

**Land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham, West Sussex**

**Phase 1**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Planning Ref: DC/09/0746**

**NGR 516500 128500  
(TQ 16500 28500)**

**Project No:4278  
Site Code: HOF10**

**ASE Report No. 20100076  
OASIS id: 77940**

**Sarah Porteus  
With contributions by  
Justin Russell and Elke Raemen**

**JUNE 2010**

**Land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham, West Sussex**

**Phase 1**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Planning Ref: DC/09/0746**

**NGR 516500 128500  
(TQ 16500 28500)**

**Project No:4278  
Site Code: HOF10**

**ASE Report No. 20100076  
OASIS id: 77940**

**Sarah Porteus  
With contributions by  
Justin Russell and Elke Raemen**

**JUNE 2010**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by SSP Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of a programme of archaeological works required in response to a planning condition associated with the expansion of Horsham Golf Park.*

*The excavation of 16 evaluation trenches, each of 30metre length across the southern part of the proposed development site forms Phase 1 of the required archaeological fieldwork, and is to be followed by Phase 2 further evaluation and watching brief at a later stage ahead of and during ground works.*

*The evaluation revealed a single ditch of likely mid 18th to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This feature was probably a drainage ditch. The backfill contained a large quantity of peg tile thought to have originated from the demolition of a building identified on the 1844 Tithe map.*

*No other features of archaeological interest were identified.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion**
- 8.0 Conclusions**

**Bibliography**

**Acknowledgements**

**Appendix 1: Stratigraphy of archaeologically sterile trenches**

**SMR Summary Sheet**

**OASIS Form**

### **FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Site location plan and archaeological data
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Trenches 7 and 8, sections, plans and photographs
- Figure 4: Horsham tithe map and appointment 1844

### **TABLES**

- Table 1: Quantification of the site archive
- Table 2: Quantification of the finds
- Table 3: Residue quantification
- Table 4: Flot quantification

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) have been commissioned by SPP Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham prior to the expansion of Horsham Golf course (NGR 516500 128500; Fig.1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The area of the site subject to the archaeological evaluation is generally level and occupies an area of pasture fields divided by hedges.

1.2.2 According to the Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,560 map (Sheet 302, *Horsham*) the natural geology of the site comprises outcrops of Horsham Stone and deposits of Weald Clay.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 An archaeological appraisal, consisting of a desk-based assessment (DBA; ASE 2009) and a preliminary walkover survey of land at Hop Oast farm, Horsham, West Sussex was conducted in advance of a the planning application. Following the submission of the results of these surveys to John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) a series of further works were requested as a condition of planning consent (DC/09/0746).

1.3.2 The following planning condition was attached to the planning consent by John Mills, WSCC:

*A number of archaeological features and finds, and the historic farmstead of Hop Oast Farm, have been identified within the site, some of which will be exposed, cut into or removed during the course of development.*

*No objection is raised on archaeological grounds to the proposals, subject to safeguards to ensure the investigation and recording of ancient archaeological remains, at risk of damage from development, and of the Hop Oast farmstead.*

*Insofar as is reasonably practicable, provision should be made in the proposed long-term Golf Course Management Plan for the management and enhancement of historic landscape features such as the wellingtonia tree avenue in Home Wood and the former military trenches to the south of Fairway 9.*

*In the event that this development is permitted, an Archaeology, Historic Landscape, and Historic Building Recording Mitigation Strategy should be submitted, for the above purposes, and agreed by the Local Planning Authority, prior to the start of development.*

*Provision for archaeological investigation and recording should be made through the use of an appropriate planning condition, as follows:*

*"No ground excavations shall be carried out on the site until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written Archaeology, Historic Landscape, and Historic Building Recording Mitigation Strategy document and specification and timetable which have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority."*

Reason: *To ensure that archaeological remains on the site shall be adequately investigated and recorded.*

Policies: *refer PPG 16 (Archaeology and Planning), November 1990, sects. 28-30; The South East Plan, May 2009, Policy BE6 (Management of the Historic Environment); Horsham District Council LDF Adopted General Development Control Policies document (December 2007), Policy DC10 (Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments).*

1.3.3 A mitigation strategy (ASE 2010) was prepared in response to the condition detailing a series of archaeological works to 'ascertain the character and quality of remains present prior to development'. The mitigation strategy included methodological reporting procedures for:

- Targeted archaeological evaluation
- Archaeological watching brief
- Historic building recording
- Historic landscape recording

1.3.4 The required archaeological evaluation is to occur in 2 Phases:

- Phase 1: excavation of 16 evaluation trenches across the southern part of the proposed development site
- Phase 2: further evaluation will be in the northern part of the site, on the existing golf course, and is to occur later, nearer to the actual redevelopment work as the existing golf course needs to stay open. The number and location of trenches in Phase 2 will be discussed and solidified then.

Three contingency evaluation trial trenches should also be allowed for if required by John Mills.

1.3.5 An archaeological watching brief is to be undertaken during ground works.

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The specific aims relating to the Targeted evaluation trenches specified in the mitigation strategy (ASE 2010) are:

*To establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to inform as the need for any further mitigation as necessary*

*To record, interpret and report to appropriate archaeological standards on any archaeological and paleoenvironmental remains exposed during the evaluation and watching brief including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest*

- 1.4.2 The objective of the targeted trenches was to investigate:-

- A Roman find spot listed in the HER
- Reported prehistoric flint find spots to the south of the site
- The location of a former farm building/barn shown on the 1844 tithe map.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report presents the findings of the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist), John Cook (Surveyor and Assistant Archaeologist) and Chris Russel (Assistant Archaeologist) between the 24<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2010. The Phase 2 evaluation, archaeological watching brief, historic building and landscape recording elements will be covered within separate reports. The project was managed by Neil Griffin, Ron Humphrey, Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift and was monitored by John Mills.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** A full archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) details the historical and archaeological background of the site (ASE 2009). The information below is summarised from the DBA.

### **2.2 Prehistoric (c. 750 000 BC – AD43)**

2.2.1 No prehistoric sites are known within the area affected by the development, however three Mesolithic find spots within a 1km radius of the site are known. Mesolithic flintwork was recovered from Denne Park during the 1920's. quantities of struck flakes were recovered from a working floor during road marking behind Pickfolds Farm. Over 300 fragments of Mesolithic flint work were recovered from Bourne Hill house, Kerves Lane suggesting a Mesolithic hunting camp (Stevens 2009).

### **2.3 Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)**

2.3.1 A find spot of a single sherd of Romano-British coarse pottery is recorded from west of Kings Farm. Trench 7 is located to target a findspot of Romano-British pottery.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – AD1066)**

2.4.1 The Manor of Denne was formed as part of Washington manor in the mid 10<sup>th</sup> century, though no Anglo Saxon sites are recorded within the site.

### **2.5 Medieval (AD1066 – AD1485)**

2.5.1 No medieval sites are known within the 1km radius of the site, however, Denne Park is believed to have medieval, or earlier, origins.

### **2.6 Post-Medieval (AD1485 – Present)**

2.6.1 A number of listed post-medieval buildings are present within the site along with a series of features relating to the occupation of Denne Park by Canadian soldiers during the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. A post-medieval building visible on the 1844 tithe map (fig. 4) visible as a surface depression is targeted by trenches 7 and 8 of the evaluation.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Sixteen trenches each measuring 30m by 1.8m were excavated with a combined length of 450m (Fig. 2). Trench 12 was targeted on a find spot of Romano-British pottery and trenches 7 and 8 were targeted upon a post-medieval building visible on the 1844 tithe map (Fig 4).
- 3.2 Trenches 7 and 8 had to be moved to the north in order to avoid impinging upon tree roots.
- 3.3 All trenches were excavated using a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m thickness.
- 3.4 The surface of the excavated area was cleared of loose spoil by hand following machine excavation.
- 3.5 Any finds recovered were bagged separately and clearly labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE specialists. All removed spoil was scanned using a metal detector to recover any artefacts.
- 3.6 All contexts were recorded on pro forma context recording forms.
- 3.7 A digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations.
- 3.8 Trench locations and features were planned electronically using DGPS. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All features and trenches were levelled in respect to ordinance datum heights.
- 3.9 Following inspection by John Mills of WSCC the trenches were signed off and left open at the request of the landowner. No reinstatement was undertaken.

Number of Contexts	50
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The stratigraphy across site was natural weald clay [003] with variable quantities of iron stone overlain by a loose yellowish brown slightly clayey fine silt subsoil with occasional iron stone flecking [002] with an average thickness of 0.15m. The subsoil was overlain by greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [001] of c. 0.15m thickness. The overburden of the site was mature grassed paddock land. This stratigraphic sequence was identified for all of the trenches that were devoid of archaeological features, (ie: Trenches 1-6, 8-11 and 13-15; see Appendix 1).

### 4.1.1 Trench 7 (fig 3, fig 4)

#### List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	71.816
7/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	71.666
7/003	Nat	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.466
7/004	Cut	Cut of 'u' shaped ditch	5m+	0.90	0.45	70.952
7/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	5m+	0.90	0.45	70.952
7/006	Cut	Cut of ditch (same as 7/004)	5m+	0.90	0.45	70.857
7/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	5m+	0.90	0.45	70.857

#### Summary

The natural clay [7/003] was encountered at a minimum depth of 71.466 mAOD. Cut into the natural clay was a 'u' shaped ditch [7/004] ([7/006] in second ditch slot) of 0.90m width and 0.45m depth with fairly steeply sloping sides, orientated south east to north west. The ditch was filled by a compacted mid greyish brown silty clay [7/005] of 0.45m depth with a dense concentration of peg tile filling the northern half [7/007] of the ditch thinning out to the south. The ditch was overlain by loose yellowish brown slightly clayey fine silt subsoil [7/002] of 0.20m thickness which was in turn overlain by topsoil deposit [7/001] of 0.15m thickness.

#### 4.1.2 Trench 12

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
12/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	72.808
12/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	72.658
12/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	72.358
12/004	Dep	Spread	5m+	Tr.	0.40	72.160

#### Summary

The natural clay [12/003] was encountered at a depth of 72.358 m.AOD, this was overlain at the south east end of the trench by a highly disturbed deposit of mottled light yellow brown and mid grey brown fine clay and clayey silt [12/004]. Spread [12/004] also contained apparent rooting and frequent sub angular sand stone blocks of 0.30m diameter and later post-medieval glass and pottery. Overlying this spread was a loose yellowish brown slightly clayey fine silt subsoil [12/002] of 0.30m thickness which was in turn overlain by topsoil deposit [12/001] of 0.15m thickness.

**4.2** No further archaeological features were identified.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work. The majority of these were recovered from top-or subsoil. An overview can be found in Table 1.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu.Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Rubber	Wt (g)
1/001	1	6					3	228					1	60						
2/001	4	56																		
3/001																			1	20
5/001					1	10														
6/001	2	24																		
7/005			7	2910			2	14									1	142		
9/001	1	<2													1	4				
10/002	1	26																		
11/001							1	26												
11/002	1	<2	1	12																
12/001							13	358							1	<2				
12/002			5	174			1	18					3	32						
12/004			17	498									1	6						
13/001			1	4			3	86												
15/001	1	<2			1	24	2	118	1	4	1	24								
16/001	2	12					2	34												
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>

Table 2: Quantification of the finds

### 5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

All of the pottery was found in top-and subsoil. Pieces are mainly of 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date and include an English stoneware bottle fragment ([10/002]), a Bristol-glazed jar fragment ([6/001]) and a glazed red earthenware bowl fragment ([16/001]). Other pieces include plain white china, English white porcelain and blue transfer printed china.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

A total of 31 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 3604g were recovered from five contexts on site. The majority of the material was recovered from [7/005], the back fill of a ditch.

Two different peg tile fabrics were identified; T1 (4/1504g), a cream and orange silt marbled fabric with coarse chunky silt inclusions and fine black iron rich inclusions and T2 (3/1412g), an orange fabric with moderate fine black iron rich inclusions and sparse fine quartz with occasional fine silt streaking. Peg tile in fabric T1 tended to have wide poorly formed diamond

shaped peg holes and those in fabric T2 tended to have thin rectangular peg holes.

All the peg tile from [7/005] is of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

A third tile fabric, T3, a pale orange silty fabric with rounded silt pellets and fine black iron rich inclusions, was used to make narrow ceramic field drains, and was recovered from [11/002] (1/12g) and [12/002] (1/18g), the field drains are of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Context [12/002] also contained peg tile in T2 (4/156).

Context [13/001] contained peg tile in fabric T1 (1/4g).

Context [12/004] contained peg tile fragments in fabrics T1 (11/344) and T2 (6/154).

The peg tile recovered from [7/005] was unabraded with tiles being almost complete, all the other fragments were fragmentary and highly abraded and likely to have moved a considerable distance from their original point of deposition.

#### **5.4 The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

Nearly all metalwork was recovered from top-and subsoil contexts. In addition, two general purpose iron nail fragments were recovered from [7/005].

Most pieces are ironwork, all of which is in fair condition. A folded lead sheet fragment was recovered from [15/001]. The same trench also contained a copper-alloy shotgun case. Ironwork (all of post-medieval date) consists mainly of nails, both general purpose and heavy duty pieces.

Other objects include a possible chain fragment, a late post-medieval horseshoe, cast sheet fragments and undiagnostic rod fragments.

#### **5.5 Other Finds** by Elke Raemen

Two plain clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered from the topsoil. Included is a late 17<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>-century piece ([9/001]) as well as a fragment of late 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date ([12/001]).

Glass consists of three wine bottle fragments. Included is a piece of mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date ([12/002]). Other wine bottle pieces are of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century date, as are two aqua cylindrical bottle fragments (i.e. mineral water).

A piece of blast furnace slag was recovered from [7/005]. In addition, topsoil [3/001] contained a rubberized bottle top with screw thread (late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century).

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Lucy Allott

6.1 Bulk sample <001> taken from context [7/005], the fill of a u shaped ditch feature [7/004]. It was processed in a flotation tank in its entirety and the residue and flot were dried scanned for artefact and environmental remains. The sample was taken to assist finds recovery and to confirm the evidence for post-med artefacts and associated environmental remains. The sample produced a small assemblage of oak (*Quercus* sp.) wood charcoal and fragments of tile that are consistent with the cream and orange fabric recorded in the finds report. No other environmental remains such as charred macrobotanical remains or fauna were evident and the small charcoal assemblage is considered unsuitable for radiocarbon dating.

Table 3: Residue Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
001	7/005	Fill of 'U' shaped ditch	20	20	**	4	***	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	CBM/Tile fragments **/6g

Table 2: Flot Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
001	7/005	<2	15	98	-	**	-	*	**

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** Trench 7 was targeted on the position of a building shown on the 1844 tithe map (Fig 1), however, due to onsite constraints, the trench had to be moved slightly. A post-medieval ditch was identified in the trench. This was contained a large quantity of peg tile. It seems probable that this originated from the building. If this is the case then the roof of the building can be said to be of mid 18th to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. However, no further evidence of the building or its function were uncovered and the structure itself may have been older than this.
- 7.2** Trench 12 was targeted on a find spot of Romano-British pottery. No sherds or features of Romano-British date were uncovered in the trench; however towards the eastern end of the trench a 0.40m thick layer of material was recorded. The location of this material by the field entrance and gate suggests it represents trample and consolidation.
- 7.3** No archaeology was found in the remainder of the trenches.
- 7.4** A small quantity of unstratified fire cracked flint was recovered from the topsoil during inspection of the spoil heaps; no other evidence of possible prehistoric activity was identified.
- 7.5** It is anticipated that works associated with the development of the golf course in this area will mostly involve the building up of course features with a topsoil strip of limited depth. It is anticipated that there will be little or no impact upon archaeological remains. However, it was agreed by John Mills that a watching brief should take place on the area at least initially to ascertain the exact depth of the strip and to ensure that no damage to potential remains occurs as well as to record any archaeological features or deposits which may be revealed. If it becomes clear that excavations are to be above the archaeological level then watching brief attendance levels will be reviewed by John Mills and may be reduced to a single visit per affected field to check that excavation levels are remaining above the archaeological level.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1** The excavation of sixteen 30m archaeological evaluation trenches identified a single post-medieval ditch in the vicinity of a demolished building observed on the 1844 tithe map, it is probable that the mid 18th to 19<sup>th</sup> century peg tile within the ditch originated from this building. A disturbed spread of material was also identified by the gated entrance to the same field. No further archaeological features were identified.
- 8.2** It was decided by John Mills of WSCC that a watching brief should be undertaken on the topsoil stripping of the area until the depth of excavations is known. If excavations remain above the archaeological deposits then only occasional visits, one per affected field, will be made in order to check that the depth of excavation is maintained.
- 8.3** The trial trenching has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by the development.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

ASE 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham, West Sussex*. Unpublished client report. Report number: 2009041.

ASE 2010 *Mitigation strategy for Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief, Historic Landscape Recording and Historic Building Recording at Horsham Golf Park on land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham, West Sussex*. Unpublished report.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeology South-East would like to thank SPP Ltd for commissioning the evaluation and John Mills of West Sussex County Council for his guidance throughout the project. The co-operation and assistance of Neil Burke of Horsham Golf and Fitness is also greatly acknowledged.



## Appendix 1: Stratigraphy of Archaeologically Sterile Trenches

### Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	69.600
1/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	69.450
1/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	69.250

### Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	70.567
2/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.467
2/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	70.317

### Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.025
3/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	69.875
3/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	69.675

### Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	71.506
4/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	71.356
4/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.106

### Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.678
5/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	70.528
5/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	70.328

### Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.174
6/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	70.024
6/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	69.824

### Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	71.600
8/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	71.400
8/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.200

### Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
9/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	72.617
9/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	72.467
9/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	72.317

### Trench 10

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
10/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	72.438
10/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	72.288
10/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	72.088

### Trench 11

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
11/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	73.022
11/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	72.922
11/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	72.722

### Trench 13

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
13/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	71.514
13/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	71.364
13/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.164

### Trench 14

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
14/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.797
14/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	70.647
14/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	70.497

**Trench 15**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Deposit Depth</b>	<b>Height m.AOD</b>
15/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	72.109
15/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	72.009
15/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.809

**Trench 16**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Deposit Depth</b>	<b>Height m.AOD</b>
16/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	71.402
16/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	71.302
16/003	Dep	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	71.102

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	HOF10					
Identification Name and Address	Horsham Golf Park on land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	516500 128500					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4278					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 24.5.10- 27.5.10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	SPP Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM √	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by SSP Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of a programme of archaeological works required in response to a planning condition associated with the expansion of Horsham Golf Park.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation of 16 evaluation trenches, each of 30metre length across the southern part of the proposed development site forms Phase 1 of the required archaeological fieldwork, and is to be followed by Phase 2 further evaluation and watching brief at a later stage ahead of and during ground works.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a single ditch of likely mid 18th to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This feature was probably a drainage ditch. The backfill contained a large quantity of peg tile thought to have originated from the demolition of a building identified on the 1844 Tithe map.</i></p> <p><i>No other features of archaeological interest were identified</i></p>						

**OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-77940**

Project details

Project name           An archaeological evaluation at Horsham Golf park, Horsham, West Sussex

Archaeology South-East (ASE) were commissioned by SSP Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of a programme of archaeological works required in response to a planning condition associated with the expansion of Horsham Golf Park.

Short description of the project           The excavation of 16 evaluation trenches, each of 30metre length across the southern part of the proposed development site forms Phase 1 of the required archaeological fieldwork, and is to be followed by Phase 2 further evaluation and watching brief at a later stage ahead of and during ground works.

The evaluation revealed a single ditch of likely mid 18th to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This feature was probably a drainage ditch. The backfill contained a large quantity of peg tile thought to have originated from the demolition of a building identified on the 1844 Tithe map.

No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

Project dates           Start: 24-05-2010 End: 27-05-2010

Previous/future work           Not known / Yes

Type of project           Field evaluation

Site status           None

Current Land use           Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type           DITCH Post Medieval

Significant Finds           NONE None

Methods & techniques           'Sample Trenches'

Development type           Golf course

Prompt           Planning condition

Position in the planning process           After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country           England

Site location           WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HORSHAM Horsham Golf Park

Postcode           RH13 7

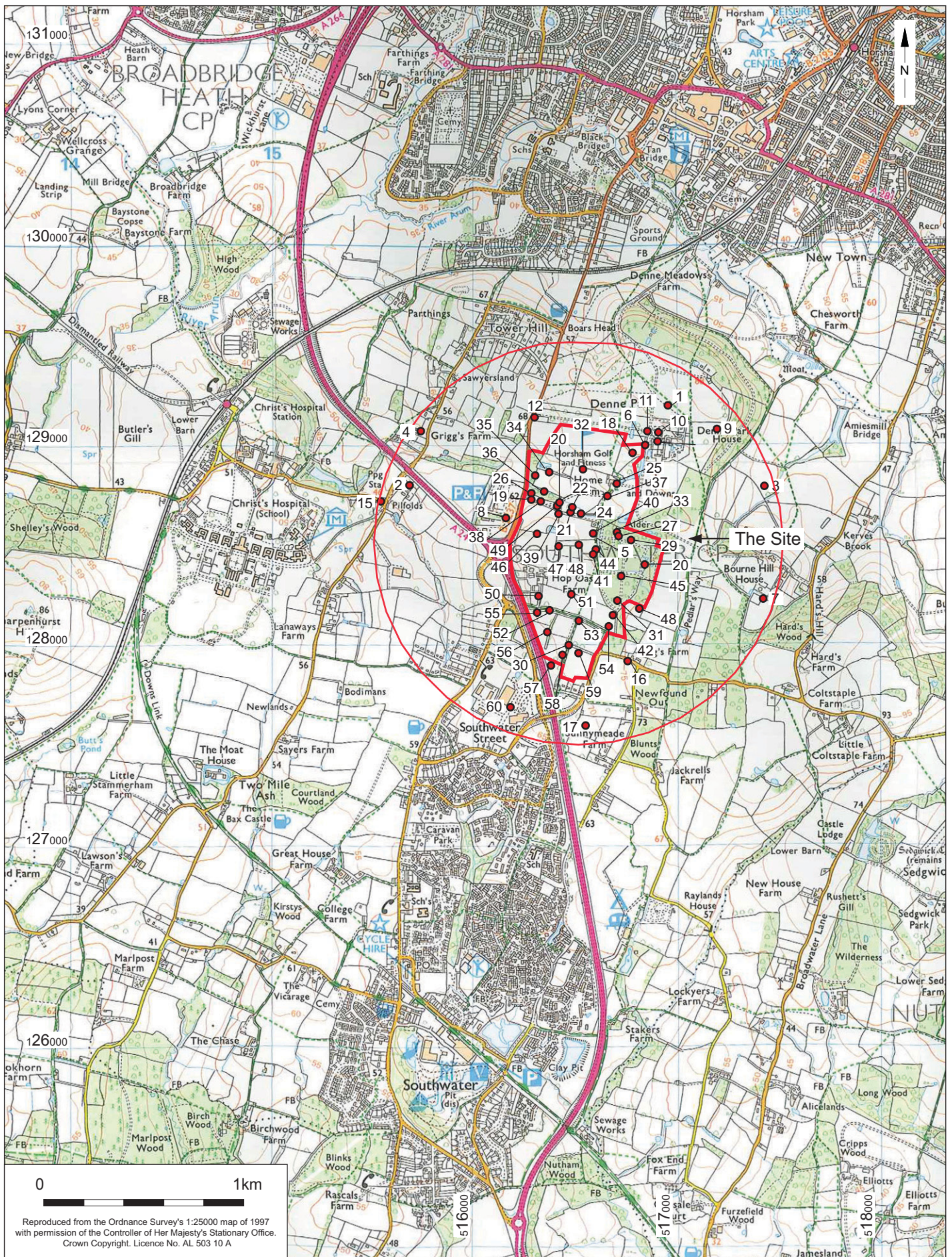
Study area           600.00 Square metres

Site coordinates           TQ 16500 28500 51.0434808382 -0.337974466787 51 02 36  
N 000 20 16 W Point

Project creators

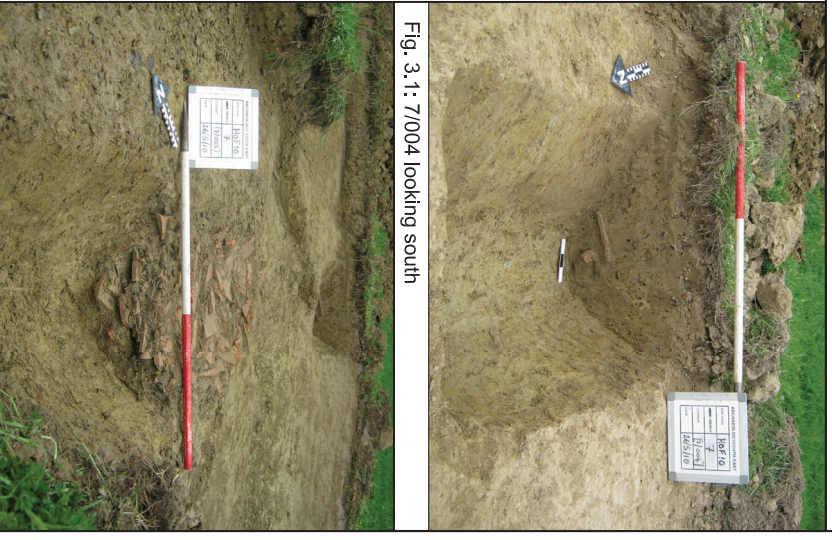
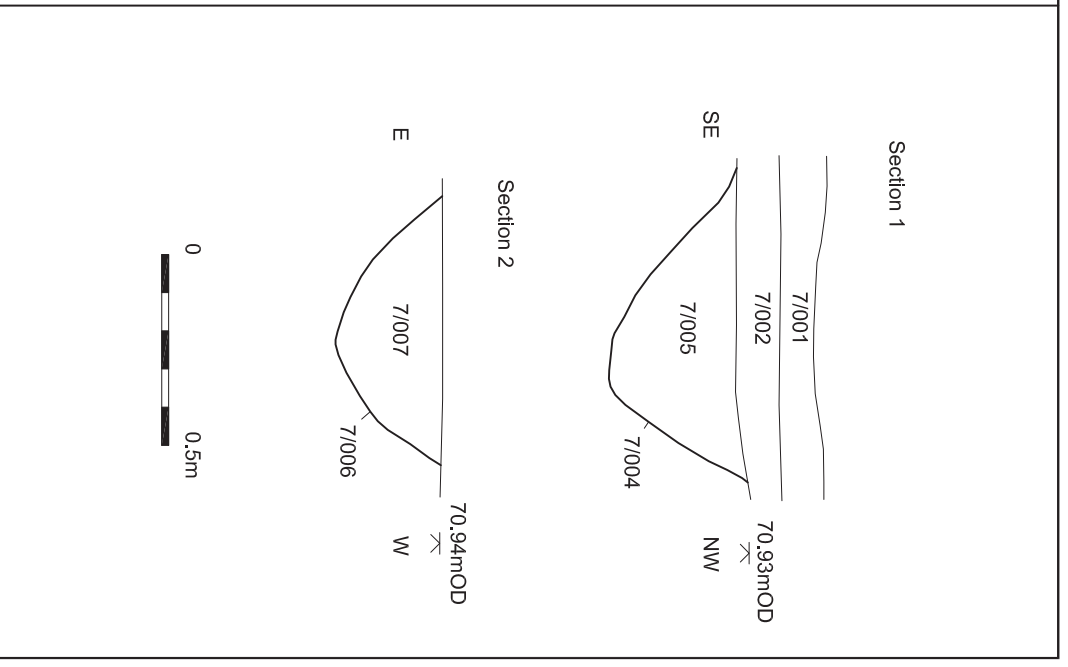
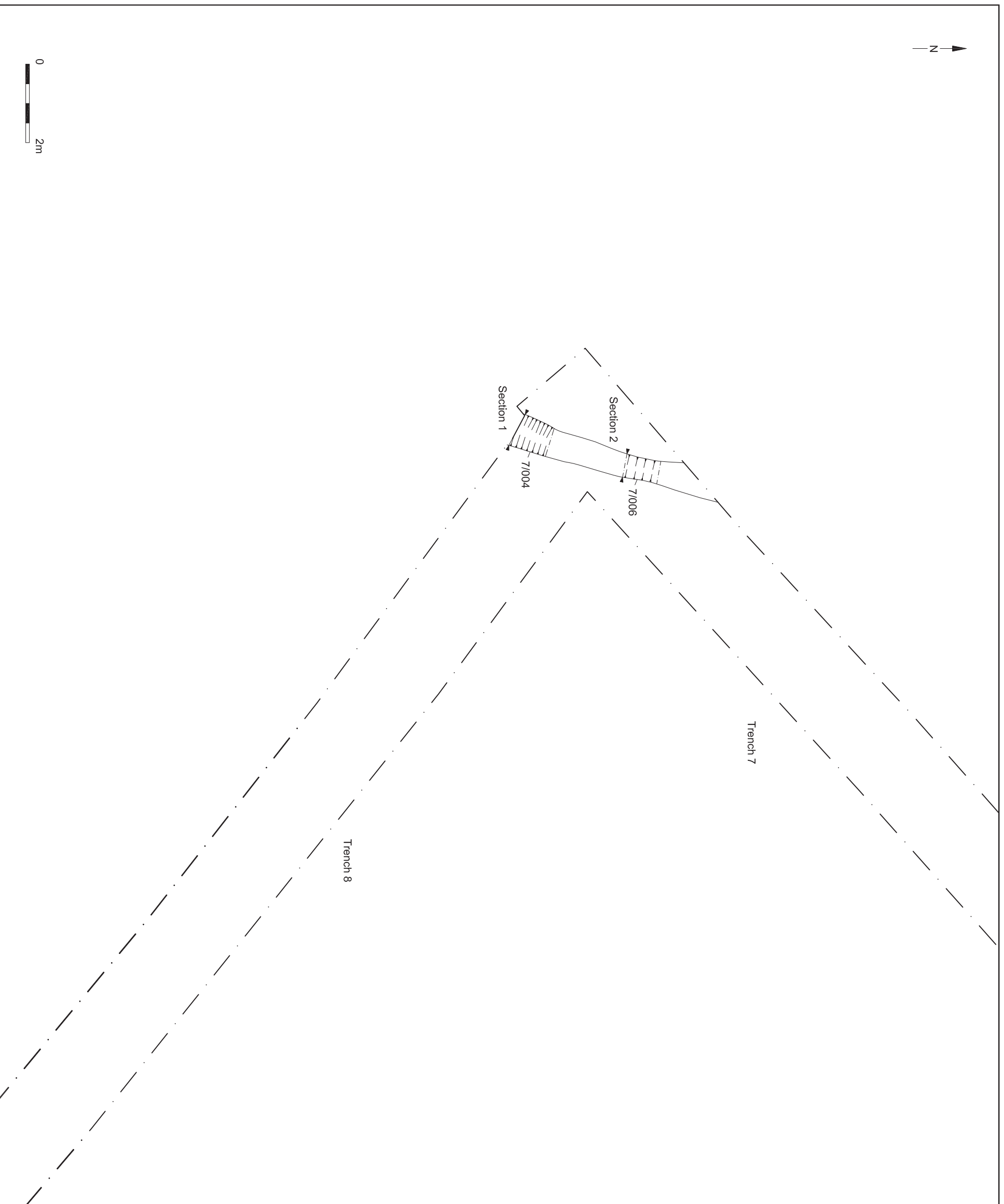
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	SPP Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Report','Section'
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation at Horsham Golf Park on land at Hop Oast Farm, Horsham, West Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	report number 20100076
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East, Portslade
Description	A4 bound report and PDF versions.
Entered by	sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 June 2010

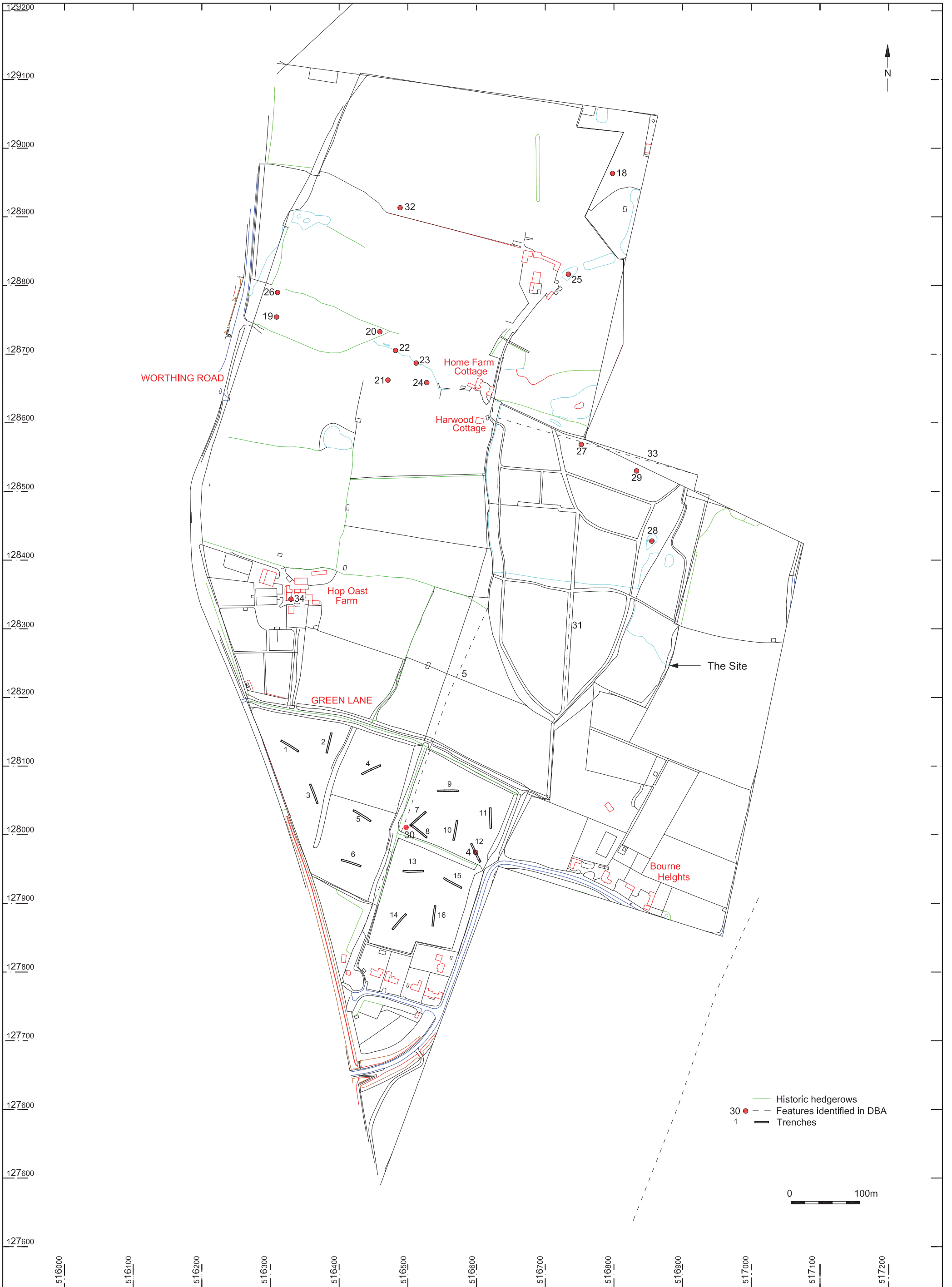




© Archaeology South-East		Horsham Golf Course		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4278	June 2010	Site location plan and archaeological data		
Report Ref: 2010076	Drawn by: HLF			









© Archaeology South-East		Horsham Golf Course		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4278	June 2010	Horsham tithe map and apportionment, 1844		
Report Ref: 2010076	Drawn by: JLR			

Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East