

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Land West of Horsham, West Sussex**

NGR 515000 130506

**Project No. 3506
Site Code: BHH 08**

**ASE Report No. 2008104
OASIS id: archaeol6-45092**



Nick Garland MA

July 2008

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July 2008

**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**

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at Land West of Horsham, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 25th and 27th June 2008 on behalf of Countryside Properties. Four trenches, all 20m by 2m in width, were excavated across the area of proposed development.

The underlying natural clay was encountered at a maximum height of 37.11m OD to the east of the area of investigation (Trench 1) falling away to 32.67 m OD to the west corner of the area of investigation (Trench 4).

Two linear features were discovered in Trenches 1 and 3. Both were concave in profile and orientated in an east to west direction and are possibly part of the same feature, however, there was no direct evidence of this. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

A pre-existing modern field boundary was seen to continue between Trenches 3 and 4. It was partially filled by a hill wash deposit originating from higher ground to the south

Modern deposits were encountered within Trenches 2 and 4, representing made ground laid as probable gateways between the fields that have since gone out of use. A Victorian water pipe within its original cut was also observed within Trench 2.

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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) was commissioned by Countryside Properties (hereafter Countryside) to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Land West of Horsham, West Sussex (NGR 515000 130506) in advance of residential development (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the western side of Horsham, within the area of Broadbridge Heath. The site consists of a boundary between two green fields used as grazing farmland. It is bounded by the A24 to the east, Old Wickhurst Lane to the west, Broadbridge Heath Leisure Centre and Tanbridge House School to the north and a hill to the south. The boundary itself is a mixture of hedgerows, barbed wire fences and ditches.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey for England and Wales (Sheet 302) shows that the site lies on Weald Clay. Surrounding geology includes an outcrop of Paludina Limestone on the hill to the south-east of Broadbridge Farm, and deposits of alluvium and 3rd and 4th terrace river gravels in the Arun valley.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Following the advice of John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) (in his capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities (LPA's) on archaeological planning matters), Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Countryside to carry out an archaeological appraisal of the site prior to planning permission being given. This included the production of a desk based assessment (DBA) and preliminary walkover survey of farmland to the west of Horsham in July 2007 (James 2007)

1.3.2 As a result of this appraisal further mitigation in the form of fieldwork investigation was recommended by the WSCC Archaeologist. This included a geophysical survey of the area adjacent to Broadbridge Mill, four targeted trenches on a possible deer park boundary and a watching brief to be maintained during any geotechnical investigations to assess the geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the site.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Darryl Palmer and Richard James of Archaeology South East (James & Palmer 2008) and approved by John Mills, Archaeologist WSCC, prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The Aims and Objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008) and are reproduced below.

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological work were:

- To establish with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any archaeological features,
- To assess the archaeological character of the curving field boundary identified as a possible deerpark boundary,
- To assess the archaeological character of the area around Broadbridge Mill lying within the proposal Site,
- To understand the geoarchaeological and palaeo-environmental potential and quality of preservation of the Arun terrace gravels and alluvial deposits

1.4.3 Consideration will be given to:

- How they might be affected by the development of the site,
- Whether particularly important remains should be preserved *in situ*,
- What options should be considered for mitigation

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland and John Woodall between the 25th and 27th of June 2008. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An archaeological desk based assessment of the site was prepared by Richard James of Archaeology South-East (2007) and is summarised below, with consideration to known archaeological sites and findspots in close proximity to the site. The study area assessed comprises of a 1.5 km radius of the site

2.2 Period Overview

2.2.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity in the Weald is sparse at best, with the majority of the material recovered representing hunter-gatherer activity and dating to the Mesolithic period. Evidence of Bronze Age burial mounds and Iron Age exploitation of iron ore resources have also been recovered.

Two sites of prehistoric date were found within the study area of the site. A Neolithic plan-convex flint knife of an unknown source and a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery found during an evaluation at Christ's Hospital in 2002, compose the known prehistoric activity surrounding the site.

2.2.2 Romano-British

Roman-British activity in this area is mainly concentrated around iron working areas and transport links between them. Very few settlements of this date have been found in the Weald.

Five sites of Romano-British date were found within the study area of the site. These include a Roman tileworks excavated in the 1960's, a single quernstone and a large possible 2nd century rubbish pit at Hill Place found during excavation in 2000, a 2nd century tile kiln at Baystone farm, found and a single sherd of pottery found at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

2.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

No Anglo-Saxon sites have been recorded within the study area. This is not totally unsurprisingly as the heavily forested nature of the area during the Anglo-Saxon period (forest of *Andredeswald*) limited the development of settlement.

2.2.4 Medieval

The town of Horsham developed as a market town during the medieval period, expanding greatly in the 13th century. The area to the west of the town comprised of land reclaimed from woodland and due to its poor quality was used mainly for pastoral farming.

Two Medieval sites have been recorded within the study area with one occupying at least part of the area of proposed development. These include a deer park, associated with a manorial centre that was established in the 13th century at Broadbridge Farm to the south. This manor included a water mill also constructed in the 13th century. A Grade II listed building, Parthings Farm, constructed in the 15th Century is located to the south of the site.

2.2.5 Post-Medieval

The town of Horsham continued its development as a market town during the Post-Medieval period, with the town achieving the highest average wealth in West Sussex by 1524. The area to the west of the town continued to be used as farmland during this period.

Two Post-medieval sites are found within the area of the site. This includes a possible fulling mill, shown on the 1844 Tithe Map that may still survive as earthworks and a Second World War Pillbox. A further sixteen sites and twenty two listed buildings are recorded in the wider vicinity of the site.

2.3 Cartographic Overview

Cartographic analysis of the site and surrounding areas has revealed the agricultural function of the area since the mid 19th century.

From the maps consulted, very little change has been noted, with the exception of the erection of a small number of buildings along the western edge of Wickhurst Lane. The maps give the impression of a static landscape.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

A range of aerial photographs (AP's) were observed, covering the period from 1948 to 1994. From these AP's it was evident that in terms of land-use of this area, that they reflected the limited change that was seen in the cartographic data (discussed above). Agricultural fields with some periphery development were noted surrounding the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Four trenches, measuring 20m in length and 2m in width were excavated by a JCB excavator under archaeological supervision (Fig. 2). The trench locations were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). The trenches were located to investigate the potential deer park boundary as highlighted in the DBA (James 2007) and were agreed with John Mills, Archaeologist (WSCC), prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 3.2** The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a JCB excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.4** A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	28 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	2 drawing sheets
Photographs	103 photographs

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and Fig 3)

Trench 1 measured 20m in length and 2m in width and was orientated in a north to south direction. It was located to the far east of the area of investigation (Fig. 2).

4.1.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16 m	37.39 m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12 m	37.23 m
1/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	37.11 m
1/004	Layer	Redeposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	37.46 m
1/005	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	1.06 m	0.26 m	37.30 m
1/006	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	1.06 m	0.26 m	37.30 m

4.1.2 Summary

The natural geology, [1/003], a light brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small and medium sub-angular stones, was observed at 37.03 m OD at the northern end of the trench, sloping down to 36.93 m OD at the southern end of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of subsoil, [1/002], a light orangish brown silty clay. Overlying the subsoil was a layer of redeposited natural, [1/004], a light greyish yellow silty clay. Above this was topsoil, [1/001].

A single linear feature [1/005] was observed within the section of the trench (Fig. 3). It cut the natural clay [1/003] and lay underneath the subsoil [1/002]. It had gradually sloping irregular sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a light grey silty clay [1/006]. Nothing was recovered from this fill.

No artefacts were recovered from the removed spoil.

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 20m in length and 2m in width and was orientated in a north to south direction. It was located to the centre of the area of investigation (Fig. 2).

4.2.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23 m	36.985 m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14 m	36.755 m
2/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	36.615 m
2/004	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	1.47 m	0.55 m	36.555 m
2/005	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	1.47 m	0.55 m	36.555 m
2/006	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.11 m	36.765 m

4.2.2 Summary

The natural clay [2/003], a light brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small and medium sub-angular stones, was observed at 36.495 m OD at the southern end of the trench, sloping down to 36.585 m OD at the northern end of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of subsoil [2/002], a light orangish brown silty clay. Overlying the subsoil was a layer of made ground [2/006], a dark grey silty gravel. Above this was topsoil [2/001].

A single linear feature [2/005] was observed within the section of the trench (Fig. 3). It truncated the natural clay [2/003] and lay underneath the subsoil [1/002]. It had sharply sloping sides and a U-shaped profile. The single fill was a mid greyish brown clayey silt [2/004]. A water pipe was encountered at the base of the fill.

4.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 20m in length and 2m in width and was orientated in a north to south direction. It was located to the centre of the area of investigation (Fig. 2).

4.3.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	34.73 m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16 m	34.54 m
3/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	34.38 m
3/004	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	1.29 m	0.32 m	34.185 m
3/005	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	1.29 m	0.32 m	34.185 m
3/006	Layer	Hill Wash	Tr.	Tr.	0.35 m	34.755 m
3/007	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	0.80 m	0.30 m	34.125 m
3/008	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	0.80 m	0.30 m	34.125 m

4.3.2 Summary

The natural clay [3/003], a light brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small and medium sub-angular stones, was observed at 34.025 m OD at the southern end of the trench, sloping down to 34.335 m OD at the northern end of the trench. Overlying the natural was a light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions, [3/006], probably a hill wash deposit. Overlying this was a layer of subsoil [3/002], a light orangish brown silty clay, which lay underneath the topsoil [3/001].

A linear feature, [3/007] cut layer [3/006] and was sealed by subsoil [3/002] (Fig.3). This feature had moderately sloping sides and a concave profile. It was filled by a mid orangish brown silty clay [3/008] with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

A linear feature [3/004] was observed within the section of the trench (Fig. 3). It cut the subsoil [3/002] and lay underneath the topsoil [3/001]. The feature had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a light greyish brown clayey silt [3/005], with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered. A linear depression on

ground surface aligned with this cut.

4.4 Trench 4

Trench 1 measured 20m in length and 2m in width and was orientated in a north to south direction. It was located to the far west of the area of investigation (Fig. 2).

4.4.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	33.01 m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	32.84 m
4/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	32.67 m
4/004	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	1.59 m	0.23 m	32.485 m
4/005	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	2.48 m	0.27 m	32.255 m
4/006	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	2.48 m	0.27 m	32.255 m
4/007	Cut	Cut of Linear	Tr.	0.90 m	0.18 m	32.475 m
4/008	Fill	Fill of Linear	Tr.	0.90 m	0.18 m	32.475 m
4/009	Layer		Tr.	0.90	0.18	32.475m

4.4.2 Summary

The natural clay [4/003], a light brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small and medium sub-angular stones, was observed at 32.905 m OD at the southern end of the trench, sloping down to 32.365 m OD at the northern end of the trench. Overlying this was a layer of subsoil, [4/002], a light orangish brown silty clay. Overlying the subsoil was topsoil, [4/001]. In the north of the trench a layer of made ground [4/004], a dark grey gravelley sand deposit with frequent small and medium sub-angular stone inclusions, sealed feature [4/005], (below), and was overlain by [4/009], a light orange brown silty clay

A linear feature [4/005] lay underneath the made ground [4/004] and was observed within the section of the trench (Fig. 3). It truncated the natural clay [4/003]. It had gently sloping sides and a flat profile. The single fill was a dark greyish brown clayey silt [4/006] with moderate amounts of small and medium stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

A second linear feature [4/007] cut layer [4/009] to the south of linear feature [4/005]. It had sharply sloping smooth sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a light brown clayey silt [4/008] with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

5.0 DISCUSSION

5.1 Field Boundary

A single pre-existing linear feature was observed as a continuing feature running in an east to west direction through Trenches 3 and 4. It was numbered as [3/004] and [4/007] respectively. The feature was concave in profile and partially in filled, probably from hill washes deposits from the south. It was a pre-existing feature prior to the excavation of the trial trenches and was therefore visible as a negative feature on the existing ground surface and probably represents a modern field boundary. No artefactual evidence was forthcoming however.

5.2 Earlier linear features

Two earlier linear features were observed in Trenches 1 and 3, numbered as [1/005] and [3/007] respectively. These features have been identified as earlier in date than the field boundaries described above as they lay underneath the subsoil layers, rather than truncating them. Both features were orientated east to west, were concave in section and lay just within the southern field. While this suggests that these features were a continuation of one another, their fills were very different in colour and composition. This may indicate that they are the same feature but have been in filled during two separate phases of activity. What does seem probable is that these ditches represent an earlier phase of the boundary, suggesting a possible sequence of infilling and re-cutting / re-establishing of the division. There were no finds recovered to assist in dating these events.

5.3 Modern Activity

Modern activity was confined to Trenches 2 and 4.

Trench 2 contained a linear feature [2/005] running in an east to west direction. Excavation of the feature led to the discovery of a water pipe at the base. To the north of this feature lay a thick layer of gravel material [2/006] which was also modern in date. This probably represented a layer of made ground, possibly as this gap in the hedgerow may have once been used a connecting gate between the two fields.

Trench 4 contained a similar layer of made ground material [4/004]. This also probably represented the laying of material in order to use this area as an entrance way between the fields. A possible cut lay underneath this material [4/005] and may represents some sort of levelling activity associated with the laying of the made ground. Alternatively this may be a depression or hollow formed by the passage of livestock over time.

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1** There are few definitive conclusions that can be drawn from the evaluation, although some observations can be made. Apart from the linear features, no archaeological remains or artefacts were present, which suggests that there is not a concentration of ancient, detectable activity in the immediate vicinity. Two of the linear features discovered during the evaluation are of an earlier date than the field boundaries visible on the ground surface yet there is no material in which to date either.
- 6.2** Regarding the specific aim as outlined in the WSI, the assessment of these linear features as being part of a deer park boundary is inconclusive. While they do not form directly to known aspects of deer park boundary, (such as a substantial bank with an internal ditch) this does not necessarily negate the possibility that this was their function, as such boundaries can consist of multiple varieties. However, no corroborating evidence was recovered during this evaluation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2008 James, R and Palmer, D., *Land West of Horsham, West Sussex: Archaeological Investigation Stages 2 & 3, Written Scheme of Investigation*, Archaeology South-East unpublished grey literature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of James King (Development Manager) Countryside Properties Ltd and John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) is gratefully acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	BHH 08					
Identification Name and Address	Land West of Horsham, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 150000 130506					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3506					
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. 25 th to 27 th June	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Countryside Properties Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at Land West of Horsham, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 25th and 27th June 2008 on behalf of Countryside Properties. Four trenches, all 20m by 2m in width, were excavated across the area of proposed development.</p> <p>The underlying natural clay was encountered at a maximum height of 37.11m OD to the east of the area of investigation (Trench 1) falling away to 32.67 m OD to the west corner of the area of investigation (Trench 4).</p> <p>Two linear features were discovered in Trenches 1 and 3. Both were concave in profile and orientated in an east to west direction and are possibly part of the same feature, however, there was no direct evidence of this. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.</p> <p>A pre-existing modern field boundary was seen to continue between Trenches 3 and 4. It was partially filled by a hill wash deposit originating from higher ground to the south</p> <p>Modern deposits were encountered within Trenches 2 and 4, representing made ground laid as probable gateways between the fields that have since gone out of use. A Victorian water pipe within its original cut was also observed within Trench 2.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-45092

Project details

Project name Land West of Horsham, Countryside

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Land West of Horsham, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 25th and 27th June 2008 on behalf of Countryside Properties. Four trenches, all measuring 20 metres in length by 2 metres in width were excavated across the area of proposed development. The underlying natural clay was encountered at a maximum height of 37.11m OD to the east of the area of investigation (Trench 1) falling away to 32.67 m OD to the west corner of the area of investigation (Trench 4). Two linear features were noted in Trenches 1 and 3. Both were concave in nature and orientated in an east to west direction and may represent a continuation of the feature, however, there was no direct evidence of this. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature. A pre-existing modern field boundary was seen to continue between Trenches 3 and 4. It was partially filled by a hill wash deposit from a hill to the south. Modern deposits were encountered within Trenches 2 and 4, representing made ground laid as probable gateways between the fields that has since gone out of use. A Victorian water pipe within its original cut was also seen in Trench 2.

Project dates Start: 25-06-2008 End: 27-06-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HORSHAM Land West of Horsham

Postcode RH12 1

Study area 2300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 150000 130506 50.9048992177 -0.364252069484 50 54 17 N 000 21
51 W Point

Height OD Min: 32.67m Max: 37.11m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator West Sussex County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Countryside Properties

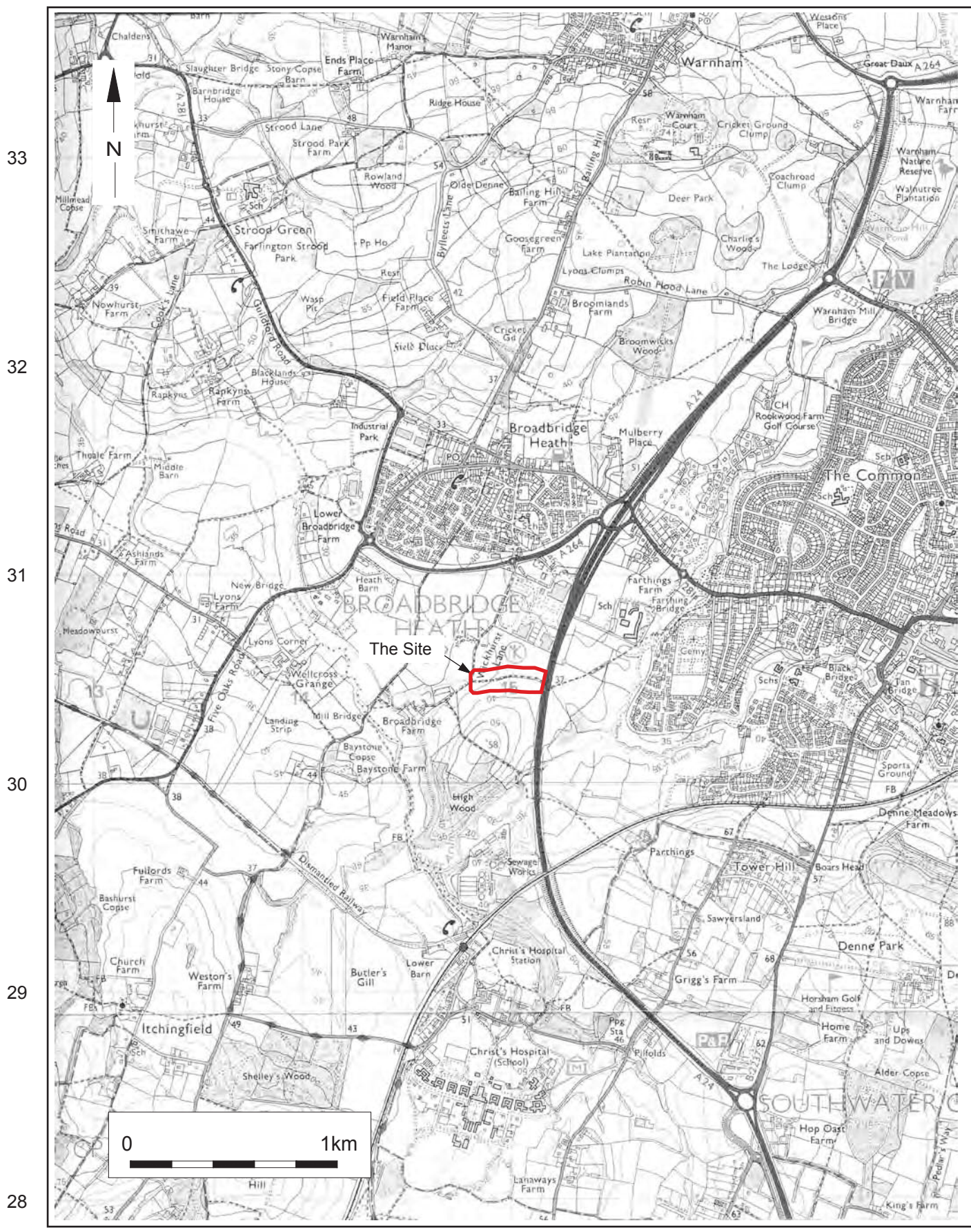
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report'

Project bibliography 1

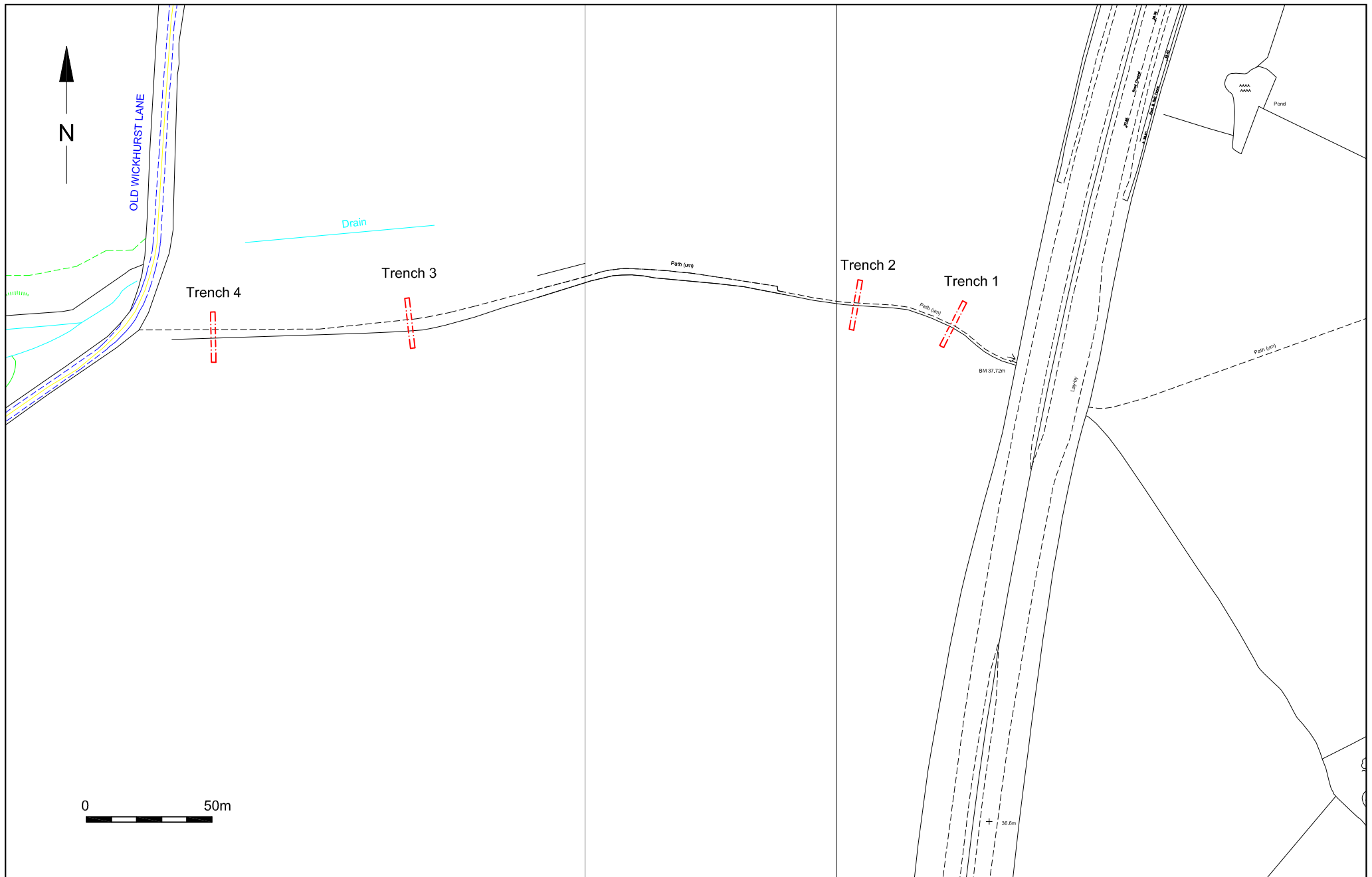
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Horsham, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2008104
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

Entered by	Nick Garland (nicky.garland@btinternet.com)
Entered on	7 July 2008

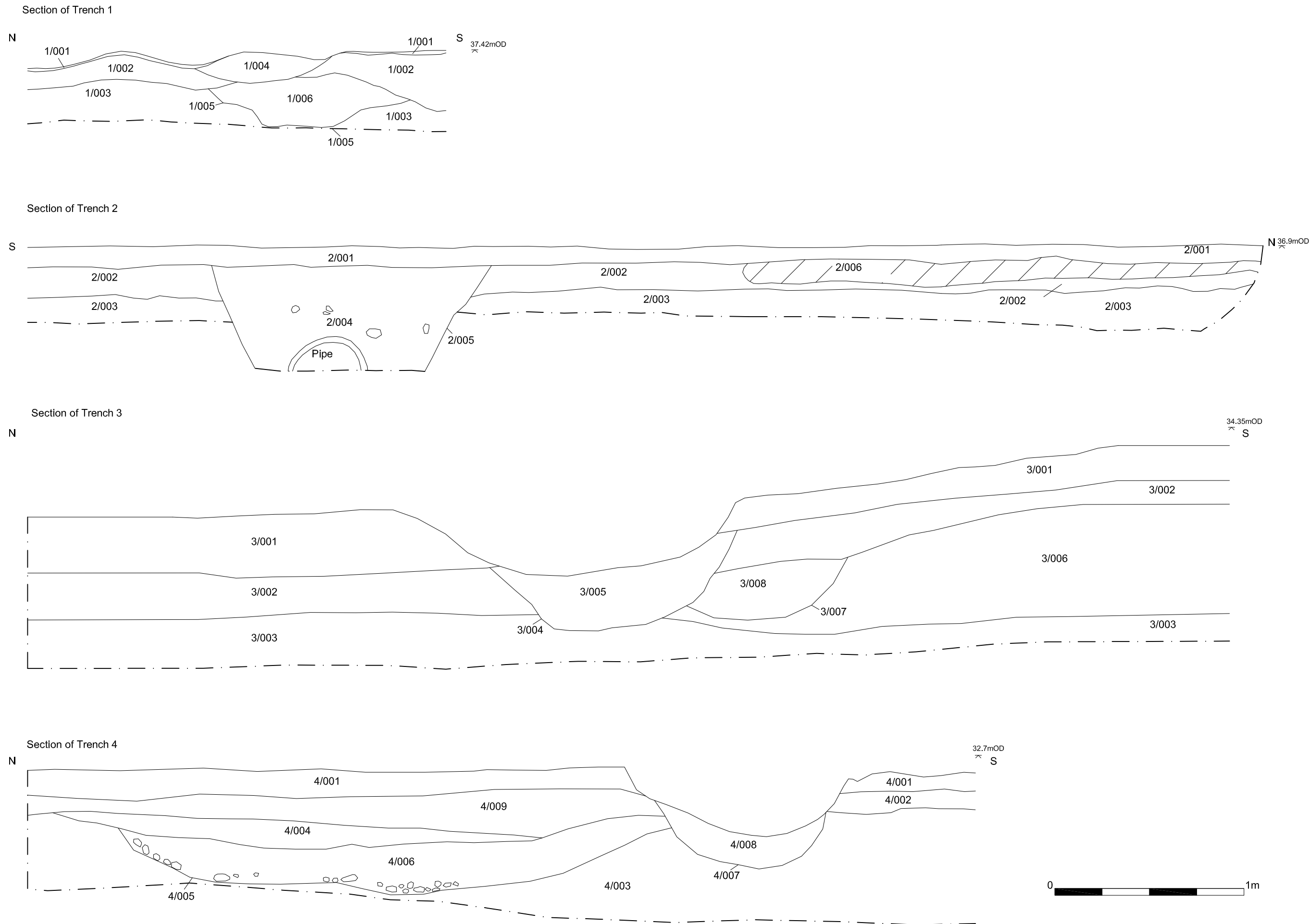


© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Horsham - Countryside	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3506	July 2008	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2008104	Drawn by: JLR		

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© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Horsham - Countryside	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3506	July 2008	Trench Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008104	Drawn by: JLR		





Trench 1 (facing north)



Trench 2 (facing south)

© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Horsham - Countryside	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3506	July 2008	Trench 1 & 2 post excavation	
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Trench 3 (facing south)



Trench 4 (facing south)

© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Horsham - Countryside	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 3506	July 2008	Trench 3 & 4 post excavation	
Report Ref: 2008104	Drawn by: HLF		

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
Web: 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

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