the site.

A single archaeological feature was identified as probably of Middle Iron Age date from a small group of pottery. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a pit, however, extensive truncation to both its west and east edges by later pits made its function and form unclear.

Many of the archaeological deposits recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site were of 1st – 2nd century AD Roman date. It cannot definitively be stated that the archaeological remains represent settlement activity as there was no clear evidence for structures, however the quantity of activity within a limited area, combined with the quality of the pottery recovered might suggest that the archaeological remains relate to activity more significant than purely a field system.

Ditches and pits recorded in the north-western corner of the site are undated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Miller Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential development of land on Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 516065 125098 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The 9.3ha site lies on the southern outskirts of Southwater, to the west of Mill Straight. It comprises a roughly square plot of land. Much of the south-western part is given over to woodland, which will not be developed.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey the bedrock geology comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2014) and an Historic Landscape Survey (HLS) (ASE 2014) of the site were undertaken prior to the granting of planning permission. The DBA listed the archaeological potential of the site as either low or very low dependent on period, and the HLS noted no obvious landscape features in the arable field (but there was a 1m high crop on the field at the time of the walkover survey).

1.3.2 However, in the light of archaeological discoveries on the opposite side of Mill Straight, and following consultation between Horsham District Council and Martin Brown, Principal Archaeologist, WYG Environmental Transport Planning Ltd. (Horsham District Council's adviser on archaeological issues), a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

'Prior to the commencement of development on any phase the applicant, or the applicant's agents or successors in title, shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which shall have been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features deposits and artefacts revealed during development works will be adequately recorded in accordance with policy DC10 of the Horsham District Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies.'

1.3.3 A trial trench evaluation comprising forty 30m x 2.1m trenches was therefore proposed as the next stage of developer funded fieldwork.

1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by ASE (2016) prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. This outlined the research aims and objectives of the current project and the

methodology to be followed. It was submitted to and approved by the client and the archaeological advisor to Horsham District Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, carried out between the 3rd and 12th May 2016. The fieldwork work was supervised by Hayley Nicholls (Archaeologist) with assistance from Tom Munnery (Senior Archaeologist), Catherine Douglas (Archaeologist), Tom Simms and Richard Turnbull (Assistant Archaeologists) and John Cook (Surveyor). The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and post-excavation by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section is based on information contained in the DBA for the current site (CgMs 2014) and the *Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report* for a recently excavated site on the opposite side of Mill Straight (ASE 2013).

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 Until recently relatively little evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity was known in the Weald. The area was thought to have been largely covered in dense forest and soils were less suited to agriculture than areas on the surrounding Chalk and Greensand geology.

2.2.2 Although the Weald may have been an unsuitable territory for hunting during the Mesolithic, it is considered to have been a favourable environment for foraging (SERF 2007a). A large number of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been recovered during field-walking in the vicinity in the site (HER 3570). Some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the more tractable soils is suggested by pollen evidence from the Neolithic onwards, and the presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) within the High Weald points to some level of settlement at this period.

2.2.3 The Iron Age saw the beginnings of the Wealden Iron industry, and the presence of fortified hilltop enclosures suggests some level of organisational control over the exploitation of iron ore (Stevens 2013). However, most of the ironworking activity was concentrated in the eastern part of the Weald (Gardiner 1990, 46). Evidence of Roman activity is similarly skewed towards ironworking sites in East Sussex although one Roman villa is known at Chiddingfold in Surrey (ibid).

2.2.4 Recent fieldwork is however, beginning to suggest that the western part of the Weald was more heavily settled in the later Iron Age and Roman periods than previously assumed. At Horley, various large scale excavations in advance of housing development have revealed settlement enclosures, with evidence of discrete Middle/Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/earlier Roman and later Roman phases of activity (ASE 2009). Excavations recently completed by ASE on another large housing development at Broadbridge Heath, have revealed an extensive archaeological landscape and roundhouses and enclosures have been recorded. Large quantities of pottery from the site include material of Middle Iron Age to late Roman date (ASE 2013).

2.3 Saxon and Medieval

2.3.1 It is thought that local Wealden land was largely controlled by parent manors situated on more fertile soils during the Anglo-Saxon period. During the later medieval period a series of small settlements and farmsteads began to emerge in the area, probably as a result of woodland clearance for swine pasture.

2.3.2 The landscape was characterised by irregular assarts with small patches of common demesne arable (land held in hand by the manorial lord). The hamlet of Nutham, located to the north of the site, seems to have emerged as a sub-manor of Applesham during the 13th century. By the mid-14th century, it held 150 acres of demense arable and probably pasture for 100 sheep (Hudson 1986, 166).

2.3.3 It is thought that the settlement of Southwater, first emerged as medieval ribbon development along the road to Steyning and the coast.

2.4 Post-Medieval

2.4.1 The agricultural landscape appears to have altered very little during most of the post-medieval period. Pastoral, and to a lesser extent arable farming continued to be the most important economic activities, alongside the exploitation of managed woodland for timber. The irregular shape of the fields on historic maps suggests that many boundaries were preserved from the medieval phase of sporadic forest clearance. There was however, some modification of the field pattern during the 19th when advances in technology intensified the scale of farming.

2.4.2 The turnpiking of Southwater Street in 1794 caused Southwater to expand along the road from Horsham to Arundel. Mill Straight, the road which bounds the development area was constructed around this time.

2.5 The Millfield Site (now Roman Lane)

2.5.1 The following is a summary of the results of the excavation of a site on the immediate opposite side of Mill Straight in the summer of 2012 (ASE 2014):

> *'The earliest activity is represented by three pits which are uncertainly dated but possibly attributable to the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods.*
>
> *The most significant aspect of the archaeology is a settlement site dating to the 1st century AD. This activity seems to be of largely post-conquest date although there is possible evidence of Late Iron Age inception. A large space was enclosed by a natural stream or channel and associated drainage ditches, which may have defined an area of pasture or arable land. Within this, two small internal enclosures were initially established. Later, the two sets of ditches seem to have been modified into a single larger enclosure. This period of activity also produced possible evidence of a round-house and a large number of pits.*
>
> *Some later Roman (c. late 2nd-3rd century) activity is also represented, although this is generally associated with less well-defined features, producing fewer finds. A series of pits with evidence of in situ burning have been provisionally assigned to this period based on stratigraphic relationships, but further scientific dating has been proposed to refine their chronology.*

The remainder of the features are later field boundaries, one of which may also have served as a trackway. Some of the boundaries were almost certainly established by the 14th-15th century and perhaps as early as the late 12th-13th centuries. Much of this early field pattern survived until the 19th century although the work carried out during the initial evaluation also found some evidence of the imposition of a more regular field system at the south-western end of the site during the 18th to early 19th centuries.'

2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.3.2 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings in the immediate area included the following:

Mesolithic/Neolithic
Was there any evidence of activity at the site in this time frame? Were there buried features (as suggested at Millfield across the road), or scatters of worked flint in the overburden?

Late Iron Age/Romano-British
Were there further enclosures and/or roundhouses of this date at the current site? Did this activity continue into the 2nd and 3rd centuries?

Medieval
Did the system of field boundaries and trackways identified at Millfield continue into the area of the current site?

Post-Medieval
Similarly was there evidence for the later field system identified and recorded at Millfield.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Charted Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

3.1.2 All trenches were excavated as shown in Figure 2 and were sited on the locations specified within the WSI (ASE, 2016).

3.1.3 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.

3.1.4 The location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.

3.1.5 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

3.1.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.

3.1.7 The trenches and all features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn at scales of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches, excavated features and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	148
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	230
Context register	0
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	40

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	3
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0.25 box
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

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and Overburden

4.1.1 The trenches were situated on a west facing slope with ground levels at their highest in the south-east corner of the site at 49.81m AOD in the region of Trench 26, dropping away to the west to 39.94m AOD in the region of Trench 38 (See Figure 2).

4.1.2 The undisturbed natural geology comprised firm mottled orange/ light grey silt clay with occasional outcroppings of siltstone along the north edge of the site. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 49.40m AOD in the south-eastern corner of the site (Trench 26), falling away to 39.72m AOD in the south-west corner of the site (Trench 38).

4.1.3 A ploughsoil deposit directly overlay the natural substrate in all trenches and comprised a friable mid brown clay silt which measured between 0.15m and 0.32m thick.

4.1.4 Narrow trencher-dug land drains were encountered in Trenches 1, 4, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 39 and 40. All cut the natural substrate.

4.1.5 Of the 40 trenches excavated, 18 contained archaeological features of Iron Age, Roman or unknown date.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.20	48.638 - 49.094
1/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.451 - 48.971
1/003	Cut	Pit? Ditch terminus?	1.5	1.39	0.16	48.61
1/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.5	1.39	0.16	

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.2.2 One possible archaeological feature [1/003] was identified within the trench, comprising a pit or ditch terminus (Figure 3).

4.2.3 [1/003] was located within the east half of the trench, orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The fill [1/004] comprised a compact mottled mid orange/ light grey/ light brown silt clay with occasional manganese and rare charcoal inclusions.

4.2.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.26	45.135 - 46.04
3/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	44.841 - 45.691
3/003	Cut	Ditch	2.3	0.9	0.12	44.86
3/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.3	0.9	0.12	

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.3.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 4).

4.3.3 Ditch [3/003] was located at the south end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The fill [3/004] comprised a compact mottled mid brown-orange/ brown-grey silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.3.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.4 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.25	46.761 - 47.814
5/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	46.54 - 47.584
5/003	Cut	Ditch	2.1	0.9	0.48	47.11
5/004	Fill	Fill, basal			0.35	
5/005	Fill	Fill, upper			0.12	
5/006	Cut	Pit	1.3	0.85	0.26	47.11
5/007	Fill	Fill, basal			0.12	
5/008	Fill	Fill, upper			0.13	

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 5 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.4.2 Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a ditch and pit, both located centrally within the trench (Figure 5).

4.4.3 Ditch [5/003] was orientated on an east to west alignment. The basal fill [5/004] comprised a compact mottled mid grey-brown/ light grey silt clay with frequent flecks of orange heat-affected clay and occasional charcoal inclusions. The uppermost fill [5/005] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.4.4 Pit [5/006] was oval in plan and cut the south edge of ditch [5/003]. Basal fill [5/007] comprised a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with abundant charcoal inclusions. Upper fill [5/008] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.4.5 No finds were retrieved from the features or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.5 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.30	44.446 - 44.533
8/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	44.226 - 44.337
8/003	Cut	Pit? Hearth?	0.62	0.6	0.08	44.27
8/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.62	0.6	0.08	

Table 6: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 8 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.5.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a pit or hearth (Figure 6).

4.5.3 Pit [8/003] was sub-circular in plan and was located towards the east end of the trench. Fill [8/004] comprised a friable mid brown-black silt clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The natural substrate underlying the feature was reddened, suggesting it had been heat-affected. A bulk environmental sample taken from fill [8/004] contained wood charcoal from fast grown oak.

4.5.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.6 Trench 9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.30	45.24 – 46.06
9/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	44.94 – 45.76
9/003	Cut	Pit? / Posthole?	1.07	0.8	0.4	44.97
9/004	Fill	Fill, basal			0.21	
9/005	Fill	Fill, upper			0.2	

Table 7: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 9 was located in the north-west of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.6.2 One possible archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a pit or posthole (Figure 7).

4.6.3 Pit or posthole [9/003] was oval in plan and was located towards the centre of the trench. Basal fill [9/004] comprised a compact light grey silt clay with abundant charcoal inclusions. The upper fill [9/005] comprised a compact mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional siltstone inclusions.

4.6.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.7 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.32	45.84 - 46.915
10/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	45.6 - 46.691
10/003	Cut	Stakehole?	0.5	0.39	0.2	46.42
10/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.5	0.39	0.2	

Table 8: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 10 was located in the north of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.7.2 One possible archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a stakehole (Figure 8).

4.7.3 Stakehole [10/003] was sub-circular in plan and was located towards the east end of the trench. Fill [10/004] comprised a compact light grey silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.7.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.8 Trench 16

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
16/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.27	48.227 - 48.245
16/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	47.856 - 48.006
16/003	Cut	Ditch	10	1.04	0.32	48.01
16/004	Fill	Fill, basal			0.2	
16/005	Fill	Fill, upper			0.12	
16/006	Cut	Ditch? / gully?	2.3	0.72	0.13	47.86
16/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.3	0.72	0.13	
16/008	Cut	Pit?	1.08	0.7	0.06	47.93
16/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.08	0.7	0.06	

Table 9: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 16 was located towards the centre of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.8.2 Three possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two ditches and pit (Figure 9).

4.8.3 Ditch [16/003] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The basal fill [16/004] comprised a compact mottled mid orange/ mid grey silt clay. The uppermost fill [16/005] comprised a compact dark brown-grey silt clay with occasional charcoal and rare burnt clay inclusions. A single retouched bladelet of Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic date was recovered from the basal fill and is likely a residual find.

4.8.4 Ditch [16/006] was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and was heavily truncated. The fill [16/007] comprised a compact mottled mid orange/ dark grey silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions. A copper alloy button of post-medieval date was recovered from the fill.

4.8.5 Pit [16/008] was oval in plan. The fill [16/009] comprised a compact mottled mid orange-brown/ mid brown-grey silt clay with occasional flecks of heat-affected clay and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit. A bulk environmental sample was taken from the pit fill contained low levels of two small amorphous lumps of fired clay but contained no charred plant macrofossils and only limited wood charcoal, too little to warrant identification.

4.9 Trench 21

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
21/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.24	48.618 - 49.127
21/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.42 - 48.867
21/003	Cut	Pit	2.1	1.9	0.63	48.70
21/004	Fill	Fill, basal			0.05	
21/005	Fill	Fill, secondary			0.2	
21/006	Fill	Fill, tertiary			0.25	
21/007	Fill	Fill, quaternary			0.22	
21/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.2	0.7	0.26	
21/009	Cut	Pit	1.85	1.4	0.31	48.70
21/010	Fill	Fill, single	1.85	1.4	0.31	
21/011	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.7	0.26	48.40

Table 10: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 21 was located towards the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.9.2 Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising three pits (Figure 10).

4.9.3 Pit [21/003] was partially exposed within the centre of the trench and appeared oval in plan. Basal fill [21/004] comprised a compact light grey clay. Secondary fill [21/005] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid brown silt

clay with occasional manganese inclusions. Tertiary fill [21/006] comprised a compact mottled mid orange/ light grey clay whilst quaternary fill [21/007] comprised a compact mottled mid brown-orange/ mid grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions. Three pieces of undated fired clay were recovered from the uppermost fill [21/007].

4.9.4 Pit [21/009] formed an elongated oval in plan and cut both pits [21/003] and [21/011]. Fill [21/010] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional manganese inclusions. A single sherd of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date was recovered from the feature.

4.9.5 Feature [21/011] was tentatively interpreted as a pit but the degree of truncation from pits [21/003] and [21/009] made its form and function unclear. Fill [21/008] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid orange/ dark brown-black/ mid orange-brown clay with frequent manganese inclusions. 41 sherds of pottery of probable Middle Iron Age date were recovered from the feature.

4.9.6 A single sherd of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date was recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.10 Trench 22

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
22/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.24	49.124 - 49.727
22/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.898 - 49.522
22/003	Cut	Ditch	2.3	0.67	0.36	49.36
22/004	Fill	Fill, upper			0.24	
22/005	Fill	Fill, basal			0.13	
22/006	Cut	Pit?	0.84	0.5	0.08	49.36
22/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.84	0.5	0.08	
22/008	Cut	Pit	0.54	0.51	0.1	49.38
22/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.54	0.51	0.1	
22/010	Cut	Pit? / Posthole?	0.58	0.36	0.19	49.05
22/011	Fill	Fill, single	0.58	0.36	0.19	

Table 11: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 22 was located towards the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.10.2 Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a ditch, two possible pits and a posthole (Figure 11).

4.10.3 Ditch [22/003] was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and appeared to cut the north edge of pit [22/006]. The basal fill [22/005] comprised a compact light grey/ mid orange silt clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. The upper fill [22/004] comprised a compact mottled light orange/ mid grey clay silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Nine sherds of pottery were recovered from the basal fill and seven sherds were recovered from the upper fill. All were of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date.

4.10.4 Possible pit [22/006] was located towards the southern end of the trench and appeared to be cut by ditch [22/003]. Fill [22/007] comprised a compact light grey clay. A single sherd of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date was recovered from the fill.

4.10.5 Pit [22/008] was sub-circular in plan and was located *c*. 1.1m south-south-east of pit [22/006]. Fill [22/009] comprised a compact mottled light orange/ light grey silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions. Five sherds of Roman pottery of AD 120-200 date was recovered from the feature.

4.10.6 Possible pit or posthole [22/010] was sub-circular in plan and was located within the northern half of the trench. Fill [22/011] comprised a compact dark grey silt clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.10.7 No finds were recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.11 Trench 24

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.23	48.169 - 48.969
24/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	47.935 - 48.456
24/003	Cut	Gully	2.1	0.43	0.08	48.48
24/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.1	0.43	0.08	
24/005	Cut	Pit?/ tree throw	1.16	1.06	0.15	48.42
24/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.16	1.06	0.15	

Table 12: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 24 was located within the south-east quarter of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.11.2 Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a gully and a possible pit or tree throw (Figure 12).

4.11.3 Gully [24/003] was orientated on a north to south alignment. The fill [24/004] comprised a compact mid grey-brown silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.11.4 Possible pit or tree throw [24/005] was oval in plan and located to the east of gully [24/003]. The fill [24/006] comprised a firm mottled mid orange/ brown-black/ mid grey silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

4.11.5 No finds were recovered from either feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.12 Trench 25

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
25/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.25	49.396 - 49.553
25/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	49.2 - 49.375
25/003	Cut	Ditch	2.1	1	0.17	49.34
25/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.1	1	0.17	

Table 13: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 25 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.12.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 13).

4.12.3 Ditch [25/003] was orientated on an east to west alignment. The fill [25/004] comprised a compact mottled mid grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions.

4.12.4 No finds were recovered from the ditch or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.13 Trench 26

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
26/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.30	49.61 - 49.806
26/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	49.402 - 49.581
26/003	Cut	Posthole? / rooting?	0.39	0.29	0.4	49.42
26/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.39	0.29	0.4	

Table 14: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 26 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.13.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a possible posthole (Figure 14).

4.13.3 Possible posthole [26/003] was sub-circular in plan and appeared to be inclined to the north. Fill [26/004] comprised a compact mottled dark orange/ dark grey silt clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Six sherds of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date were recovered from the fill.

4.13.4 No finds were recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.14 Trench 27

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
27/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.21-0.28	41.746 - 42.504
27/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	41.49 - 42.107
27/003	Cut	Pit? / Tree throw?	2	1.53	0.21	42.04
27/004	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.53	0.21	

Table 15: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 27 was located within the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.14.2 One possible archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a partially exposed possible pit or tree throw (Figure 15).

4.14.3 Feature [27/003] was only partially exposed against the east edge of the trench and appeared to be oval in plan. The fill [27/004] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions.

4.14.4 No finds were recovered from the feature or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.15 Trench 29

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
29/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.23	47.271 - 48.313
29/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	47.048 - 48.071
29/003	Cut	Ditch	+26.6	0.65	0.11	47.67
29/004	Fill	Fill, single			0.11	

Table 16: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 29 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.15.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 16).

4.15.3 Ditch [29/003] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The fill [29/004] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions. The ditch appeared to correspond with ditch [34/003] to the south.

4.15.4 No finds were recovered from the ditch or from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.16 Trench 31

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.21-0.24	49.135 - 49.304
31/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.941 - 49.037
31/003	Cut	Ditch	+29.9	1.18	0.45	49.18
31/004	Fill	Fill, upper			0.2	
31/005	Fill	Fill, basal			0.28	
31/006	Cut	Posthole	0.27	0.27	0.1	49.00
31/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.27	0.27	0.1	
31/008	Cut	Pit	0.9	0.8	0.25	48.95
31/009	Fill	Fill, basal			0.11	
31/010	Fill	Fill, upper			0.16	

Table 17: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 31 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.16.2 Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a ditch, a posthole and a pit (Figure 17).

4.16.3 Ditch [31/003] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The basal fill [31/005] comprised a firm mottled mid orange-brown/ light grey sand clay. The uppermost fill [31/004] comprised a firm mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions. A single sherd of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date was recovered from the upper fill. The ditch appeared to correspond with ditch [35/003] to the south.

4.16.4 Posthole [31/006] was circular in plan and located on the west edge of ditch [31/003]. The fill [31/007] comprised a firm mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay. A single sherd of highly fired Roman pottery was recovered from the fill. The relationship between the posthole and ditch was uncertain but the similarity in fill could suggest they were contemporary.

4.16.5 Pit [31/008] was oval in plan and was located towards the east end of the trench. Basal fill [31/009] comprised a firm mottled light grey/ grey-brown silt clay with abundant flecks of reddened heat-affected clay and occasional charcoal inclusions. Upper fill [31/010] comprised a firm mottled light orange-yellow/ light grey/ grey-brown silt clay with rare charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature. A bulk environmental sample taken from pit fill [31/009] contained burnt stone, burnt clay and oak charcoal.

4.16.6 No finds were recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.17 Trench 32

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.27	48.827 - 49.419
32/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	48.655 - 49.232
32/003	Cut	Pit?/ ditch terminus?	0.45	0.65	0.14	48.78
32/004	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.65	0.14	

Table 18: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 32 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.17.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a partially exposed pit or ditch terminus (Figure 18).

4.17.3 Feature [32/003] was orientated on an approximate east to west alignment. The fill [32/004] comprised a compact mottled mid orange-brown/ mid grey silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions. 16 sherds of Roman pottery of probable 1st – 2nd century AD date were recovered from the fill along with two fragments of fired clay.

4.17.4 A sherd of Roman Samian ware of AD 120-150 date and an imported Neolithic polished stone axe were recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.18 Trench 34

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
34/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.30	46.72 – 47.61
34/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	46.5 – 47.34
34/003	Cut	Ditch	+26.6	0.59	0.14	47.21
34/004	Fill	Fill, single			0.14	

Table 19: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 34 was located close to the south site boundary. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.18.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 19).

4.18.3 Ditch [34/003] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The fill [34/004] comprised a compact mottled light grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions. The ditch appeared to correspond with ditch [29/003] to the north. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

4.18.4 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date was recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.19 Trench 35

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
35/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.18	48.01 – 48.46
35/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	47.73 – 48.25
35/003	Cut	Ditch	+29.9	0.94	-	48.16
35/004	Fill	Fill, single		0.94	-	

Table 20: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 35 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.19.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 20).

4.19.3 Ditch [35/003] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and corresponded with Roman ditch [35/003] to the north. The ditch was not excavated in trench 35 but two sherds of Roman pottery of probable 1st to 2nd century date were recovered from the surface of the feature.

4.19.6 No finds were recovered from the overlying ploughsoil deposit.

4.20 Archaeologically negative trenches: Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 11 to 15, 17 to 20, 23, 28, 30, 33, and 36 to 40

4.20.1 All of the above trenches were devoid of archaeology. A list of all recorded contexts in each trench is provided in Appendix 1. The archaeologically negative trenches were all located either within the north half or the south-west quarter of the site. No pre-modern archaeological deposits were revealed in any of the above trenches and the sequence of overburden deposits was consistent with that identified across the site area.

4.20.2 No finds were recovered from any of the above trenches.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land off Mill Straight, Southwater. 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 21). Some additional finds were recovered from the residues of environmental samples, quantified in Appendix 2. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt(g)	Flint	Wt(g)	F. Clay	Wt(g)
16/004			1	1		
21/001	1	2				
21/007					3	23
21/008	41	144				
21/010	1	3				
22/004	7	29				
22/005	9	79				
22/007	1	1				
22/009	5	14				
22/011	2	14				
26/004	6	28				
31/004	2	4				
31/007	1	12				
32/004	16	73			2	27
34/001	1	6				
35/004	2	13				
Total	95	422	1	1	5	50

Table 21: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 **The Worked Stone Axe and Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Two lithic artefacts were recorded during the evaluation at Southwater. Context [16/004] produced a retouched bladelet weighing 2g and a polished axe head (Plate 1.) weighing 223g was collected from the topsoil in Trench 32 (context [32/001]).

5.2.2 The hinged terminated bladelet made on a dark brown flint displays a small notch towards the proximal end that is characteristic of a notch associated with the microburin blow technique. However the break isn't oblique, and it remains unclear whether the retouched bladelet was intended to be transformed into a microlith. Nonetheless, the piece indicates a Mesoliltic / Early Neolithic date.

5.2.3 The polished axe head provides evidence for Neolithic presence. Its

maximum length is 105mm. Its maximum width is 55mm and maximum thickness 26mm. Viewed from the side, it is symmetrical. The artefact is entirely polished. It is manufactured from a green stone. The surface is currently light green, but recent small removals at the butt and cutting edge shows a darker green. The axe might be associated with the Group I type of axe or with the Group VI. While Group I axes use stone from Mount's Bay, near Penzance in Cornwall, Group VI axes use stones from outcrops in the central Peak District including Langdale (Clough and Cummins 1988, 7 and Sally Taylor pers. comment). It could also originate come from the continent. In West Sussex, flint predominates, and axe heads manufactured from green stones are uncommon. Cornish group axes are better represented than Lake District group axes (ibid, 27). Although the origin of the axe head is currently unclear, the artefact is important as imported axe heads are scarce in West Sussex.

Plate 1: The polished axe head

5.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery from the site totals 96 sherds, weighing 451g, including a sherd of stamped samian which has been issued a unique registered find number. The assemblage is quantified by fabric type in Table 22.

5.3.2 Perhaps the earliest sherd comes from topsoil context [34/001]; it is a fairly coarse flint-tempered ware (FLIN1) with moderate ill-sorted inclusions of 0.5-4mm, set within a silty matrix. Although no original surfaces survive, it appears to be from a fairly thick-walled vessel. These traits are probably suggestive of a date in the Middle Bronze Age to the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age (*c*.1500-950BC).

5.3.3 The only stratified prehistoric pottery comprises a substantial part of the

base/lower wall of one vessel, recorded in context [21/008]. Although the flat-based, fairly thin-walled profile of this vessel, along with the lack of decoration and the consistent unoxidised firing colour, allow it to be assigned fairly confidently to the later prehistoric period, its precise dating is ambiguous. Its fabric (GRFL1), a fairly crudely-made coarsely grog-tempered ware, containing rare, sometimes poorly-calcined pebbly flint of up to 5mm, is not a common ware type in any later prehistoric period though grog-with-flint fabrics have been found as rare elements in both Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age assemblages in the South-East. Locally, one vessel in a comparable fabric was noted in the Middle Iron Age assemblage from Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013a) and a similar date seems most likely in this case. The vessel features a very thin internal carbonised residue but this is unfortunately too light to be radiocarbon dated.

5.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage is of Roman date. It mostly comprises undiagnostic bodysherds in grey or black-surfaced sandy wares, probably originating from the Arun Valley industry, as well as some other unsourced grey wares. Assemblages dominated by Arun Valley fabrics are generally indicative of 1st-2nd century dating though it is possible that similar wares were still in use in lower quantities in the later Roman period. There is nothing diagnostically later Roman in the current assemblage although one unsourced grey ware sherd from [31/007] does appear to have been fired at a very high-temperature: a trait more typically associated with late 3rd to 4th century fabrics.

Fabric	Expansion	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
AHSU	Alice Holt grey ware	1	3	1
AVBW	Arun Valley black surfaced ware	4	12	3
AVGW	Arun Valley grey ware	24	95	14
AVOF	Arun Valley fine oxidised ware	1	2	1
AVOX	Arun Valley coarse oxidised ware	3	15	3
FLIN1	Flint-tempered ware	1	5	1
GRFL1	Grog-with-flint-tempered ware	41	143	1
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	3	18	2
RWCG	Rowland's Castle grey ware	1	3	1
SAMAP	Aldgate Pulborough samian ware	1	32	1
SAMLZ	Lezoux samian ware	3	16	2
SAND	Unsourced grey wares	13	107	5
Total		96	451	35

Table 22: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery

5.3.5 Although the assemblage is broadly comparable to that from the nearby excavations at Millfield, Southwater (ASE 2013b), it contains fewer grog-tempered wares, probably indicating that activity on the current site is more likely to belong to the 2nd century than to the immediate post-conquest period. The only context in which grog-tempered wares appear, [32/004], also produced sherds of the post AD120 Lezoux samian fabric. Another sherd of Lezoux samian was noted in context in [22/009] and other indications that the

site may involve 2nd century activity, include individual sherds of Alice Holt and Rowland's Castle wares. Whilst both of these were produced from the early Roman period, they tend not to be distributed in the Weald until slightly later.

5.3.6 Of particular interest is a sherd of stamped Aldgate Pulborough samian RF<3> found in topsoil context [32/001]. The stamp, which appears to be on the base of a Dragendorff 33 or similar cup form, is complete but very poorly impressed making it difficult to read, indeed it is difficult to determine whether it is a literate stamp or just an imitation of name stamps on Gaulish vessels. Recent fieldwork from has added to previous evidence that this short-lived 2nd century samian-producing industry was located in the vicinity of Borough Farm villa, near Nutbourne (Pope *et al* 2012); however relatively few stamps are known. In the event of further fieldwork leading to an assessment or analysis process, it is recommended that the stamp should be analysed by a samian specialist.

5.4 The Fired Clay by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Burnt clay was recovered from two of the environmental residues. Context [16/009] produced two small amorphous lumps (1g) of silty clay incorporating a few chips of buff Wealden siltstone to 4mm. A much larger assemblage of the same type of burnt clay was recovered from context [31/009] (95/250g), and two further fragments from [32/004] (27g). However, all of the pieces are still amorphous lumps with no signs of having been deliberately shaped. As such, much of the burnt clay from the site may simply be the result of the unintentional burning of the natural subsoil by hearths etc.

5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 A very small assemblage of stone was recovered from one of three environmental residues. Context [8/004] produced 23 pieces (18g) of slightly ferruginous laminated Wealden siltstone that had been magnetised through burning. Context [16/009] produced two granules (2g) of buff fine-grained Wealden sandstone and 10g of very small granules of ferruginous fine sandstone. Context [31/009] produced nine small pieces (102g) of buff Wealden siltstone. All of the stone is undoubtedly natural to the site and, with the exception of accidental heating, do not appear to be humanly modified.

5.6 The Slag by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The residues from three environmental samples were carefully searched for the presence of slag. All of the scanned material had been collected with a magnet but no actual slag was present. Instead the magnetic elements of the residues were composed of burnt clay and stone that had had their magnetic properties enhanced through heating. The clay and stone types present were all of the same type already noted at the site (contexts [8/004] 68g; [16/009] 172g and [31/009] 14g).

5.7 **The Registered Finds** by Susan Chandler

5.7.1 Three objects were given registered finds numbers during the works on site. Of these, only one is dealt with in the following text as the others, a polished stone axe and a stamped samian vessel are dealt with in their respective sections. The registered finds were given individual registered finds numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets as per standard practice.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	16/007	Button	Cu Alloy	Post Medieval

Table 23: The registered finds.

5.7.2 Recovered from context [16/007], the single fill of a ditch, registered find <1> is an incomplete button with a flat, discoidal head and simple shank ending in a loop for attachment. The head of the button is damaged with little of the original circumference remaining and no trace of decoration. There are small traces of gilding on the underside of the buttons head, suggesting it was once all covered. The loop of the shank is damaged, missing the lower section. It is likely to be of a later medieval or post medieval date.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of two pits and a hearth to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots (or 100ml subsamples for the larger ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch et al. 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2.

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [8/004], <2> [16/009] and<3> [31/009]

6.3.1 All the samples contained a large amount of elements that were indicative of low level disturbance, such as uncharred rootlets and fungi's sclerotia. No charred plant macrofossils were recovered.

6.3.2 Hearth [8/003] and pit [31/008] contained enough charcoal to warrant identification work. Many fragments displayed signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, which are likely due to fluctuations in the ground water level, causing repeated cycles of wetting and drying. The only identified taxon was oak (Quercus sp.). All the fragments from [8/004] came from fast grown oak. A number of fragments from both contexts presented splits along the rays, which could indicate presence of moisture in the wood.

6.3.3 The heavy residues contained no environmental remains and only a small amount of finds, including magnetic material, flint, burnt clay, slag and burnt stone.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Southwater have not yielded any plant macrofossils and as such they do not allow for a discussion on diet and agrarian economy at the site. Very little can be said about the local vegetation environment and fuel selection, because the only identified woody taxon was oak. Its predominance indicates that this tree could have been widely available. Oak is known to make an excellent fuel wood and can also be used for joinery (Taylor 1981) and it is possible that this tree was sought after because of its characteristics.

6.4.2 The absence of charred plant remains and of more woody taxa could be due to the nature of the sampled features and/or circumstances of deposition. The presence of charcoal in all the features suggests that this is unlikely to be due to the unsuitability of the local soils to preserve charred material. Therefore, there is potential for nearby deposits to preserve plant macrofossils and charcoal and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled orange/ light grey silt clay with occasional outcroppings of siltstone along the north edge of the site, overlain by a friable mid brown clay silt ploughsoil.

7.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 49.40m AOD in the south-eastern corner of the site (Trench 26), falling away to 39.72m AOD in the south-west corner of the site (Trench 38).

7.1.3 The depth of overburden varied between 0.15m and 0.32m across the site.

7.1.4 Of the 40 trenches excavated, 18 contained archaeological features of Iron Age, Roman or unknown date. The foci of activity appeared to lie predominantly in the south-east corner of the site and also to a lesser degree the north-west corner.

7.1.5 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2016), 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.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Intact ploughsoil deposits were identified in all trenches. No intact subsoil was identified across the site area.

7.2.2 Narrow trencher-dug land drains and plough scarring was encountered in Trenches 1, 4, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 33, 39 and 40. All cut the natural substrate.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Early Prehistoric

7.3.1 A single residual Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flint bladelet was recovered from ditch fill context, [16/004] towards the centre of the site, and an imported Neolithic polished green stone axe was recovered from ploughsoil [32/001], towards the south-east corner of the site.

Later Prehistoric

7.3.2 A single pot bodysherd of probable Middle to Late Bronze Age date was recovered from ploughsoil [34/001], towards the centre of the south end of the site.

7.3.3 A single archaeological feature [21/011], was identified as probably of Middle Iron Age date from a small group of pottery. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a large pit, however, extensive truncation to both its west and

east edges by later pits made its function and form unclear.

Roman (1st – 2nd century AD)

7.3.4 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered during the trial trench evaluation belonging to the 1st to 2nd century AD. The assemblage was broadly comparable to that from the nearby excavations at Millfield, Southwater (ASE 2013b), however, it contained fewer grog-tempered wares, probably indicating that activity on the Mill Straight site was more likely to belong to the 2nd century than to the immediate post-conquest period.

7.3.5 Nine archaeological features are dated by pottery as Roman. All lay within the south-east corner of the site (Figure 22), occupying a natural high point with ground gently falling away on all sides. The features comprised three ditches, a partially exposed pit or ditch terminus, three pits, a possible pit or posthole, and a possible posthole.

7.3.6 The alignment and location of two of the ditches [31/003] and [35/003], strongly suggested that they were a continuation of a single ditch.

7.3.7 The alignment and location of undated ditches [29/003] and [34/003], also strongly suggested that they were a continuation of a single ditch and given their parallel alignment to Roman ditch [31/003]/ [35/003], it is probable that they were of comparable date.

7.3.8 The alignment of undated ditch [16/003] may also suggest it was of Roman date.

7.3.9 A lone possible posthole, [26/003] appeared to incline to the north, suggesting it might support a structure located to the north of Trench 26. However, no associated features were identified.

7.3.10 Two pits, [22/006] and [22/008] lay *c*. 1.1m apart and may have been associated with one another. Unfortunately, both were heavily truncated and no further associated or similar features were identified in the near vicinity so their function remains uncertain.

7.3.11 The remaining three discrete features were isolated, and in the case of one, [32/003] only partially exposed. The function of all three remained unclear.

7.3.12 A single large undated pit, [21/003] may be of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date as it was stratigraphically later than Middle Iron Age pit [21/011], but earlier than 1st- 2nd century AD Roman pit [21/009].

Undated

7.3.12 The remaining 13 features within the site area remained undated. These comprised 4 ditches, 1 gully, 1 partially exposed pit or ditch terminal, 2 pits, 1 hearth or cooking pit, 1 pit or posthole, 1 stakehole, and 2 possible pits or tree throws. All features were sealed only by a ploughsoil deposit.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The broad aims of the archaeological field evaluation were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits

7.4.2 The field evaluation has established that there are archaeological remains, probably of 1st to 2nd century AD date located within the south-east corner of the site. It cannot be definitively stated without further work that the archaeological remains are part of a settlement as there was no clear evidence for structures or enclosure, however the quantity of activity within a limited area, combined with the quality of the pottery recovered might suggest that the archaeological remains relate to activity more significant than purely a field system and associated agricultural features. Whilst some of the archaeological remains were heavily truncated presumably by modern ploughing and survived only to depths of *c*. 0.1m, other including both ditches and discrete features survived to depths of *c*. 0.5m.

In addition, a probably Middle Iron Age pit was recorded in this area.

In the north-west corner of the site several pits and ditches contained no finds and so remain conclusively undated.

- To assess how they (archaeological remains) might be affected by the development of the site

7.4.3 The depth of overburden overlying the archaeological remains ranged from between 0.15m to 0.32m in depth. As such it is likely that any development of the site would adversely affect all buried archaeological deposits. These deposits were located primarily in the south-east corner of the site and the north-west corner.

- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site

7.4.4 Whilst truncation from modern land drains was evident within the site area they appeared to have caused minimal truncation and contamination of the archaeological deposits.

- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

7.4.5 This report presents archaeological evidence uncovered by the evaluation that is suitable for an assessment of mitigation options to be made.

7.4.6 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings in the immediate area include the following:

Mesolithic/Neolithic

- Is there any evidence of activity at the site in this time frame? Are there buried features (as suggested at Millfield across the road), or scatters of worked flint in the overburden?

7.4.7 No flint scatters or buried archaeological features were identified that dated to these periods. However, a residual Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic bladelat and a Neolithic polished stone axe head were recovered from the site suggesting at least low level activity of this date in the vicinity.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

- Are there further enclosures and/or roundhouses of this date at the current site? Does this activity continue into the 2nd and 3rd centuries?

7.4.8 There was little evidence for roundhouses within the evaluation trenches, however, numerous ditches may suggest enclosure and the presence of discrete features and pottery might suggest occupation rather than simply field boundary ditches. The archaeological activity that was encountered appeared to be slightly later in date than the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman phase at the Millfield site, and closer to the late 1st- 2nd century in date. Furthermore, the alignment of the possible field system on this site was different to that at Millfields. No evidence for continuity into the 3rd century was found.

Medieval

- Does the system of field boundaries and trackways identified at Millfield continue into the area of the current site?

7.4.9 There was no evidence for medieval activity.

Post-medieval

- Similarly is there evidence for the later field system identified and recorded at Millfield.

7.4.10 No elements of a post-medieval field system were identified. This would suggest that the current field boundaries surrounding the site area have remained unchanged since the post-medieval period, as is also illustrated by historic maps (CgMs 2014).

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The evaluation succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 18 of the 40 excavated trenches, predominantly focussed towards the south-east and north-west corners of the site.

7.5.2 A very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head suggests some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date in the vicinity of the site although the material is considered to be residual.

7.5.3 A single archaeological feature was identified as probably of Middle Iron Age date from a small group of pottery. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a pit, although it was extensively truncated to both its west and east edges by Roman pits.

7.5.4 Many of the archaeological deposits recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site were of 1st – 2nd century AD Roman date. It cannot definitively be stated that the archaeological remains represent settlement activity as there was no clear evidence for structures, however the quantity of activity within a limited area, combined with the quality of the pottery recovered might suggest that the archaeological remains relate to activity more significant than purely a field system.

7.5.5 The activity (ditches and pits) in the north-western corner of the site is undated.

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HER Summary

Site code	MIS16					
Project code	7969					
Planning reference	DC/14/2582					
Site address	Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Horsham District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	516065 125098					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Fieldwork type	EVAL					
Date of fieldwork	3rd - 12th May 2016.					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd.					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period summary		MESOLITHIC	NEOLITHIC	BRONZE AGE	IRON AGE	
	ROMAN					
Project summary	Forty trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural firm mottled orange/ light grey silt clay geology with occasional outcroppings of siltstone along the north edge of the site. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 49.40m AOD in the south-eastern corner of the site, falling away to 39.72m AOD in the south-west corner. This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 18 of the 40 excavated trenches, predominantly focussed towards the south-east and north-west corners of the site area. A very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head suggests some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date in the vicinity of the site. A single archaeological feature was identified as probably of Middle Iron Age date from a small group of pottery. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a pit, however, extensive truncation to both its west and east edges by later pits made its function and form unclear. Many of the archaeological deposits recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site were of 1st – 2nd century AD Roman date. It cannot definitively be stated that the archaeological remains represent settlement activity as there was no clear evidence for structures, however the quantity of activity within a limited area, combined with the quality of the pottery recovered might suggest that the archaeological remains relate to activity more significant than purely a field system. Activity (ditches and pits) in the north-western corner of the site is undated.					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Bladelet	Flint	Meso/ Early Neolithic	1
Axe head	Stone	Neolithic	1
Pottery	-	Roman	94
Button	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval	1

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-253210

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation At Land on Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Forty trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural firm mottled orange/ light grey silt clay geology with occasional outcroppings of siltstone along the north edge of the site. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 49.40m AOD in the south-eastern corner of the site, falling away to 39.72m AOD in the south-west corner. This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 18 of the 40 excavated trenches, predominantly focussed towards the south-east and north-west corners of the site area. A very small quantity of residual struck flint and a polished stone axe head suggests some activity of Mesolithic to Neolithic date in the vicinity of the site. A single archaeological feature was identified as probably of Middle Iron Age date from a small group of pottery. The feature was tentatively interpreted as a pit, however, extensive truncation to both its west and east edges by later pits made its function and form unclear. Many of the archaeological deposits recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site were of 1st – 2nd century AD Roman date. It cannot definitively be stated that the archaeological remains represent settlement activity as there was no clear evidence for structures, however the quantity of activity within a limited area, combined with the quality of the pottery recovered might suggest that the archaeological remains relate to activity more significant than purely a field system. Activity (ditches and pits) in the north-western corner of the site is undated.
Project dates	Start: 03-05-2016 End: 12-05-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MIS16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	AXE HEAD Neolithic
Methods &	"Environmental Sampling","Measured Survey","Metal Detectors","Sample

techniques	Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM SOUTHWATER Land on Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham,
Postcode	RH13 9AH
Study area	9.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 516065 125098 50.891569266513 0.155864301706 50 53 29 N 000 09 21 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.72m Max: 49.4m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
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	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
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	An Archaeological Evaluation At Land on Mill Straight, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2016201
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 May 2016

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches, list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m
T2	2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.25	48.005 - 48.369
T2	2/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.718 - 48.18
T4	4/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.28	46.306 - 46.679
T4	4/002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.128 -46.457
T6	6/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.30	47.291 - 47.763
T6	6/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.048 - 47.639
T7	7/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.23	48.062 - 48.407
T7	7/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.83 - 48.165
T11	11/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.28	47.189 - 47.814
T11	11/002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.931 - 47.588
T12	12/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.27	47.953 - 48.269
T12	12/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.715 - 47.916
T13	13/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.21	48.199 - 48.541
T13	13/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.975 - 48.168
T14	14/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.20	44.001 - 45.932
T14	14/002	Layer	Natural	NA	43.72 - 45.679
T15	15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.20	47.353 - 47.896
T15	15/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.128 - 47.63
T17	17/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.18-0.24	48.625 - 48.743
T17	17/002	Layer	Natural	NA	48.201 - 48.48
T18	18/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.20-0.27	45.088 - 45.368
T18	18/002	Layer	Natural	NA	44.849 - 45.218
T19	19/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.16-0.28	46.199 - 47.30
T19	19/002	Layer	Natural	NA	45.942 - 47.017
T20	20/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.23	47.883 - 48.317
T20	20/002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.623 - 48.018
T23	23/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.16-0.23	46.925 - 47.289
T23	23/002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.71 - 47.05
T28	28/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.19-0.28	46.211 - 46.462
T28	28/002	Layer	Natural	0NA	46.007 - 46.103
T30	30/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.23	48.384 - 48.836
T30	30/002	Layer	Natural	NA	48.103 - 48.467
T33	33/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.23	40.62 – 42.69
T33	33/002	Layer	Natural	NA	40.35 – 42.40
T36	36/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.20-0.23	45.18 – 45.87
T36	36/002	Layer	Natural	NA	44.97 – 45.65
T37	37/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.19-0.26	43.42 – 44.64
T37	37/002	Layer	Natural	NA	43.18 – 44.27
T38	38/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.18-0.24	39.94 – 40.49
T38	38/002	Layer	Natural	NA	39.72 – 40.22

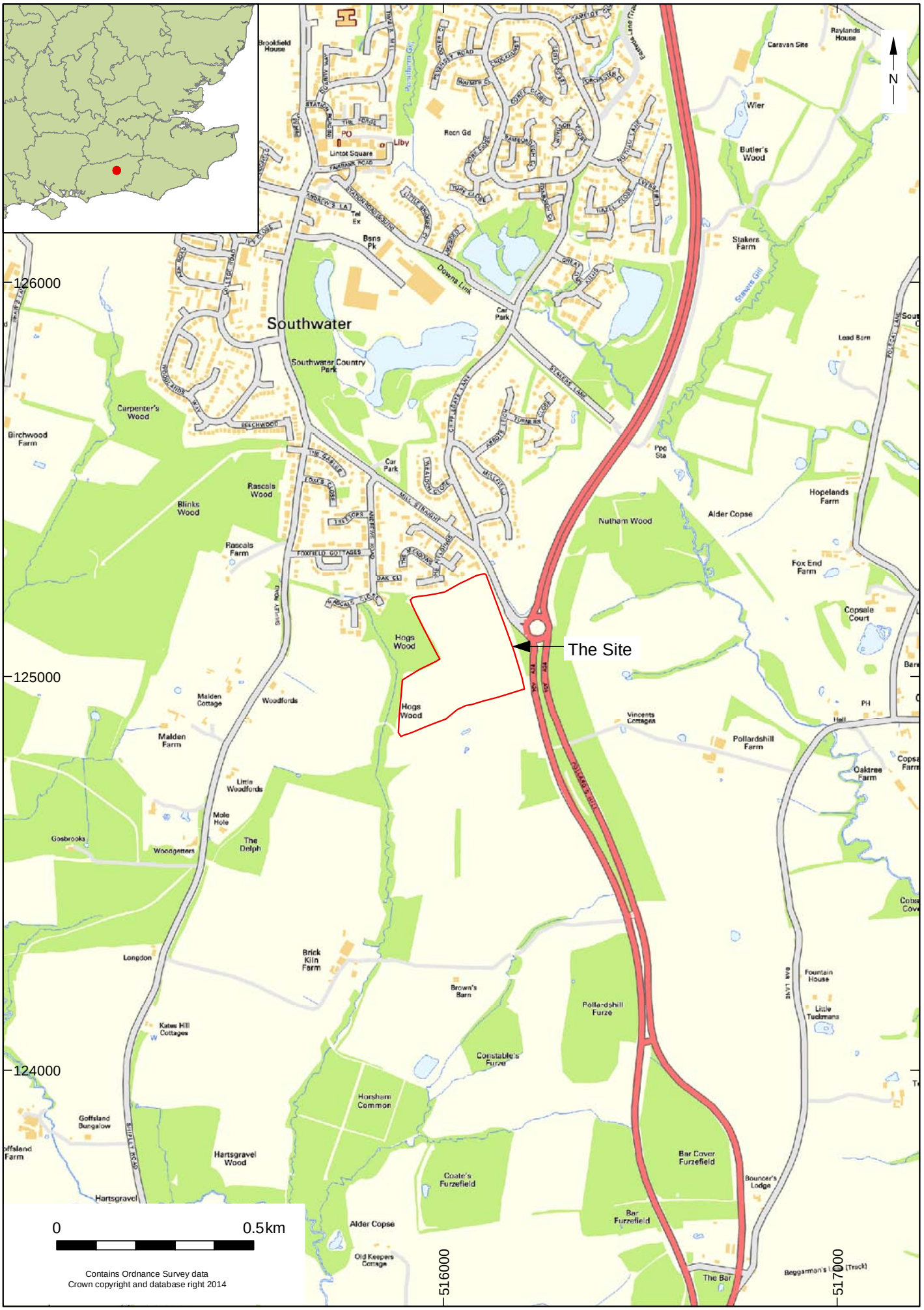
Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m
T39	39/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.21-0.23	43.881 - 45.404
T39	39/002	Layer	Natural	NA	43.68 - 45.11
T40	40/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.24	41.86 – 42.97
T40	40/002	Layer	Natural	NA	41.59 – 42.67

Appendix 2: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

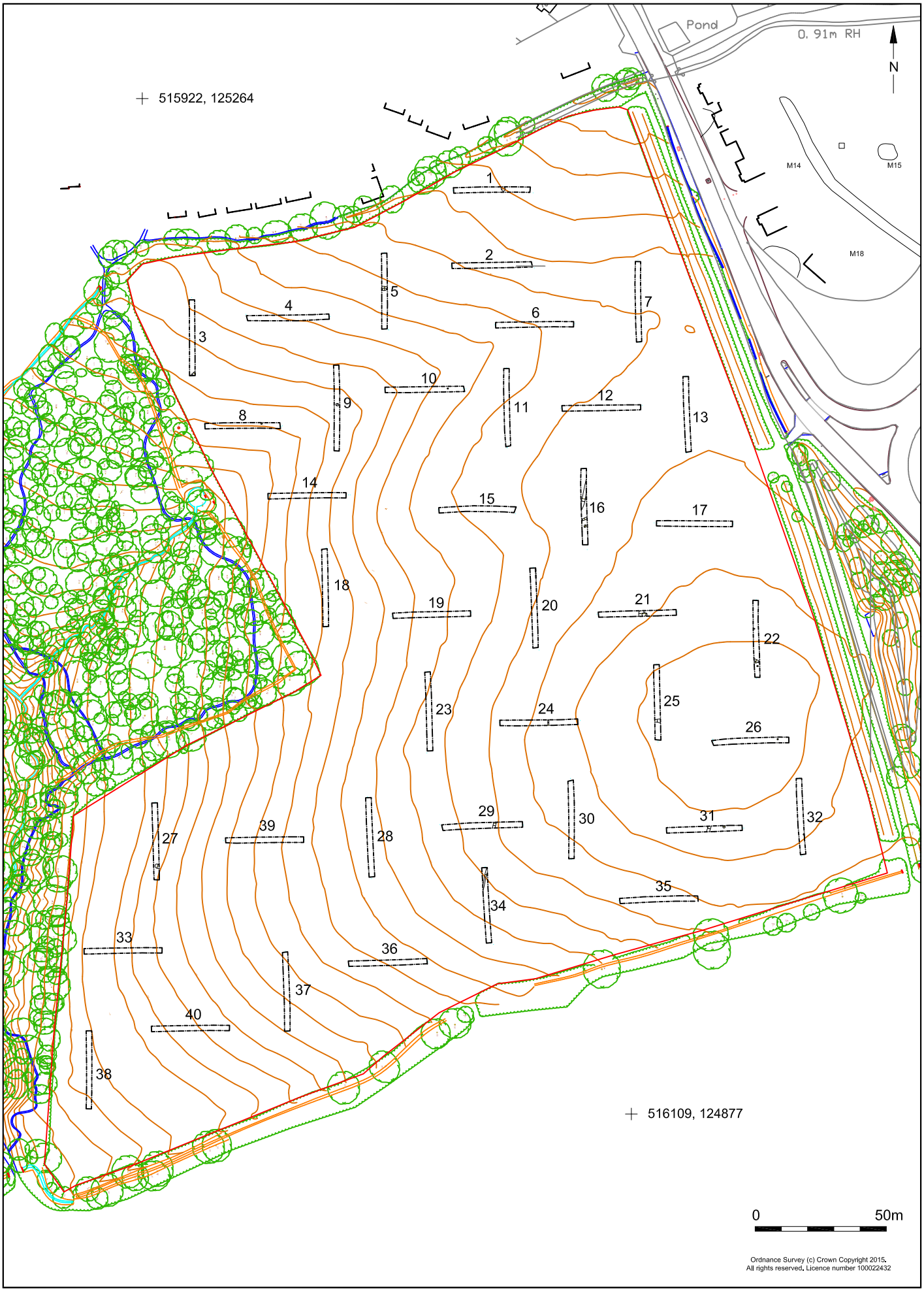
Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	8/004	hearth?	20	20	****	24	****	25	*Quercus* sp. 10 (all fast grown), Indet/split 3	Mag. Mat. ****/88g
2	16/009	pit	10	10	*	1	**	1		Flint */1g, burnt clay */1g, slag **/10g, mag.mat. ****/5g, stone*/4g
3	31/009	pit	40	40	***	16	****	2	*Quercus* sp. 11 (2 split), Indet/split 2	mag.mat. ****/15g, burnt stone */103g, burnt clay****/250g

Appendix 3: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	8/004		50	225	100	40	10	**	***	****
2	16/009		4	30	30	90	10			**
3	31/009		33	175	100	50	10	**	***	****



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.2
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench Location and Topographical Data	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

516063, 125234

N

Section 1

1/003

516048, 125223

1/003 looking north-west

Section 1

SW NE 48.61mOD

1/004

1/003

0 2m

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.3
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 1 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

515932, 125177

Section 2

NW SE

44.86mOD

3/004

3/003

0 0.5m

3/003 looking north-east

3/003

Section 2

515937, 125156

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 3 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516004, 125200

5/003

5/006

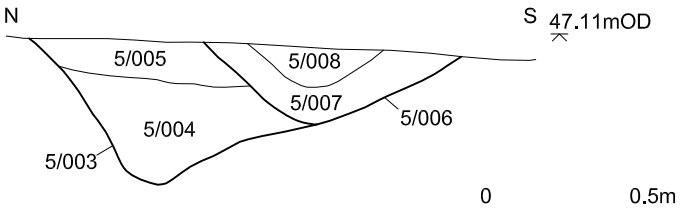
Section 3

516016, 125182

0 2m

5/003 and 5/006 looking east

Section 3



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.5
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 5 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

515951, 125143

N

Section 4

8/003

515968, 125132

0 2m

8/003 looking west

Section 4

S N 44.27mOD

8/001

8/003

8/004

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.6
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 8 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

515987, 125151

Section 5

9/003

515999, 125134

0 2m

Section 5

SW NE 44.97mOD

9/005

9/004

9/003

0 0.5m

9/003 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.7
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 9 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516022, 125157

Section 6

10/003

516039, 125146

0 2m

10/003 looking west

Section 6

S N 46.42mOD

10/004 10/003

0 0.5m

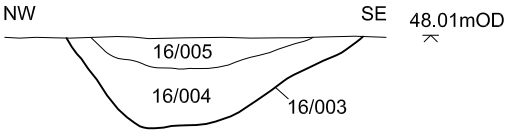
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.8
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 10 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

16/003 looking north-east

16/006 looking north-east

16/008 looking south-east

Section 7



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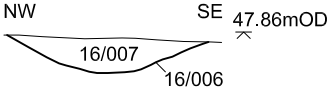
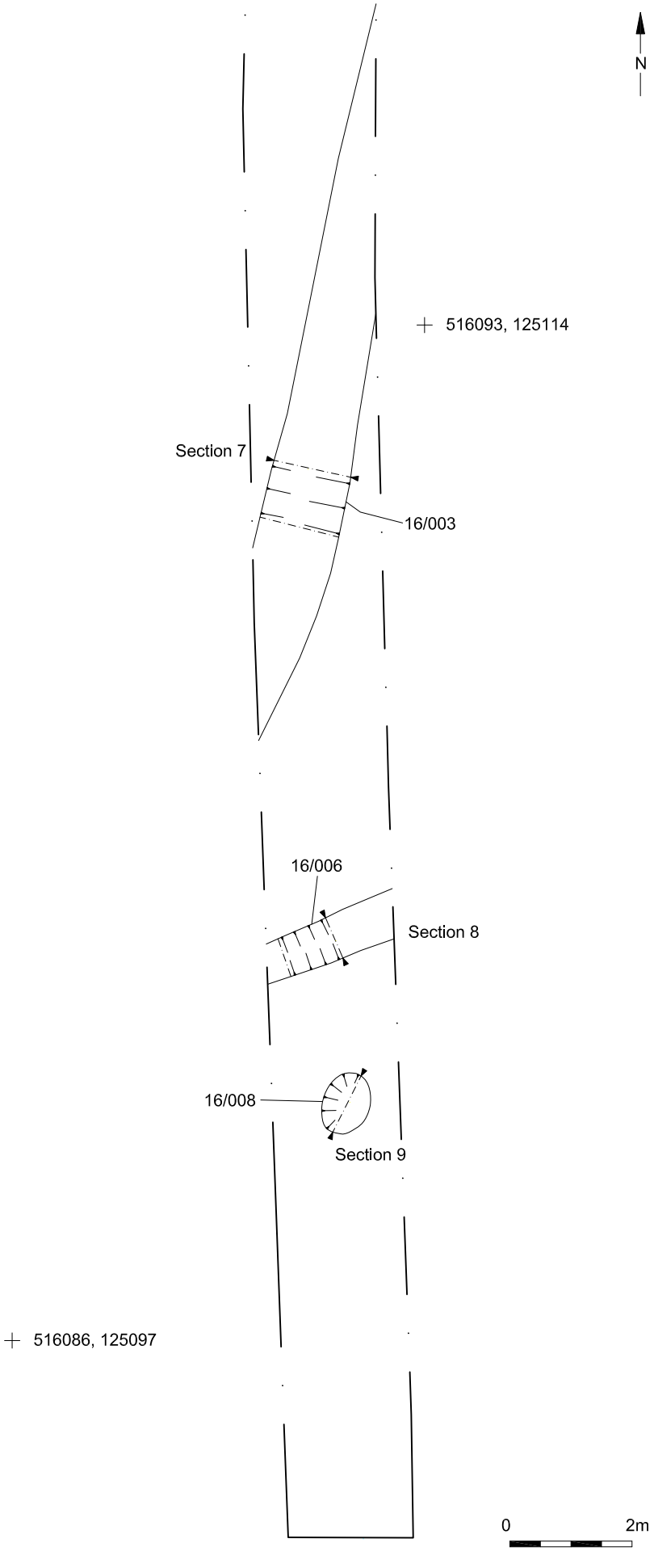
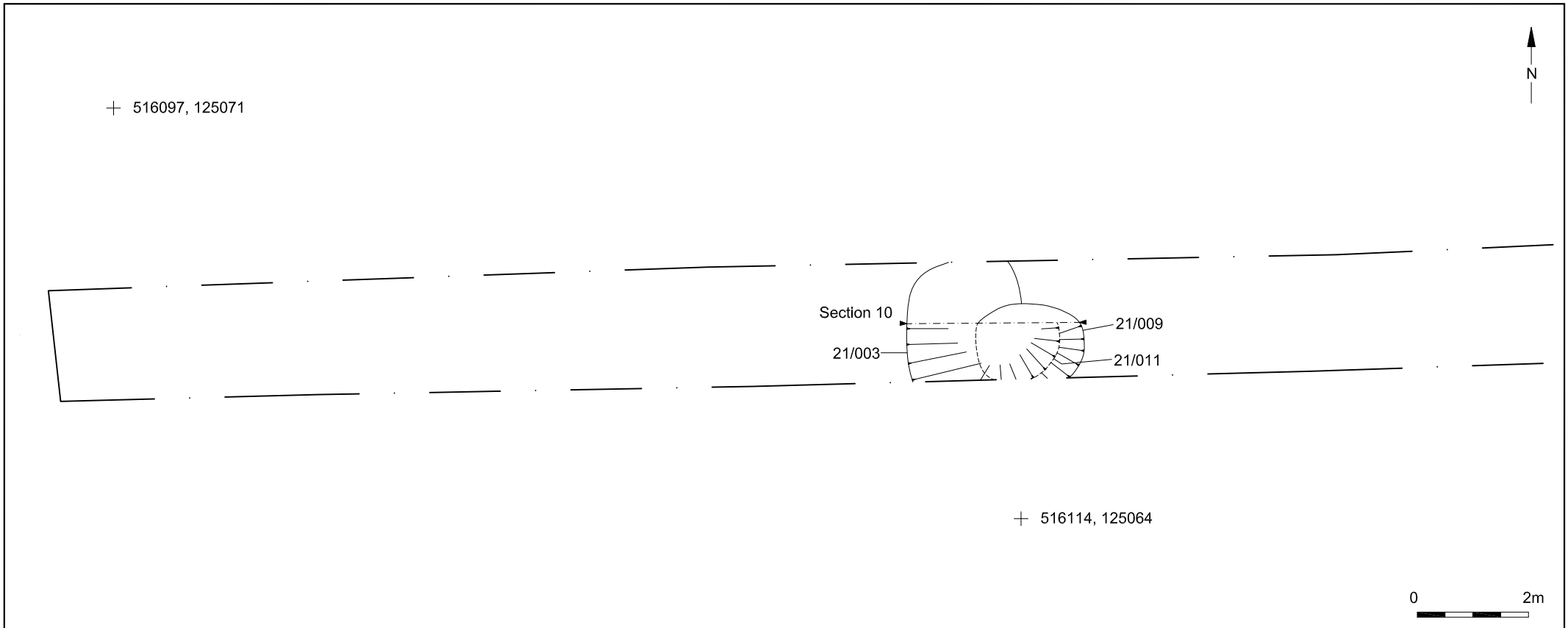


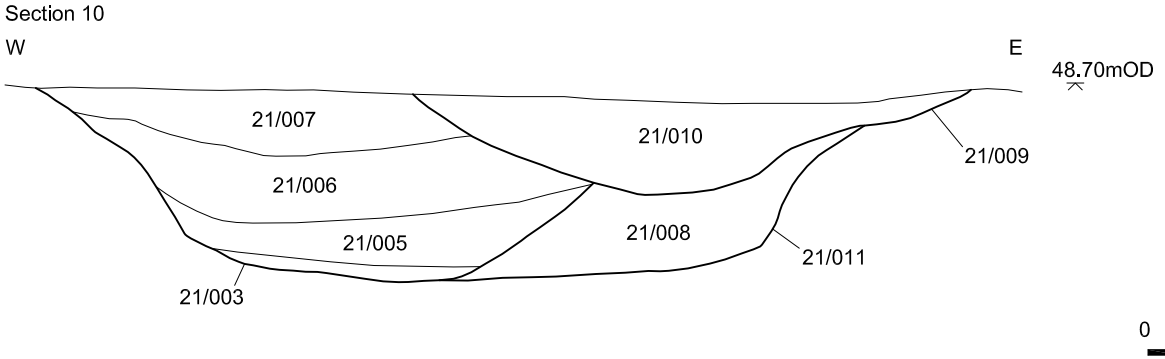
Section 9



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.9
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 16 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		



21/003 and 21/011 looking north-east



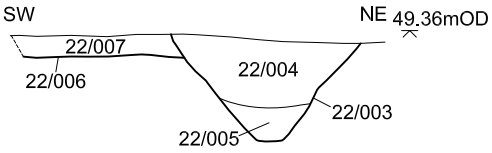
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.10
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 21 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

22/003 and 22/006 looking north-west

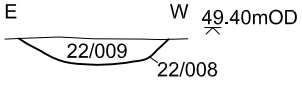
22/008 looking south

22/010 looking north

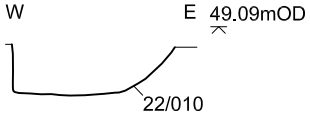
Section 11

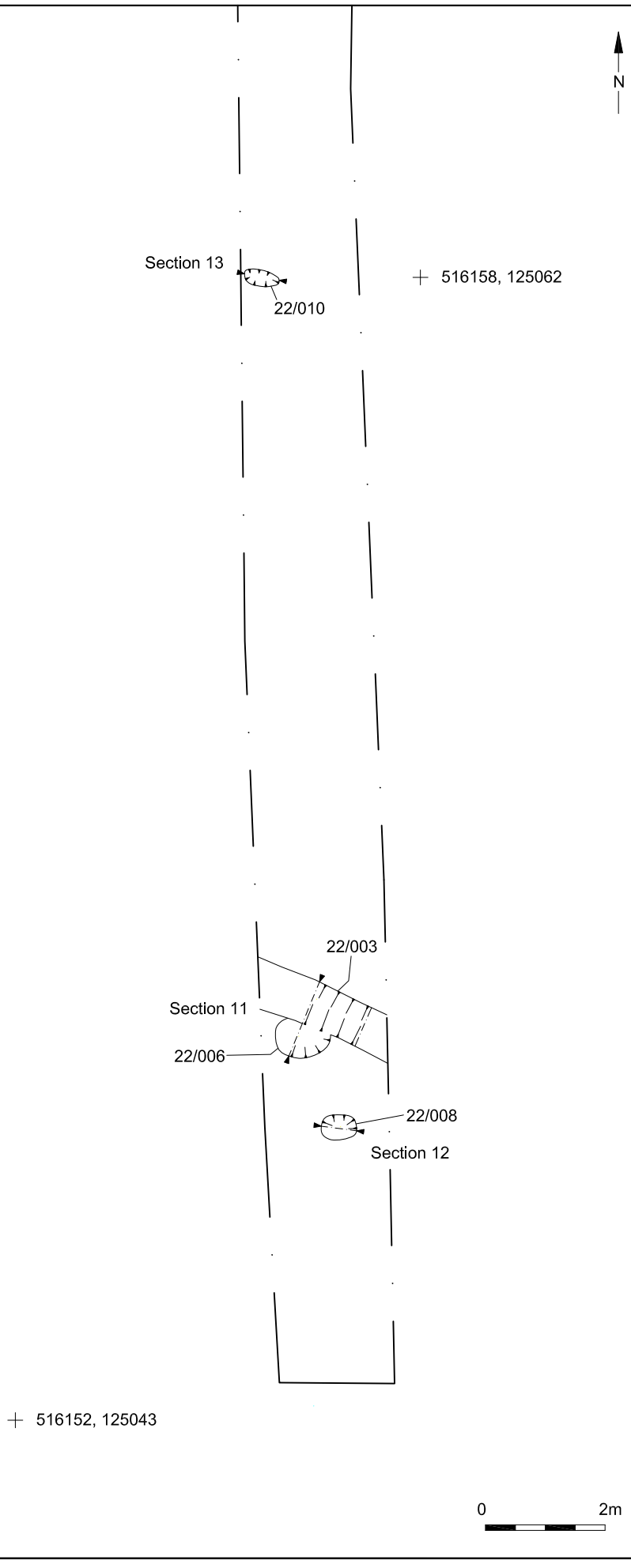


Section 12



Section 13





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.11
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 22 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516064, 125030

24/003

Section 14

516081, 125019

0 2m

24/003 looking south

Section 14

E W

24/001

48.48mOD

24/004

24/003

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.12
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 24 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516109, 125039

25/003 looking west

Section 15

S N

25/001

49.34mOD

25/004

25/003

0 0.5m

Section 15

25/003

516121, 125022

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.13
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 25 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516148, 125024

26/003

Section 16

516165, 125012

0 2m

26/003 looking west

Section 16

S N 49.42mOD

26/004

26/003

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.14
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 26 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

515918, 124984

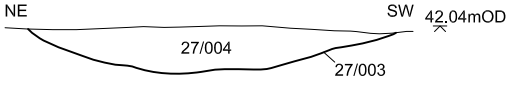
27/003

Section 17

515931, 124969

27/003 looking south-east

Section 17



0 0.5m

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.15
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 27 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

516044, 124991

N

Section 18

29/003

29/003 looking north-east

Section 18

S N 47.67mOD

29/004

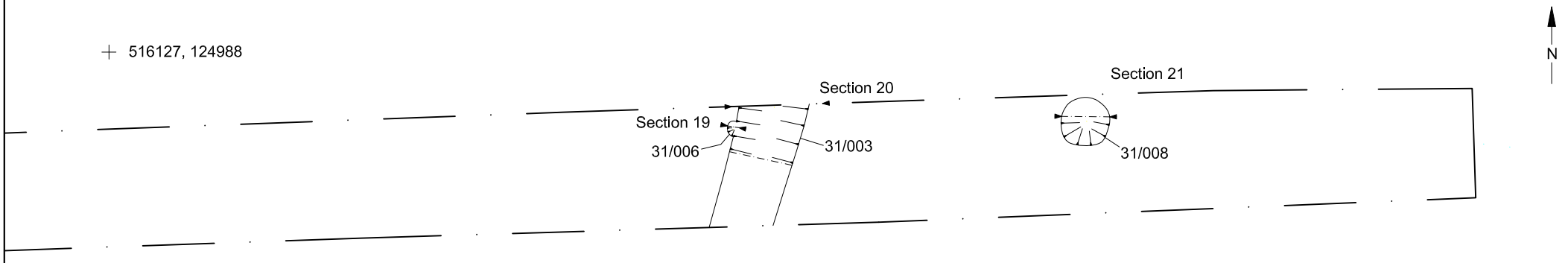
29/003

0 0.5m

516060, 124980

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.16
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 29 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

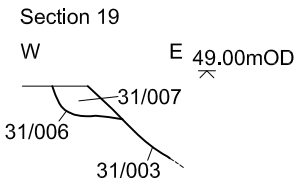


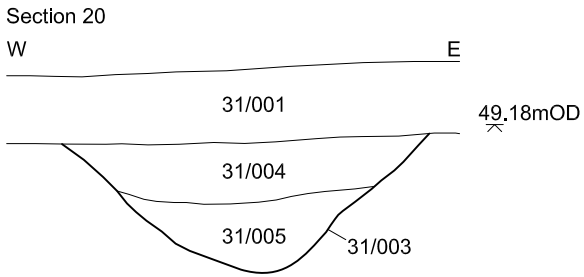
31/003 and 31/006 looking north

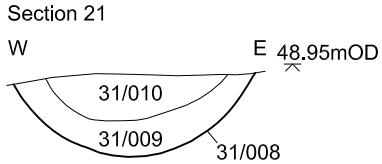
516142, 124980

0 2m

31/008 looking north







0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.17
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 31 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516164, 124993

32/003

Section 22

516176, 124979

0 2m

32/003 looking east

Section 22

N S

32/001

48.78mOD

32/004

32/003

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.18
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 32 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

N

516043, 124969

Section 23

34/003

516056, 124955

34/003 looking north-east

Section 23

NW SE 47.21mOD

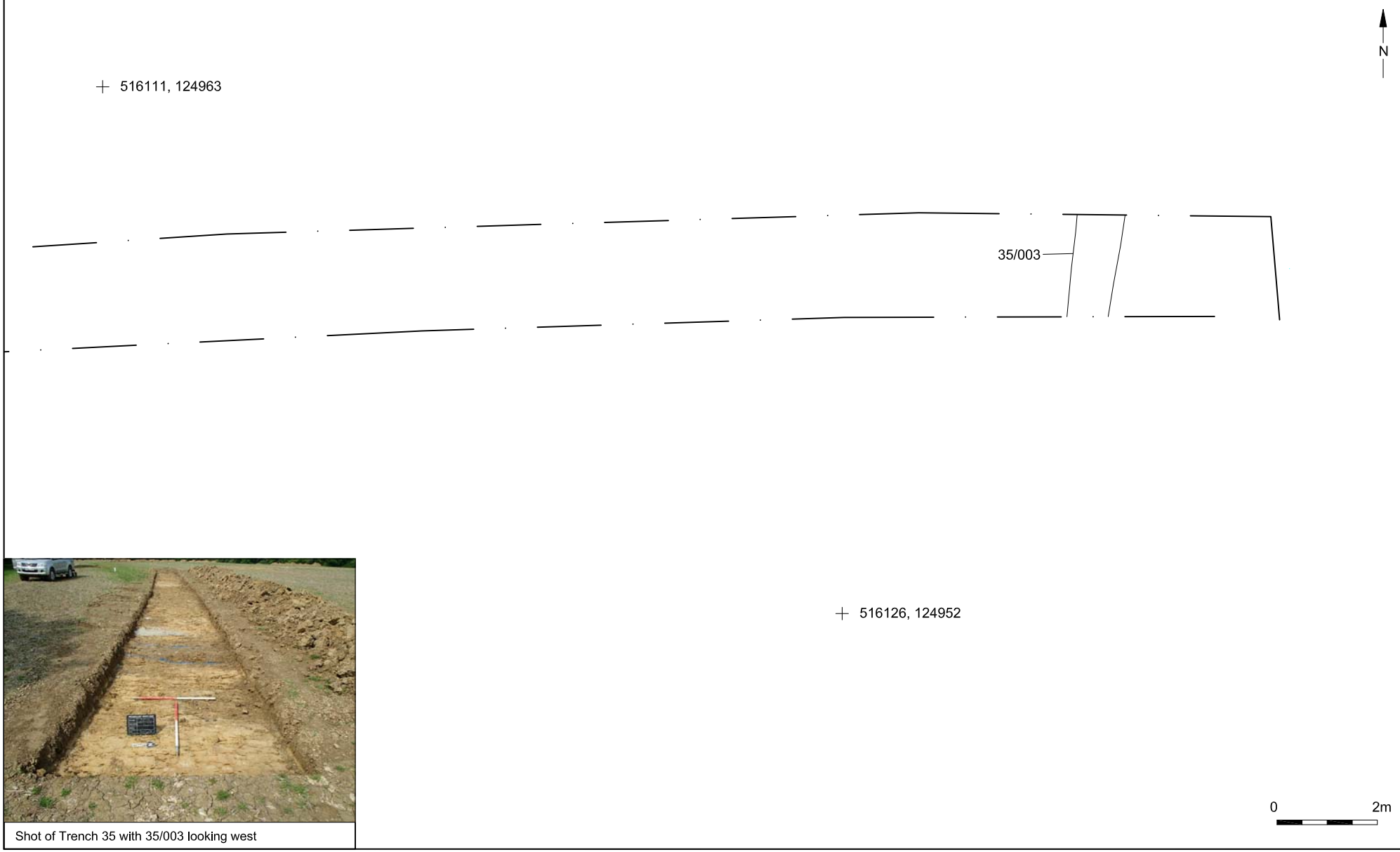
34/004

34/003

0 0.5m

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.19
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 34 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		



Shot of Trench 35 with 35/003 looking west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.20
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Trench 35 Plan and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

515924, 125509

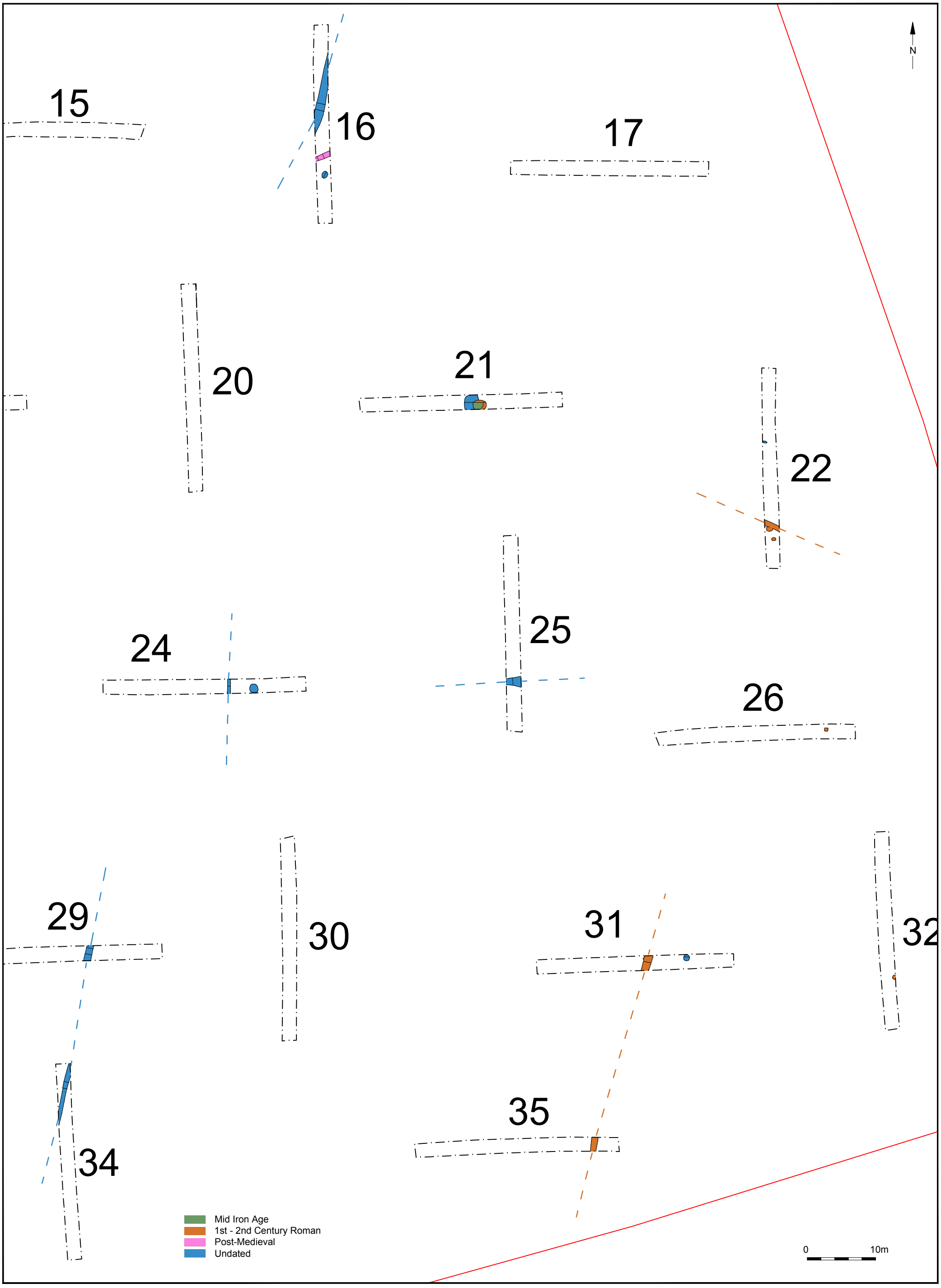
516345, 124918

Interpreted alignment of linear appearing in more than one trench

Interpreted alignment of linear appearing in one trench only

0 50m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.21
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	2016 Evaluation in Relation to Roman Phases 2a and 2b at Mill Field Excavation 2013.	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Mill Straight, Southwater	Fig.22
Project Ref: 7969	May 2016	Detail of south-eastern area	
Report Ref: 2016201	Drawn by: LG		

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