

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Petworth Road  
Wisborough Green  
West Sussex**

**NGR: 504675 125811  
(TQ 04675 25811)**

**Planning Ref: WR/14/00748/OUT**

**ASE Project No: 160610  
Site Code: WSG16**

**ASE Report No: 2016406**



**By Tom Munnery**



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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, West Sussex between the 5th and 7th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes in advance of housing development*

*Eleven trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint and Roman glass were recovered from the overburden along with an assemblage of medieval pottery and blast furnace slag. Three ditches were revealed across the site, which probably date from medieval period.*

*Although the medieval pottery most likely derives from manuring, this is among the first archaeological interventions in Wisborough Green and the pottery recovered suggests that the village had closer links with the Surrey-Sussex pottery tradition, rather than that of West Sussex. Blast furnace slag suggests a nearby furnace, however, it could derive from elsewhere after having been used as road metalling.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jones Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development at Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred at NGR 504675 125811; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a roughly square plot of open land (c. 1.2ha) to the immediate south of Petworth Road. It is bounded by trees to the south, east and west, and by Petworth Road to the north.
- 1.2.2 According to the online BGS geological mapping (BGS 2016), the natural geology of the site comprises Weald Clay Formation – Mudstone with no superficial deposits recorded.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Consent has been granted, subject to conditions, for the proposed development comprising the erection of up to 25 dwellings together with new access, associated parking and an attenuation pond (planning ref: WR/14/00748/OUT).
- 1.3.2 Archaeology South-East produced a WSI (ASE 2016) to prepare for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in order to meet condition 16 of the planning consent, namely:

*16) An archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing before the commencement of any building works. The investigation shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist, and shall include the recording of findings and subsequent publication of results.*

*Reason: This site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development.*

- 1.3.3 Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake the subsequent evaluation.

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation which was carried out in between the 5th and 7th October 2016.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A search of the CDC Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken in order to identify entries falling within 1km of the site. Entries are summarised below.

HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
933	Roman coin - Wisborough Green	A coin of Aurelian, 270-275AD, found in a garden in Wisborough Green.
938	Byzantine coin - Wisborough Green	Byzantine coin found in a garden in Wisborough Green.
2792	THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST PETER AND VINCULA	The listed church of St Peter Ad Vincula, Wisborough Green, C11, C12, C15 and modern.
2826	Parkscape - Horsfold Manor	A parkscape is shown at Horsfold Manor by the OS in 1898-9.
2878	Early C19 Windmill - Wisborough Green	The windmill was built in 1805 and partially demolished in 1915. The octagonal base remains and has been converted into a house.
2880	Windmill - Bowers Court	A windmill is shown S of Bowers Court by the OS in 1813.
2882	Parkscape - Wisborough Park	A parkscape is shown at Wisborough Park by the OS in 1872-4.
3212	Quarry - Wisborough Green	Sussex Marble Quarry at Wisborough Green.
4733	THE ZOAR CHAPEL	A Listed C18 chapel on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
5687	THE GRANGE	A listed probably C17 house in Kirdford Road, Wisborough Green.
5688	THE CRICKETERS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	A listed C18 public house in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green.
5690	BROOKLAND FARMHOUSE	C17 or earlier timber-framed building, refaced with red brick, in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green. Built as one house, later split into three cottages and now a farmhouse again.
5692	THREELANESSEND FARMHOUSE	A listed L-shaped C17 or earlier building in Newpound Lane, Wisborough Green.
5693	MILLAND COTTAGE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage, previously 2 properties, in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
5694	OLD FARMHOUSE	A listed probably C17 farmhouse on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
5695	YEW TREES	A listed early C19 house in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
5696	CHURCHGATE HOUSE	A listed C18 house in School Road, Wisborough Green.

HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
5697	OLD BARN	A listed C18 or earlier building, possibly a barn originally, now converted into house, in School Road, Wisborough Green.
5698	THE WHITE HOUSE	A listed early C19 house in School Road, Wisborough Green.
5699	WHITE HOUSE COTTAGES	A listed C17 building containing three cottages in School Road, Wisborough Green.
5701	OLD OAK COTTAGE AND STONE WALL COTTAGE	A listed restored C17 building, previously split into three properties (now two) in Butts Meadow, Wisborough Green.
5803	THE SCHOOL HOUSE	A listed former schoolmaster's house dating to c.1830 in School Road, Wisborough Green.
5881	BARN AT OLD FARM TO THE NORTH OF THE FARMHOUSE	A listed C18 barn at Old Farm, Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, to the north of the farmhouse.
5883	CHAMPIONS FARMHOUSE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed farmhouse, refaced with stone on ground floor and tile-hung above, in Newpound Lane, Wisborough Green.
5898	THE CLOCK HOUSE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling and curved braces in Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green. Formerly split into two properties.
5899	THE THREE CROWNS INN	A listed public house on Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green. The central portion is a C17 or earlier timber-framed building with two C18 wings.
6119	GREEN HOUSE	A listed L-shaped C17 or earlier timber-framed building with the timbering exposed in the east and west walls of the south wing, on Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green.
6122	GRAVATTS	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed building, mostly refaced with red brick and grey headers, on Kirdford Road, Wisborough Green.
6123	PARK COTTAGE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed building, refaced with roughcast on ground floor and tile-hung above, on Kirdford Road, Wisborough Green.
6124	THE BADGERS	A listed C18 or earlier cottage in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green.
6126	ALBION HOUSE	A listed early C19 house on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
6127	CHAPEL HOUSE	A listed early C19 cottage on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
6128	KNIGHTS COTTAGE	A listed mid C19 house in the Georgian tradition on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
6129	NOS 1 AND 2 HIGH BARN	A listed building now two houses. A C17 or earlier timber-framed building, largely refaced with painted brick on ground floor and tile-hung above, in School Road, Wisborough Green.
6130	WHEELERS FARMHOUSE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed farmhouse in The Luth, Wisborough Green.
6131	IVY COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
6261	THE GARAGE OF OLD BARN	A listed former parish reading room dating to c.1830 in School Road, Wisborough Green. Now in use as a garage for a domestic property. However, this building does not



HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
		appear on mapping until 1897.
7237	OLD MILL COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage on Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green.
7243	SHELEN COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage on Kirdford Road, Wisborough Green.
7244	BARN IN THE GROUNDS OF PARK COTTAGE TO THE SOUTH EAST OF THE HOUSE	A listed C18 barn on Kirdford Road, Wisborough Green.
7245	OLD BADGERS	A listed C17 cottage in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green.
7246	SWEEPHURST FARMHOUSE	Listed C18 farmhouse.
7251	CHAPEL COTTAGE	A listed L-shaped C17 or earlier building, refaced with stucco, on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
7252	OLD TANYARD FARMHOUSE	Listed C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage.
7253	THORNTON COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
7254	CROSSWAYS COTTAGE	A listed, probably C17 cottage on Petworth Road, Wisborough Green. Previously divided into two properties.
7255	AMBLEHURST	Listed C17 or earlier timber-framed house.
7259	THE PARISH HALL OR COMMUNITY CENTRE	A Listed parish hall in School Road, Wisborough Green. Originally it was the parish workhouse. L-shaped building. The west wing is C17. The south east wing was added between 1788 and 1797 and originally stretched further south.
7550	BARTON	A listed early C19 cottage in Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green.
7551	FARMGATE HOUSE	Listed house, probably C17.
7552	BARN OCCUPIED BY E P CLARK LANDSCAPE GARDENER	A listed C18 barn in Billingshurst Road, Wisborough Green.
7557	PARK VIEW	A listed early C19 cottage in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green.
7558	FORGE COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage in Durbans Road, Wisborough Green.
7562	JASMINE COTTAGE	A listed C18 cottage in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
7563	NEIGHBOURS	A listed C18 cottage in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.

HER/LBS No.	NGR (TQ)	Description
7564	SOUTH LODGE	A listed early C19 cottage in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
7565	YEW TREE COTTAGE	A listed C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage in Petworth Road, Wisborough Green.
7566	GREEN BRIDGE COTTAGE	Listed C17 or earlier timber-framed cottage.
8824	Old Tanyard Fm	A C17 farmstead at Old Tanyard farm in Wisborough Green.
8825	Amblehurst	A C19 regular courtyard farmstead at Ambleshurst in Wisborough Green.
8826	Outfarm	A former C19 regular courtyard outfarm in Wisborough Green. Now totally demolished.
9033	Broadlands Fm	A Medieval regular courtyard farmstead at Broadlands farm in Wisborough Green.
9034	Sweephurst Fm	A C18 L plan farmstead at Sweephurst farm in Wisborough Green.
9035	Gravatts	A Medieval loose courtyard farmstead at Gravatts in Wisborough Green. Only the farmhouse survives.
9036	Wheelers Fm	A Medieval loose courtyard farmstead at Wisborough Green.
9037	Park Cottage	A C18 regular courtyard farmstead at Park Cottage in Wisborough Green.
9038	Outfarm S of Louth	A former C19 loose courtyard outfarm to the S of Louth in Wisborough Green. Now totally demolished.
9039	Old Farm (Old House)	A C17 regular courtyard farmstead at Old Farm in Wisborough Green.
9896	Threelanes End Fm (Threelandsend Fm)	A Medieval loose courtyard farmstead at Threelandsend farm in Wisborough Green.
9897	Champions Fm (Jays Fm)	A Medieval loose courtyard farmstead at Champions farm (Jays farm) in Wisborough Green.
9898	Yard SW of the Workhouse	A C18 regular courtyard farmstead to the SW of Workhouse in Wisborough Green.
9899	Farmstead in Wisborough Green	A C17 loose courtyard farmstead in Wisborough Green.
9900	Yard E of Farnagate Cottage	A C19 loose courtyard farmstead to the E of Farnagate Cottage in Wisborough Green. Only the farmhouse survives.

Table 1: Results of 1km HER search

## **2.3 Project Aims and Objectives**

- 2.3.1 The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development.
- 2.3.2 Based on the information from the HER the following specific research questions have been formed:
- Is there any evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity on the site?
  - Are there any archaeological features or finds relating to the medieval glass industry?
  - Is there any indication that the site has been anything other than open fields?
- 2.3.3 The evaluation should also be sufficient to enable the Chichester District Council Archaeologist to make an informed decision on the requirement for any further mitigation work that may be required.
- 2.3.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the work.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 Eleven trenches measuring 30m by 1.80m were excavated. All were set out as per the WSI (ASE 2016), except for Trenches 10 and 11 which were transposed 1m and 2.5m to the north respectively to avoid tree protection zones. The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation with a cable avoidance tool. Mechanical excavation using a flat-bladed ditching bucket was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate.
- 3.1.3 All deposits and archaeological features were recorded on ASE context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were drawn of features and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.5 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

### 3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	13
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	36
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	11

Table 2: 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)	1
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 3: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.10-0.12
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.22-0.34
2/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0
2/004	Cut	Natural depression	3.00	+1.25	0.16
2/005	Fill	Fill	3.00	+1.25	0.16
2/006	Cut	Land drain	-	0.20	0.17
2/007	Fill	Fill	-	0.20	0.17

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m with a stratigraphy comprising dark grey-brown loam-sand topsoil (2/001) above mid brown sand-silt-clay subsoil (2/002). This in turn lay above the mid brown grey sand-clay natural (2/003). A fragment of copper alloy weight was recovered from the subsoil, most likely of late medieval or post-medieval date, along with a mixed assemblage of high medieval, late medieval and late post-medieval pottery and 23 pieces of possibly contemporary blast furnace slag. A single flint flake was also recovered from the subsoil. Although no features of archaeological interest were noted, two features were investigated within this trench; natural depression (2/004) and land drain (2/006).
- 4.1.2 Natural depression (2/004) contained subsoil, but was given a new context number (2/005) to differentiate finds from those originating from subsoil. The fill yielded a single fragment of high medieval pottery.
- 4.1.3 Field drain (2/006) was briefly investigated to confirm its use and contained a mid-brown clay-silt (2/007) which yielded a small fragment of early post-medieval pottery.

## 4.2 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.05-0.10
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.23-0.30
8/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0
8/004	Cut	Ditch	-	0.80	0.22
8/005	Fill	Fill	-	0.80	0.22
8/006	Cut	Ditch	-	0.60	0.06
8/007	Fill	Fill	-	0.60	0.06

Table 5: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 8 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m and contained the same stratigraphy recorded over the rest of the site comprising topsoil above subsoil, in turn above natural. Seven fragments of blast furnace slag weighing 458g were recovered from the subsoil. Two linear features were recorded within the trench.
- 4.2.2 The first of these features, ditch (8/004) appeared to peter out within the trench, rather than formally terminate. It contained a single homogeneous light-mid grey-orange sandy-clay fill (8/005) and a single small sherd of high medieval pottery.
- 4.2.3 Ditch (8/006) was extremely shallow, never reaching more than 0.06m in depth. It was filled with a mid-brown-orange clay, from which nothing was found.

## 4.3 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.10-0.17
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.20-0.30
10/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0
10/004	Cut	Ditch	-	0.70	0.03
10/005	Fill	Fill	-	0.70	0.03

Table 6: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m with the same stratigraphy recorded over the rest of the site comprising topsoil above subsoil, in turn above natural. A single sherd of high medieval pottery along with 135g of blast furnace slag was recovered from the overburden. Trench 10 contained a single ditch, (10/004).
- 4.3.2 Ditch (10/004) was another very shallow ditch which contained a mid-orange-brown sandy clay. A small group of fired clay fragments were recovered from the ditch.

#### **4.4 Trenches 1, 3-7, 9 and 11**

- 4.4.1 All these trenches had the same stratigraphy of topsoil over subsoil, in turn over the natural. The topsoil varied in thickness from 0.05m to 0.15m and the subsoil from 0.11m to 0.33m (Appendix 1). Medieval and post-medieval pottery and blast furnace slag were recovered from across much of the investigated area.



## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during the evaluation. A single registered find was also recovered, detailed in section 5.7. 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 7). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
1/002	1	155										
2/002	1	19										
3/002	1	94			1	2						
4/002	1	119										
4/004			2	27			1	26	1	11		
5/002			1	56								
10/005											3	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 7: Quantification of bulk finds

### 5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 Three pieces of struck flint weighing 229g and one fragment of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the subsoil during the evaluation. Context [2/002] produced a flake made on a fine-grained dark grey flint. The piece is partially burnt. It displays thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face from previous removals. A Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age date is most likely for this piece. Context [3/002] produced a single platform flake core (92g). The piece is minimally used with a single striking platform. It is likely to belong to the late prehistoric period (Late Neolithic or Bronze Age). The final piece from context [4/002] consists of a broken piece of flint with two areas that display very small facets. The artefact has clearly been used as a hammer, but given its morphology it is unlikely that it was used for flint knapping, and it may not be prehistoric.

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

- 5.3.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 51 sherds of pottery, weighing 569g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 8 as part of the visible archive.
- 5.3.2 The earliest sherds from the site appear to consist of four quite large, but notably weathered pieces from a cooking pot with flaring rim (residual in context [3/002]). Although such rim forms reappear in the later 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries this particular vessel is too coarse and worn to be of Late Medieval date and is probably best placed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.3 There is a notable scatter of High Medieval sandy sherds that suggest increased activity in the 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, though to what extent this was represented by manuring or actual domestic occupation on/adjacent the site is hard to be certain of. The sherds are usually small and abraded and are frequently residual in their contexts. Some sherds of this date were the only type in features (eg context [2/005]) but so few are present that intrusiveness/residuality cannot be ruled out.
- 5.3.4 There is another increase in quantities for the Late Medieval period with no apparent break in activity. The sherds are both larger and less abraded suggesting activity on/close to the site between the mid 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, the majority of these sherds are residual according to the associated slag and their exact source is uncertain. If the material has not been imported with the later slag then activity within the site is probable at this time. The latest Late Medieval sherd was recovered from [3/002] and could be contemporary with the slag. The sherd is certainly quite fresh.
- 5.3.5 Early Post-medieval activity, also potentially contemporary with the slag, is represented by a single fine mug sherd of 17<sup>th</sup>- to mid 18<sup>th</sup>- century date (context [2/007]). Late Post-medieval pottery is slightly more common and consists of an early 19<sup>th</sup>- century pearlware sherd and several pieces from a mid/late 19<sup>th</sup>- century cup and saucer set (the latter consisting of quite fresh sherds).
- 5.3.6 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the Crawly/Horsham area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis beyond that undertaken for this report, however, the pre 1750 pottery ought to be retained to allow its full fabric correlation with any further material from the site that may result from Stage 2 works. The Late Post-medieval pottery has been discarded.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
2/002	Reduced fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	8g	Cooking pot x1
2/002	Buff fine/medium sandy (Surrey)	HM	1	24g	Jug x1 (green glaze patch)
2/002	Late Medieval hard sandy ware	LM	2	18g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised)
2/002	Pearlware	LPM	1	4g	Plate x1 (Blue shell-edge decoration, even scallop)
2/005	Oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	4g	Uncertain form x1
2/007	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	6g	Mug x1 (fine, all over clear/brown glaze)
3/002	Medium/coarse sandy ware	EM	4	134g	Cooking pot x1 (flaring rim, weathered)
3/002	West Sussex Ware (fine sandy)	HM/LM	3	48g	Jugs x3 (green glazed externally, x1 with thumbbed base)
3/002	Late Medieval fine/medium sandy	LM	12	108g	Cooking pots x5 (x1 flaring rim, x1 late applied thumbbed strip)
3/002	Coarse Border Ware (Surrey)	LM	4	36g	Cooking pot (out-turned rim)
3/002	Hard-fired earthenware	LM	1	28g	Uncertain form x1 (spot green glaze externally, knifed. fresh): c. 1475-1550
4/002	Refined whiteware	LPM	11	28g	Cup x1, saucer x1 (both fluted – matching pair)
4/002	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	4g	Uncertain form x1
5/002	Oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	HM	2	44g	Cooking pot x2 (everted rim)
6/002	Oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	HM	2	28g	Cooking pot x1 (worn)
6/002	Off-white proto stoneware	EPM	1	38g	Crucible x1 (some surface vitrification)
8/005	Oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	2g	Uncertain form x1 (very worn)
9/002	Reduced fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	4g	Cooking pot x1
10/002	Reduced fine/medium sandy ware	HM	1	3g	Cooking pot x1

Table 8: Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

#### 5.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 83g were hand-collected from two contexts: [04/002] and [05/002]. The material from [04/002] was very fragmentary, comprised of a very fragile piece of flat tile (10mm thick) and a much abraded piece of brick spall. These cannot be dated with any precision but an early post-medieval date is likely. Both were in the same fabric, which was medium orange in colour with pale, cream silty patches and streaking, and ferrous pellets up to 12mm.

5.4.2 The tile fragment from [05/002] was vitrified solid so the fabric could not be examined. It had a reduced core and both upper and base surfaces were sanded, suggesting a machine made tile of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or later.

#### 5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [2/002] contained a 10g piece of ferruginous concretion while context [5/002] contained a 52g fragment of downland flint.

## **5.6 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The evaluation found a moderate assemblage of slag. The material has been listed in Table 2.

Context	Slag type	No/weight	Comments
2/002	Blast furnace	23/588g	Olive green to dark green/black. Slightly worn
3/002	Blast furnace	5/144g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
4/002	Blast furnace	10/332g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
5/002	Blast furnace	18/1280g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
6/002	Blast furnace	1/6g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
8/002	Blast furnace	7/458g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
9/002	Blast furnace	14/590g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
10/002	Blast furnace	1/108g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh
11/002	Blast furnace	5/134g	Olive green to dark green/black. Quite fresh

Table 9: The slag assemblage

5.6.2 All of the slag originates from the smelting of iron using the water-powered blast furnace. As such the material's formation can be dated to between the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, iron slag was frequently used for road and track metalling at the time it was formed as well as after, in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. As such the material may relate to this later activity and indeed in contexts [2/002] and [4/002] it is found in association with 19<sup>th</sup>- century pottery. On the whole the material is not too worn suggesting it has not been subjected to repeated reworking (eg through cultivation) following its initial deposition. There are a number of blast furnaces in the vicinity, though which one was the source of the current slag is impossible to say.

## **5.7 Burnt Clay** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.7.1 Three pieces of fired clay weighing 44g were collected from [10/005]. They were all formed from the same fine brown and slightly calcareous clay, but were otherwise fragmented and abraded to the extent that their original function could not be determined.

## **5.8 The Bulk Metalwork** by Susan Chandler

5.8.1 A single iron object was recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 2g from context [3/002]. This is a stem section (including the tip but missing the head) of a hand forged nail; most likely post medieval in date.

## **5.9 Registered Finds by Susan Chandler**

- 5.9.1 The registered find was given a registered find numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The object discussed here is detailed in Table 10 below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	2/002	weight	Copper ally	P. Medieval

Table 10: The registered finds

- 5.9.2 RF <1> is a weight casing, of copper alloy weighing 202g. It is comprised an incomplete hollow sphere of copper alloy, 53mm in diameter with a loop at the top for suspension. It is most likely to be of a late medieval or post medieval date; similar although not directly comparable examples can be found in Biddle (1990, no 3200, 922).

## **5.10 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee**

- 5.10.1 One single bone fragment was recovered from context [4/004] weighing 26g. Identified as a large mammal vertebrae fragment, the bone has been hand-collected and is in a poor state of preservation with signs of surface erosion and weathering present. A single chop mark has been noted, which suggests that the carcass has been dismembered and the bone is from domestic waste.

## **5.11 The Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler**

- 5.11.1 A single iron object was recovered during the works on site, weighing a total of 2g from context [3/002]. This is a stem section (including the tip but missing the head) of a hand forged nail; most likely post medieval in date.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 Stratigraphy across the site comprised topsoil over subsoil, which sat above the natural geology, predominantly a sandy clay Wealden deposit, although localised variations were apparent.
- 6.1.2 A total of three archaeological features were observed in two of the eleven excavated trenches. These comprised three shallow ditches, one of which yielded a single sherd of high medieval pottery.
- 6.1.3 A mixed assemblage of early, high and late medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil, predominantly from Trenches 2 and 3 in the north-east corner of the site.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 The archaeological features on site have good survival. They are, however, very shallow, which suggests that ploughing has likely truncated any remains to some degree.
- 6.2.2 An overburden thickness of between 0.25m and 0.45m was present across the site, which overlay the natural geology.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 6.3.1 The prehistoric period is represented by only two pieces of struck flint; a core and a flake assigned a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age and Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date respectively. Both pieces were recovered from the overburden.

#### *Roman*

- 6.3.2 The overburden also yielded the only evidence for any Roman presence on site. This is denoted by the presence of just two corroded fragments of glass, most likely of this date.

#### *Medieval*

- 6.3.3 Much of the evidence for the medieval period comes from the overburden, with a mixed assemblage of pottery, copper alloy weight, and blast furnace slag all recovered from it, though the furnace slag could derive from a later period.
- 6.3.4 The pottery most likely derives from a mixture of manuring, although the size of some of the sherds suggests that some might be a result of casual discarding from a nearby property, probably to the north-east of the site.
- 6.3.5 This is among the first archaeological interventions in Wisborough Green, and

the medieval pottery recovered from it suggests that the village had closer links with the Surrey-Sussex pottery tradition, rather than that of West Sussex.

- 6.3.6 The presence of blast furnace slag across much of the site suggests a nearby iron production. Several ponds are located nearby to the south-east, which might have provided water for blast furnaces, but there is no known evidence of their existence. It is possible that the slag derives from known furnaces further afield, brought into the area for road metalling.
- 6.3.7 Although only one ditch was dated to the medieval period, it is most likely that the other two are also of this period.

#### **6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains**

- 6.4.1 The precise plans for development were not available at the time of writing, however, based on the findings of this evaluation, any impacts are considered to be low.

#### **6.5 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.5.1 The evaluation was mostly successful in determining the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- 6.5.2 Residual evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity was encountered on site in the form of unstratified worked flint and glass from the overburden.
- 6.5.3 No evidence of medieval glass production was encountered on site.
- 6.5.4 There is little evidence to suggest that the site has been anything other than open fields, although the pottery recovered from the north-east of the site might suggest occupation near to the site.

#### **6.6 Conclusions**

- 6.6.1 A total of three archaeological features were observed in two of the eleven excavated trenches. These comprised three shallow ditches, one of which yielded a single sherd of high medieval pottery. Medieval artefacts were recovered from overburden across the site along with a small amount of prehistoric and Roman material.

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**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth m</b>
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.15
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.30
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	0
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.12
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	0
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.12
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.33
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	0
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.30
5	5/003	Layer	Natural	0
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.10
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	0
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.14
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.25
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	0
9	9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.08
9	9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.3
9	9/003	Layer	Natural	0
11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.08
11	11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.30
11	11/003	Layer	Natural	

## HER Summary

Site code	WSG16					
Project code	160610					
Planning reference	WR/14/00748/OUT					
Site address	Land at Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, West Sussex					
District/Borough						
NGR (12 figures)	504675 125811					
Geology	Weald Clay formation					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	5-7 <sup>th</sup> October 2016					
Sponsor/client	Jones Homes					
Project manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery					
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age		
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Petworth Road, West Sussex NGR 504675 125811, between the 5th and 7 <sup>th</sup> October 2016. Eleven trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint and Roman glass were recovered from the overburden along with an assemblage of medieval pottery and blast furnace slag. Three ditches were revealed across the site, which probably date from medieval period.					

## Finds summary

<b>Find type</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Worked flint	Flint	Prehistoric	2
Glass	Glass	?Roman	2
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval	51

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-266637**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Land at Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, West Sussex
Short description of the project	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Petworth Road, Wisborough Green, West Sussex between the 5th and 7th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes in advance of housing development. Eleven trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint and Roman glass were recovered from the overburden along with an assemblage of medieval pottery and blast furnace slag. Three ditches were revealed across the site, which probably date from medieval period. Although the medieval pottery most likely derives from manuring, this is among the first archaeological interventions in Wisborough Green and the pottery recovered suggests that the village had closer links with the Surrey-Sussex pottery tradition, rather than that of West Sussex. Blast furnace slag suggests a nearby furnace, however, it could derive from elsewhere after having been used as road metalling.</p>
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2016 End: 07-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSG16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER WISBOROUGH GREEN Land at Petworth Road
Postcode	RH14 0BJ

Study area	5000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 04675 25811 51.021586317163 -0.507385840216 51 01 17 N 000 30 26 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	west sussex county council
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jones Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Archive ID	WSG16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Archive ID	WSG16
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Archive ID	WSG16
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material"
Project bibliography 1	
	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

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sussex

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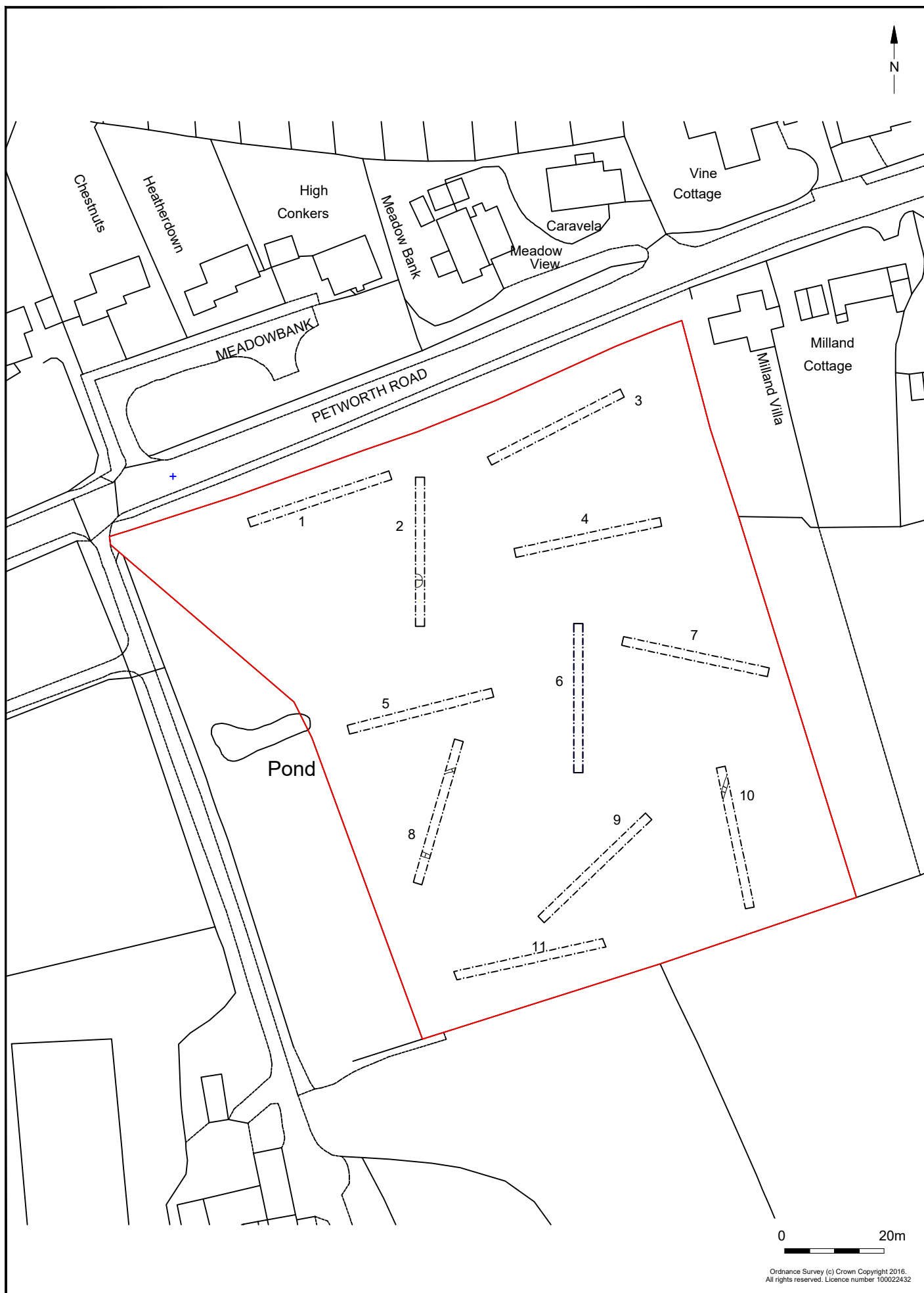
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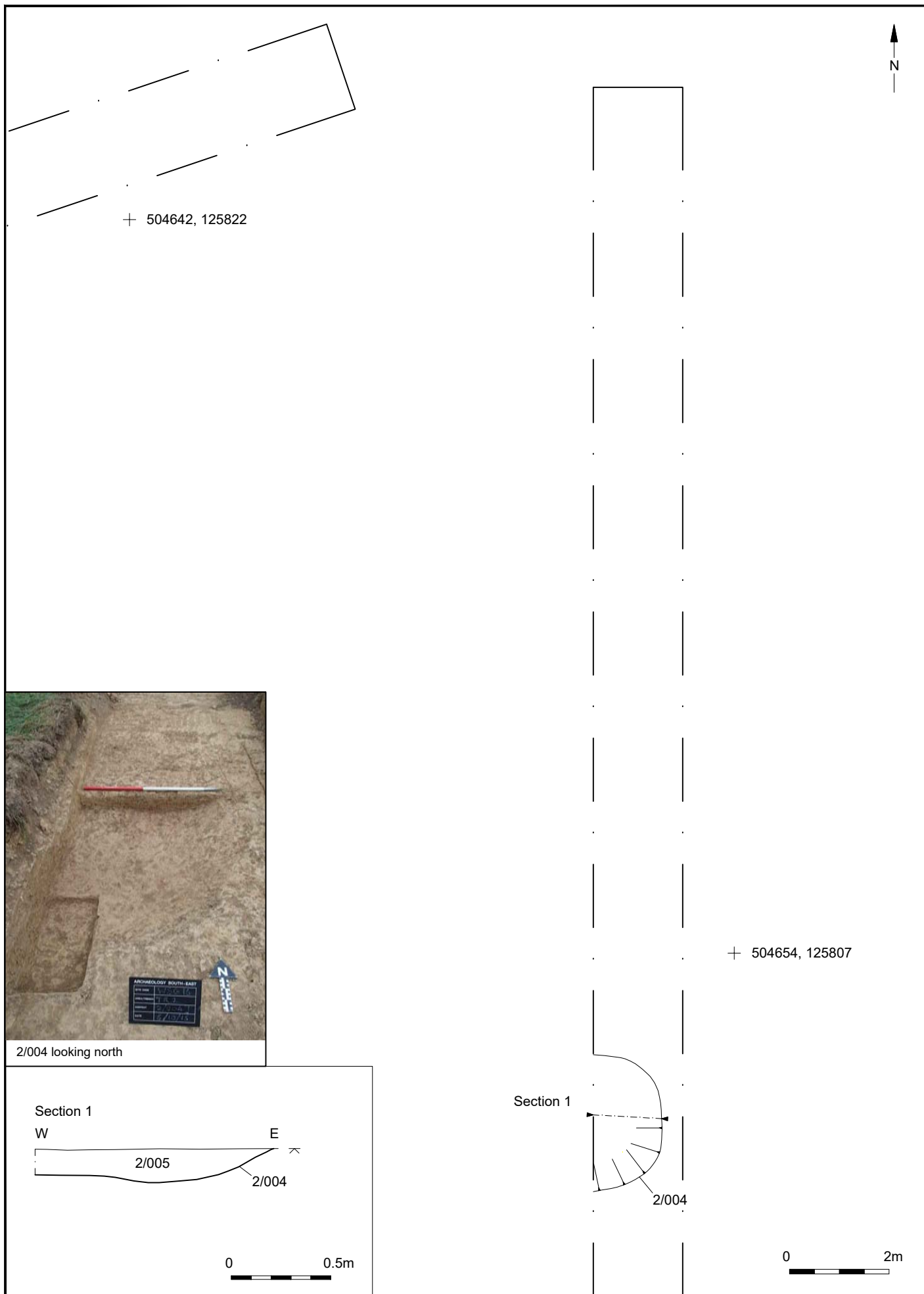
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Project Ref: 160610	October 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016406	Drawn by: LG		

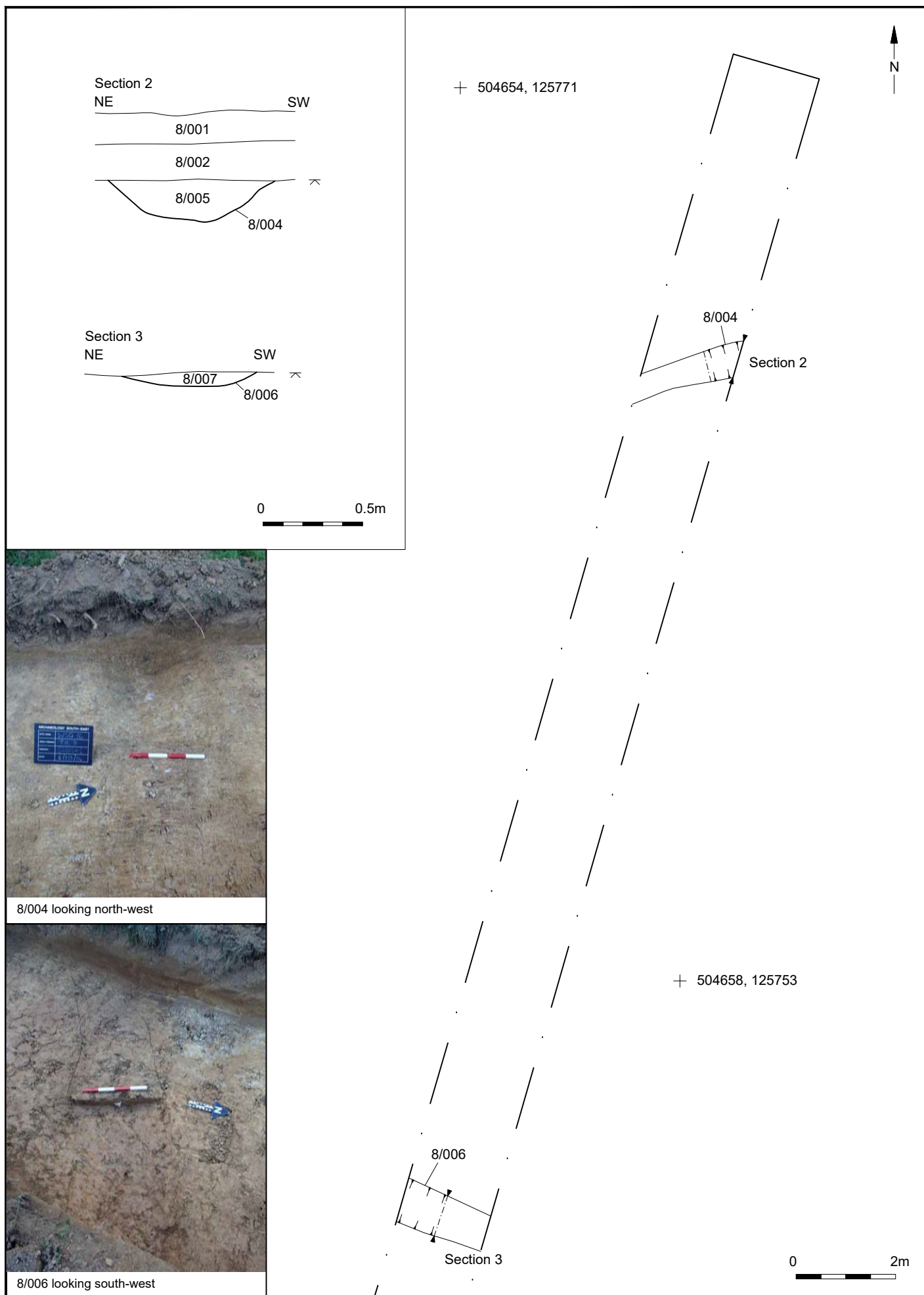


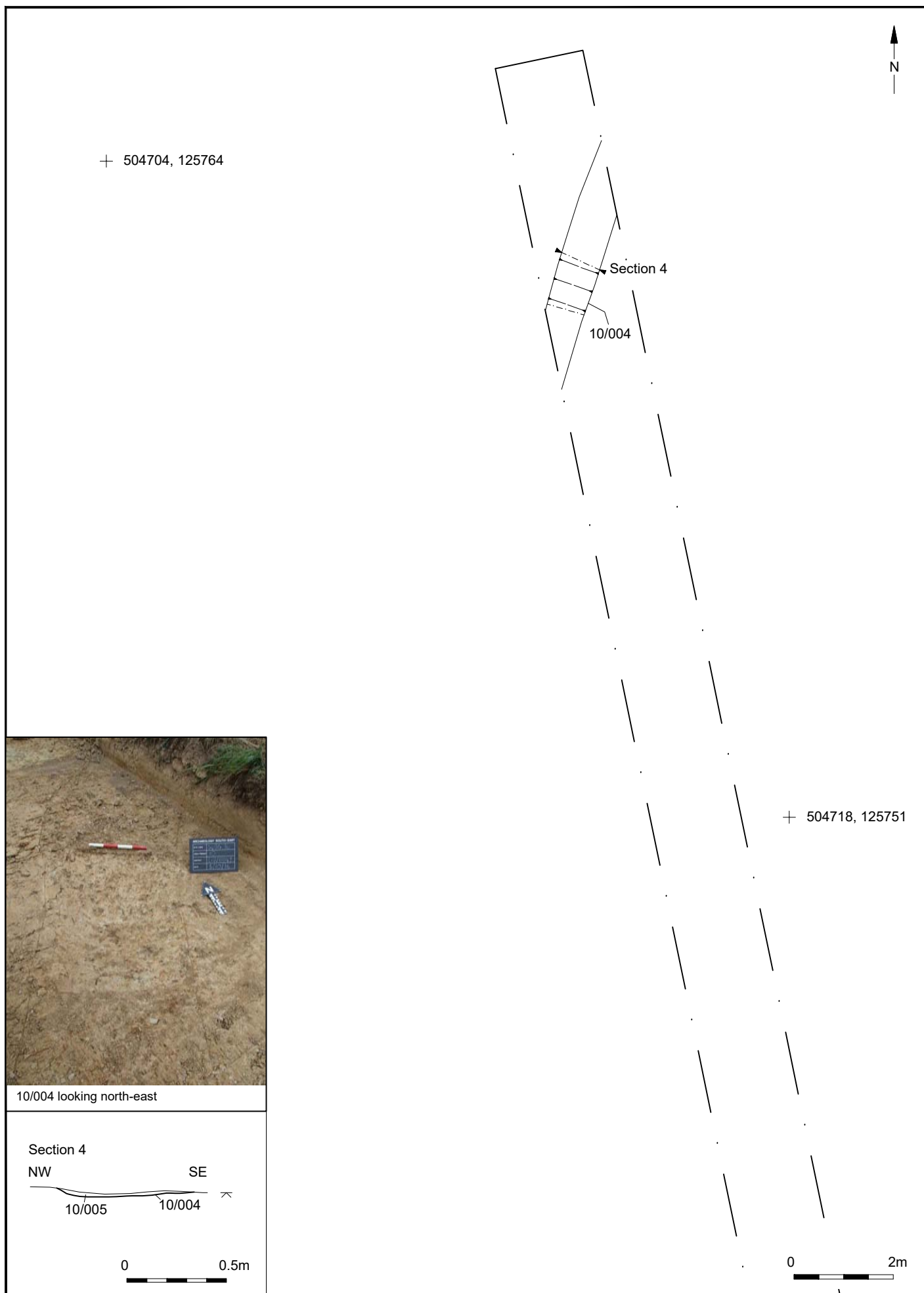
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Report Ref: 2016406	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 160610	October 2016	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016406	Drawn by: LG		







© Archaeology South-East		Petworth Road, Wisborough Green	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160610	October 2016	Trench I10 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016406	Drawn by: LG		

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