

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at Hollands Lane, Henfield,
West Sussex.**

**NGR: 519344 115463 to 519883 115617
TQ 193154 to TQ 198156**

**ASE Project No: 160025
Site Code: HOL16**

**ASE Report No: 2016233
OASIS id: archaeol6-267627**

By Ian Hogg

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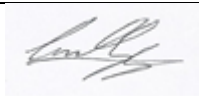
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Illustrations by Antonio Reis

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Hollands Lane, Henfield, West Sussex. The work comprised monitoring the excavation of test pits to locate an existing water main as well as further entry and exit pits for a new main.

Natural Weald Clay was recorded in the east of the site between 14.73m and 17.24m aOD. In the west, natural terrace gravels were observed between 14.60m and 15.94m aOD. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil except in one test pit where the subsoil had been truncated by ploughing.

The watching brief found a single ditch, which ran along the alignment of Hollands Lane; it only contained fragments of tile probably of post-medieval date. This feature is likely to be a roadside ditch, an example still exist further east along Hollands Lane.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London (UCL) Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief on a section of the installation of a replacement water main running eastward from West End Lane to cross and run parallel to the south of Hollands Lane, Henfield, East Sussex (hereafter 'the site'; NGR 519344 115463 to 519883 115617, Figures 1 and 2)

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the west of the village of Henfield and predominantly runs along a low natural spur to the east of the River Adur, sitting at c. 15 – 20m AOD. The site comprises pasture fields.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the site spans two geologies. The natural geology of the west half of the site comprises Weald Clay Formation – a sedimentary mudstone formed approximately 125 to 134 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period overlain by river terrace deposits. The east of the site also comprises Weald Clay Formation but with no overlying river terrace deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Southern Water proposed the installation of a replacement water main, running eastward from West End Lane into the centre of the town of Henfield, West Sussex. The works comprise permitted development.

1.3.2 West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Team (hereafter "HET") recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during installation of the western section (Phase 1) of the replacement water main where it runs through agricultural fields flanking Hollands Lane.

1.3.3 The watching brief would monitor all excavations into and through topsoil for the Phase 1 section of the replacement water main, including associated works such as creation of temporary compounds and access. The watching brief was to be carried out between chainage 0-850 after which the pipe was to move into the carriageway of Hollands Lane (Phase 2) where archaeological monitoring was not required. The pipe was to cross Hollands Lane at chainage 535-555 and this area was also to be excluded from the watching brief.

1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Southern Water (2015) prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and set out the work that would be required during the archaeological watching brief, outlining the aims and objectives of the project and the methodology to be followed. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the WSI (Southern Water 2015) were:

- To determine the presence or absence of evidence of human use of the area impacted by the Scheme;
- To determine whether evidence of Palaeolithic artefacts or Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity would be impacted by the Scheme;
- To determine the character and significance of any archaeological remains impacted by the Scheme;
- To mitigate the impact of the development on archaeological remains through preservation by record;
- To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource;
- To identify and record the character of natural deposits at the area of the Scheme;
- To place the results of these investigations into their local, regional and national context;
- To integrate the results of previous archaeological work with the results of the watching brief;
- To disseminate results of the watching brief through reporting to an appropriate level;
- To prepare and deposit the project archive.

1.4.2 The aims and objectives were to be updated as appropriate to respond to archaeological evidence as it was uncovered on site. The Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Hey and Hind 2014) would be used as guidance.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the watching brief carried out periodically between the 3rd February and the 1st June 2016. The fieldwork was managed by Jon Sygrave and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background information has been drawn from the WSI for the current site, with due acknowledgment (Southern Water 2015).

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Occasional Palaeolithic worked flint artefacts have been discovered in the area surrounding the Scheme, most likely from secondary contexts associated with river terrace deposits. Of particular note are a flint axe and flake discovered slightly north of Hollands Lane in close proximity to chainage 400, and a Levallois flint axe discovered c.750m to the northwest of the junction of West End Lane and Hollands Lane.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 Mesolithic worked flint scatters are well represented in the vicinity of the Scheme. The scatters are concentrated at the transition of terrace deposits to floodplain suggesting the location of a number of hunting or task specific camps. Finds at Buckwish Farm slightly to the south of Hollands Lane include tranchet axes and other worked flint tools; tranchet axes. Flint tools and cores suggestive of a flint working site have been discovered at Grays Farm, c.700m north of West End Lane; a large assemblage of Mesolithic flint tools has also been recovered to the north of Henfield at Parsonage Farm.

2.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age

2.4.1 The later prehistoric periods are relatively well represented with scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint tools identified to the north of Henfield at Grays Farm; at Catsfold Farm, at Parsonage Farm and around Harwoods, which is located close to the junction of West End Lane and Hollands Lane. A Neolithic "battle axe" has reputedly been found c.600m north of the western end of the Scheme

2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 The Iron Age is poorly represented with only the findspot of a single gold coin recorded at the southern margin of Henfield. An undated enclosure at the north of Henfield Common is bounded by a wide bank and ditch, its position suggests that it could define the remains of a promontory fort of this period.

2.6 Roman

2.6.1 Evidence of the Roman period is also limited. Occasional sherds of pottery are noted in the area to the north of Hollands Lane and historic evidence suggests that a Roman cemetery may have been present at Barrow Hill, but this area is now largely developed.

2.7 Anglo Saxon

2.7.1 The Historic Environment Record does not record any Anglo Saxon evidence within 1km of the Scheme. However, St Peters Church, Henfield has been recorded since AD 770 and may have functioned as a minster. Henfield (located within the Hundred of the same name) is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and a village is likely to have been founded by the latter part of this period. The Domesday Survey also records two mills, which suggests that a large part of the area was arable land.

2.8 Medieval

2.8.1 The scheme runs through an area that appears to have been in agricultural use since at least the Anglo Saxon period. The medieval landscape appears to have been subject to gradual enclosure through assarting. Henfield was granted a market in 1234, but there is no evidence that this led to urban development. A deer park was present to the north of the village by the 13th century. Hollands Lane leads westward from the village core to a crossing of the River Adur at Bineham and the lane may have a medieval or earlier origin. The bridge at the river crossing was used only for foot traffic by the 1870s and a new wooden bridge was built c.1895.

2.9 Post-Medieval

2.9.1 During the post-medieval period the area to the west of the village remained in agricultural use with dispersed farmsteads present and enclosed fields established. A large number of early agricultural buildings survive in the vicinity of the Scheme and are now either nationally or locally listed.

2.9.2 Henfield started to expand in the early 19th century, a process which was reinforced by the opening of a branch line of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway in 1861. The line operated for just over a hundred years eventually closing in 1966.

2.10 Modern

2.10.1 The town continued to expand during the early 20th century with a focus on its western side. For example, council houses were built off Hollands Road in the 1920s to house local workers. The ability to commute to Brighton and Horsham also led to population growth during the early part of the century. Expansion of the village accelerated after the Second World War, with the construction of a large amount of council housing around the periphery of the town and the infilling of central open space, although the town core retains many historic buildings.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the WSI (Southern Water 2015). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

3.1.2 All groundworks were monitored and comprised 16 small areas in total of which six were test pits to locate the existing water main, and the remainder were launch and reception directional drilling pits.

3.1.3 The locations of the monitored works were accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.

3.2 The Site 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 (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	9
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	50
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	7
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.25 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figure 2)

4.1 Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 All monitored areas were situated on roughly flat ground within pasture fields with ground levels at between 15.23m and 17.39m AOD (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The undisturbed natural terrace gravels at the west end of the scheme in Test pits 2 to 10 comprised firm mid red-brown silt sand with frequent patches of orange sand and flint gravel. In the east in Test pits 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 the natural comprised firm mottled mid orange/ mid grey/ mid red-brown silt clay and has been identified as Weald Clay. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 17.08m aOD TP13 falling away to the east to 14.73m AOD in TP2. The natural also fell away to the west to 14.60m aOD in TP8.
- 4.1.3 A subsoil deposit overlay the natural substrate in all but Test Pit 15, where it had been truncated, presumably from modern ploughing. The subsoil comprised mid orange-brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions which measured between 0.11m and 0.32m thick.
- 4.1.4 A ploughsoil deposit directly overlay the subsoil in all test pits save Test Pit 15 where it directly overlay the natural substrate. The ploughsoil comprised a friable dark orange-brown silt which measured between 0.18m and 0.33m thick.
- 4.1.5 Of the 16 test pits monitored, three contained archaeological features of probable post-medieval date.

4.2 Test Pit 11 monitored on 20/05/16 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	5.00	1.50	0.33	16.48-16.61
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	5.00	1.50	0.27	16.15-16.28
11/003	Layer	Weald Clay	5.00	1.50	-	15.88-16.00
11/004	Cut	Ditch	5.12	0.64	0.28	16.20
11/005	Fill	Fill	5.12	0.64	0.28	16.20

Table 3: Test Pit 11. List of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Test Pit 11 was located towards the eastern end of the scheme. It measured 5.00m x 1.50m in plan. The natural Weald Clay [11/003] was recorded between 15.88m and 16.00m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown orange sand clay subsoil [11/002] 0.27m thick. A small ditch [11/004] cut the subsoil; this feature was slightly curvilinear with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, it was aligned east to west. The feature measured 5.12m in

length, 0.64m in width and 0.28m deep. The fill [11/005] comprised mid grey brown silt clay and contained ceramic tile of probable post-medieval date. This ditch was also seen in Test Pits 12 and 13 and is likely to represent the line of an earlier version of Hollands Lane.

4.2.2 The feature was sealed by dark brown silt topsoil [11/001] 0.33m in thickness.

4.3 Test Pit 12 monitored on 20/05/16 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	4.65	1.50	0.18	17.20-17.22
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	4.65	1.50	0.12	17.02-17.03
12/003	Layer	Weald Clay	4.65	1.50	-	16.90-16.91
12/004	Cut	Ditch	4.50	0.86	0.30	17.02
12/005	Fill	Fill	4.50	0.86	0.30	17.02

Table 4: Test Pit 12. List of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Test Pit 12 was located at the eastern end of the scheme. It measured 4.65m x 1.50m in plan. The natural Weald Clay [12/003] was recorded between 16.90m and 16.91m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown orange sand clay subsoil [12/002] 0.12m thick. The subsoil was cut by a small ditch [12/004]; this feature was slightly curvilinear with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, it was aligned east to west. The feature measured 4.50m in length, 0.86m in width and 0.30m deep. The fill [12/005] comprised mid grey brown silt clay and contained ceramic tile of probable post-medieval date. This ditch was also seen in Test Pits 11 and 13 and is likely to represent the line of an earlier version of Hollands Lane.

4.3.2 The feature was sealed by dark brown silt topsoil [12/001] 0.18m in thickness.

4.4 Test Pit 13 monitored on 20/05/16 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	3.00	0.50	0.24	17.48
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	3.00	0.50	0.16	17.24
13/003	Layer	Weald Clay	3.00	0.50	-	17.08
13/004	Cut	Cut and backfill of service	0.50	0.90	1.00	17.24
13/005	Cut	Ditch	0.50	1.17	0.30	17.24
13/006	Fill	Fill	0.50	1.17	0.30	17.24

Table 5: Test Pit 13. List of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Test Pit 13 was located at the eastern end of the scheme. It measured 3.00m x 0.50m in plan. The natural Weald Clay [13/003] was recorded at 17.08m aOD. The natural deposits were sealed by mid brown orange sand clay subsoil [13/002] 0.16m thick. A small ditch [13/005] cut the subsoil; this feature was slightly curvilinear with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, it was aligned east to west. The feature measured 0.50m in length, 1.17m in width and 0.30m deep. The fill [13/006] comprised mid grey brown silt clay and did not contain any finds. This ditch was also seen in Test Pits 11 and 12 and is likely to represent the line of an earlier version of Hollands Lane.
- 4.4.2 The subsoil was also cut by the service trench associated with the current water main [13/004] this was aligned east to west and had steep sides; the backfill comprised mid brown clay at least 1.00m thick. The features was sealed by dark brown silt topsoil [13/001] 0.24m in thickness.
- 4.5 Archaeologically negative Test Pits 1 (monitored on 03/02/16), 2 – 10 (monitored on 18/05/16 and 20/05/16), and 14 – 16 (monitored on 01/06/16).**
- 4.5.1 Test Pits 1, 2 to 10 and 14 to 16 were devoid of archaeological deposits, features or finds. Test pit 1 was excavated to assess the geology south of Hollands Lane, Test Pits 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10 were excavated to locate the existing water main and Test Pits 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 15 and 16 were excavated as launch and receiver directional drillings pits
- 4.5.2 All pits, other than Test Pit 15 had a comparable sequence of deposits with the natural geology successively overlaid by subsoil and ploughsoil deposits. In Test Pit 15 the subsoil appeared to have been truncated and the natural geology was directly overlaid by ploughsoil.

THE FINDS

5.1 **Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.1.1 Five pieces of tile were recovered from two evaluation contexts; four very broken fragments collectively weighing 35g from [11/005], and one larger, more intact fragment weighing 51g from [12/005]. All the tile appeared to have been formed from the same or very similar fabrics, a slightly marbled clay with silty white deposits. Although no peg holes survive these tile pieces are most likely to be fragments of peg tile. Tile in this state cannot be dated with any accuracy, but it is most probably of post-medieval date. The tile has been recorded and is suggested for discard.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 Natural Weald Clay was recorded in the east of the site (Test Pits 1 and 11-16) between 14.73m and 17.24m aOD. In the west of the site, natural terrace gravels were recorded between 14.60m and 15.94m aOD. Except in TP15, the natural deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil; within TP15 ploughing had removed the subsoil and the natural deposits were directly overlain ploughsoil.

6.1.2 The only feature recorded on site was a ditch, which ran east to west along the line of Hollands Lane and was recorded in TP's 11, 12 and 13. This feature contained fragments of tile, which while not closely dateable, do suggest a post-medieval date.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 An extant sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil respectively was recorded across the vast majority of the site. In TP15 the subsoil appeared to have been truncated by ploughing, leaving the natural deposits directly overlain by ploughsoil. The only localised truncation was due to the water main upon which the test pits were targeted.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

6.3.1 The site identified natural Weald Clay in the east of the site and terrace gravels in the west. The natural deposits were almost uniformly overlain by subsoil and topsoil, except in TP15 where ploughing had truncated the subsoil.

6.3.2 Only a single ditch was recorded during the watching brief; it ran through TP's 11, 12 and 13 along the line of Hollands Lane. The ditch could not be closely dated but it is likely to be of post-medieval date. Holland Lane at this point is only a track rather than a full road; further east the road ditch ditches to the north and south suggesting that this ditch could be another part of the roadside ditch. Historic mapping shows that Hollands Lane has existed since at least the mid-19th century.

6.3.3 No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded on the site; the remains that were present are of only local significance and given the lack of secure dating, they have limited potential for further analysis.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The evaluation found that the scheme ran across predominantly undisturbed ground. The only archaeological feature was a probable post-medieval ditch related to Hollands Lane immediately to the north.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Southern Water for commissioning the work and Clancy Docwra for their assistance throughout the project. The excavation was directed by Hayley Nicholls. The author would like to thank Antonio Reis who produced the figures for this report; Jon Sygrave who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts who project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches. List of Recorded Contexts

Test Pit	Context	Type	Interpretation	Deposit Thickness m
1	1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25
1	1/003	Layer	Weald Clay	-
2	2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22
2	2/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
3	3/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20
3	3/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
4	4/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20
4	4/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
5	5/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20
5	5/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
6	6/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12
6	6/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
7	7/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.30
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15
7	7/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
8	8/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25
8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25
8	8/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
9	9/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28
9	9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22
9	9/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
10	10/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.24
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16
10	10/003	Layer	River terrace deposits with sand and flint gravel	-
14	14/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.26
14	14/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11
14	14/003	Layer	Weald Clay	-
15	15/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.29
15	15/002	Layer	Weald Clay	-
16	16/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25
16	16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15
16	16/003	Layer	Weald Clay	-

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	HOL16					
Project code	160025					
Planning reference	N/A					
Site address	Hollands Lane, Henfield					
District/Borough	West Sussex					
NGR (12 figures)	519344 115463 to 519883 115617					
Geology	Weald Clay, terrace gravels					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	February -June 2016					
Sponsor/client	Southern Water					
Project manager	Jon Sygrave, Jim Stevenson					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>The work comprised monitoring the excavation of test pits to locate an existing water main as well as further entry and exit pits for a new main.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Weald Clay was recorded in the east of the site between 14.73m and 17.24m aOD. In the west, natural terrace gravels were observed between 14.60m and 15.94m aOD. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil except in one test pit where the subsoil had been truncated by ploughing.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief found a single ditch, which ran along the alignment of Hollands Lane; it only contained fragments of tile probably of post-medieval date. This feature is likely to be a roadside ditch, an example still exist further east along Hollands Lane.</i></p>					
Museum/Accession No.						

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Tile	CBM	Post-medieval	2 bags

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-267627

Project details

Project name Hollands Lane, Henfield, West Sussex

Short description of the project The work comprised monitoring the excavation of test pits to locate an existing water main as well as further entry and exit pits for a new main. Natural Weald Clay was recorded in the east of the site between 14.73m and 17.24m aOD. In the west, natural terrace gravels were observed between 14.60m and 15.94m aOD. The natural deposits were overlain by subsoil and topsoil except in one test pit where the subsoil had been truncated by ploughing. The watching brief found a single ditch, which ran along the alignment of Hollands Lane; it only contained fragments of tile probably of post-medieval date. This feature is likely to be a roadside ditch, an example still exist further east along Hollands Lane.

Project dates Start: 03-02-2016 End: 01-06-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 160025 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes HOL16 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds TILE Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HENFIELD Hollands Lane, Henfield

Postcode BN5 9RG

Study area 8000 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 19710 15576 50.926642012719 -0.29645964204
50 55 35 N 000 17 47 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 14.6m Max: 17.24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Southern Water

Project design originator Southern Water

Project director/manager JON SYGRAVE

Project supervisor Hayley Nicholls

Type of sponsor/funding body Southern Water

Name of sponsor/funding body Southern Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

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

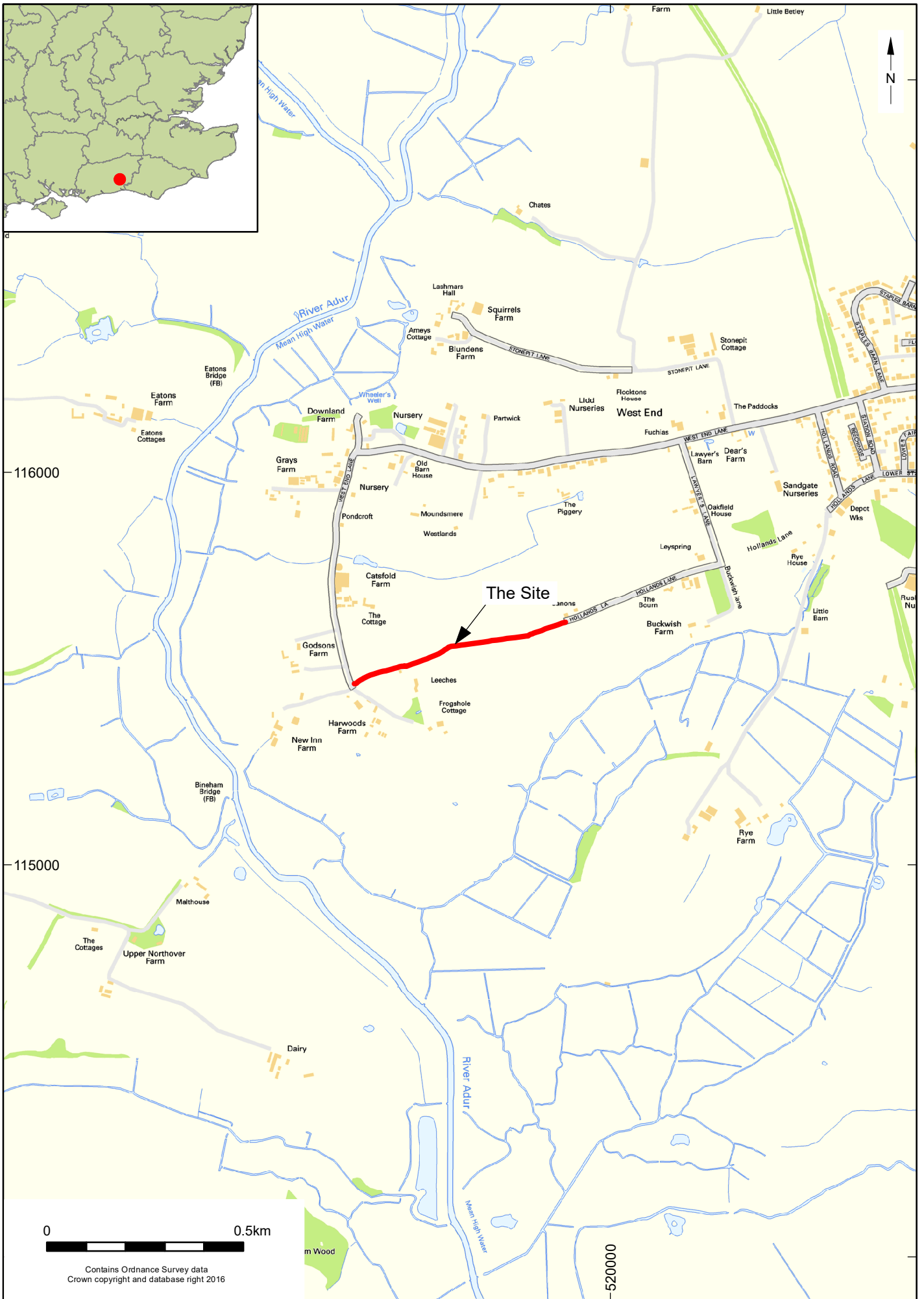
Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

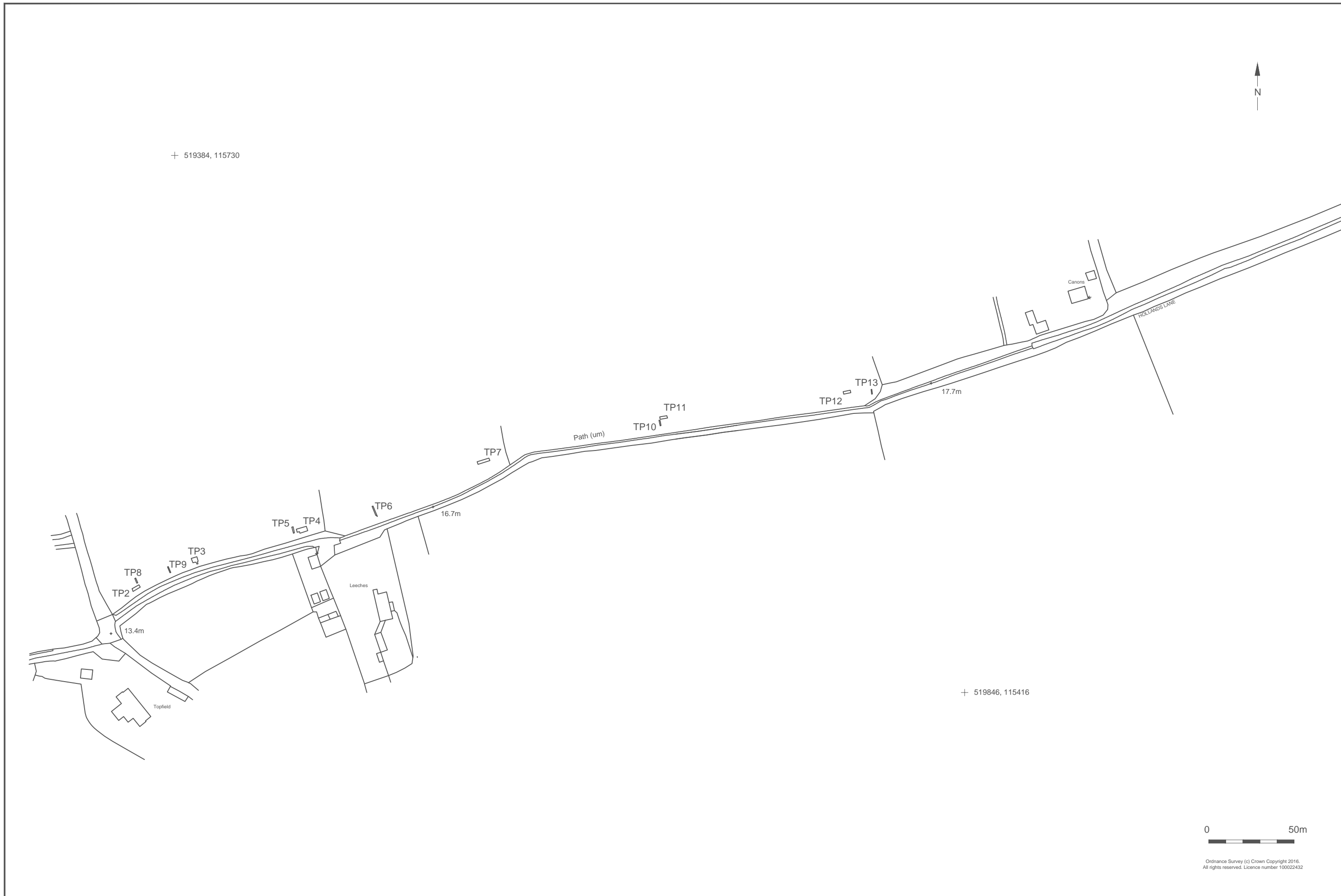
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Section", "Survey "

Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)

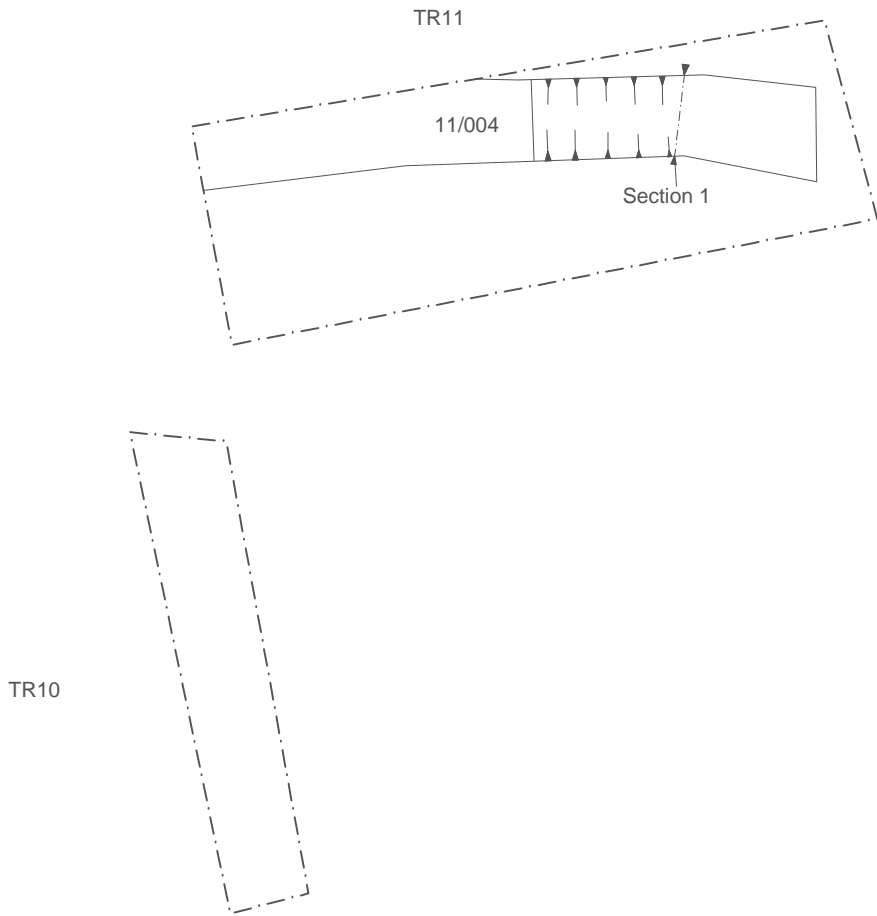
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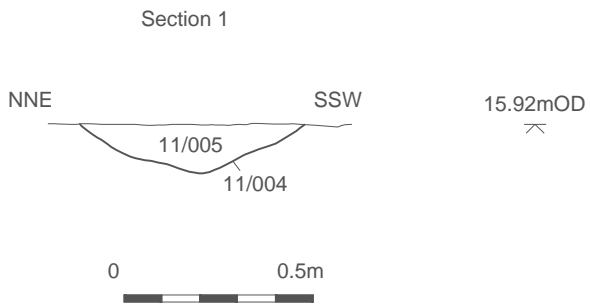
© Archaeology South-East		Hollands Lane, Henfield, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2016025	Nov 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016233	Drawn by: AR		



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Project Ref: 160025	Nov 2016	Watching Brief location	
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+ 519666, 115570



Trench 11, looking north east

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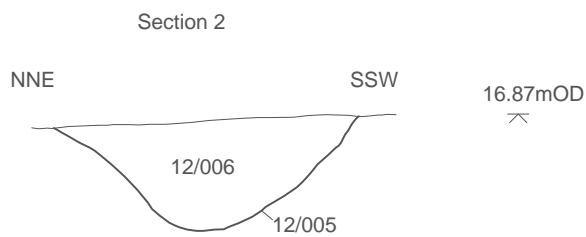
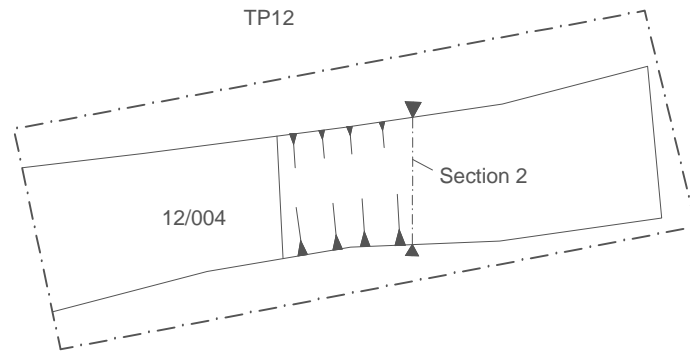
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Trench 11 - plan, section and photograph

Fig. 3



+ 519774, 115595



Trench 12, looking south west

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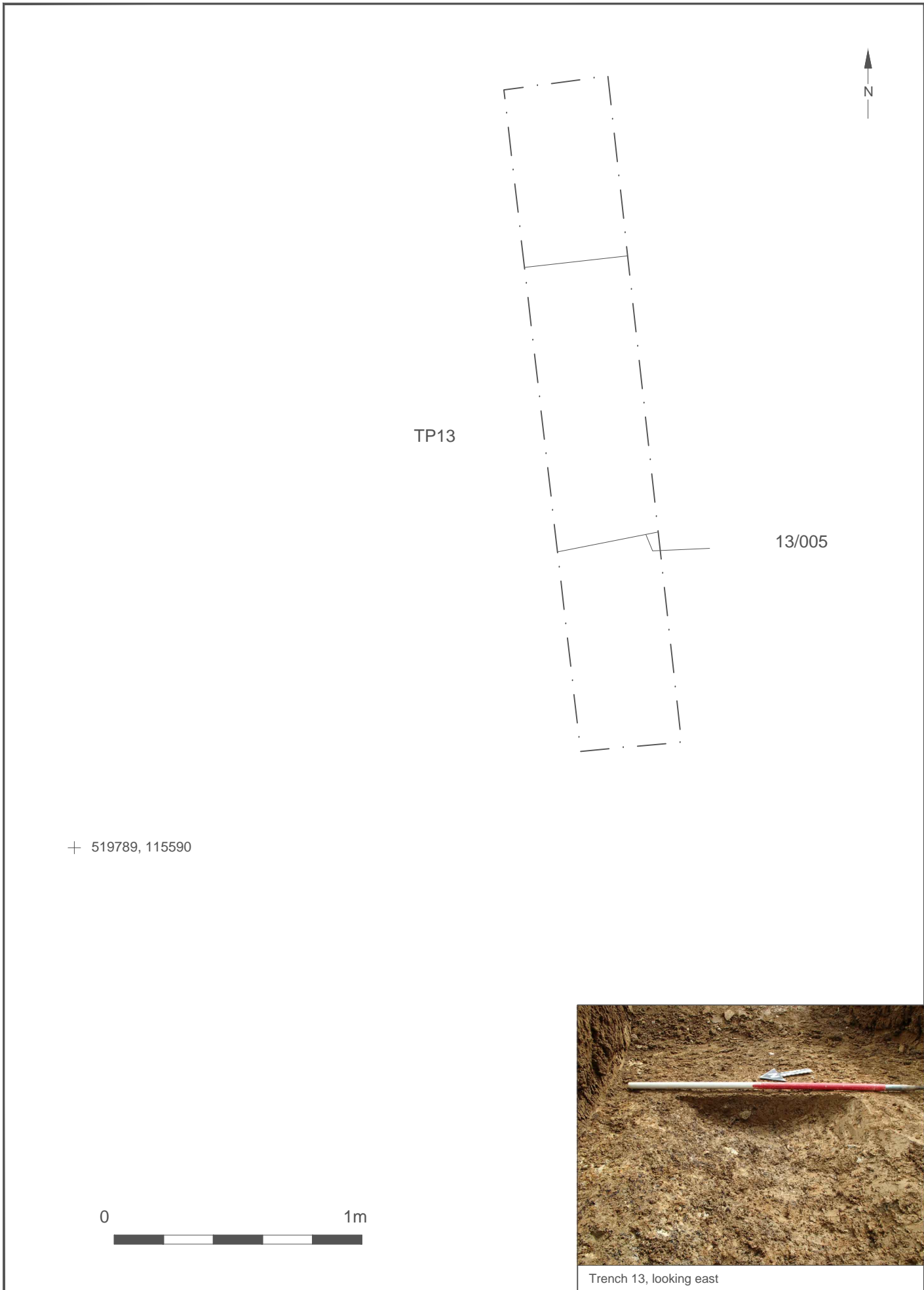
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Trench 12 - plan, section and photograph

Fig. 4



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Project Ref: 160025	Nov 2016	Trench 13 - plan and photograph	
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