

**A Walkover Survey, Detailed Magnetometer Survey and
Surface Artefact Collection on Land at Billingshurst, West Sussex**

NGR 50939 12609

**ASE Project No: 4845
Site Code: WLB 11**

**ASE Report No. 2011079
OASIS ID: archaeol6-99721**

**by
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**With a contributions by
Karine le Hégarat, Anna Doherty, Luke Barber,
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Abstract

A walkover survey, detailed magnetometer survey and programme of surface artefact collection was undertaken on a c.27ha plot of land incorporating a number of separate fields to the north-east of Billingshurst, West Sussex. The walkover survey identified a number of remnant and existing landscape features across the entire examined area. Similarly the geophysical survey highlighted a number of anomalies of differing character across the site. The surface artefact collection was limited to a single field of c.8.5ha. A range of artefacts including struck and fire-cracked flint and Roman pottery was found, but the vast majority of recovered material was post-medieval in date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological walkover survey, a programme of surface artefact collection (field-walking) and detailed Magnetometer survey and at a site to the north of Billingshurst, West Sussex (NGR 50939 12609) (Fig. 1)

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The c.27ha site lies to the north-east of the centre of Billingshurst and straddles the A272 as it passes eastwards out of the town. The site comprises a number of separate undulating fields usually edged by trees and hedges. It lies at a height of c.59m metres at its northern extent (where it lies adjacent to *Stane Street*, the Roman road from Chichester to London, the modern A29), and at c.25m at the southern end.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 301 *Haslemere*) the underlying geology at the site consists of Weald Clay and Sandstone in Weald Clay.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is understood that the site is under consideration as the potential location for a new residential development.

1.3.2 A Heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) was carried out by CgMs in 2011 on behalf of their client Bellway Homes, Devine Homes and Reside Developments (Gailey 2011). Following consultation between CgMs and John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council, it was decided that archaeological fieldwork would be required to inform the planning process. Following further consultation between all parties, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared outlining the techniques to be used to investigate the site (ASE 2011).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The stated aims given in the WSI (ASE 2011) were to:

'obtain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site. The completed works will allow informed decisions to be made as to the need, nature and scope of any further mitigation measures that may be required.'

1.4.2 These aims were to be achieved by a combination of a walkover survey to identify landscape and other features, a geophysical survey to highlight potential buried features, and a programme of field-walking/surface artefact collection (SAC) to catalogue artefacts present in ploughsoil at the site.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the walkover and geophysical surveys, as well as those of the programme of surface artefact collection. The walkover survey was undertaken by Richard James (Senior Archaeologist), the geophysical survey was undertaken by Chris Russel, John Cook (Geophysicists), Liane Peyre (Archaeologist) and Gary Webster (Assistant Archaeologist), and the surface artefact collection was carried out by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and by Elke Raemen (Archaeologist). All of the fieldwork was completed in late March and early April 2011. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary

2.1.1 A full appreciation of the archaeological background of the site has been given in the desk based assessment (DBA) (Gailey 2011). The site is considered to have low to moderate archaeological potential based on an examination of available cartographic and documentary sources and previous fieldwork in the vicinity.

2.1.2 The site lies in the Low Weald of Sussex, an area which has seen relatively little archaeological fieldwork compared to more densely occupied areas such as the Coastal Plain. The DBA lists only a handful of known prehistoric sites in the general area, which is presumed to have still been heavily forested at that time (*ibid.*). Similarly, despite the proximity of a stretch of Stane Street, the Roman road between Chichester and London, Romano-British remains have also proved somewhat elusive in the area. Little Anglo-Saxon or medieval material is known from the locality either whilst the focus of medieval and later settlement lies to the south-west, around the site of the parish church of Billingshurst, thought to have been founded in the 12th century

2.1.3 On a period-by-period basis, the potential was categorised as follows (*ibid.*):

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic	LOW
Bronze Age and Iron Age	LOW to MODERATE
Roman	LOW to MODERATE
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	LOW to MODERATE
Late Medieval/Post Medieval	LOW to MODERATE
Modern	LOW

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGIES

3.1 The Walkover Survey

3.1.1 A walkover survey was carried out across the entire site on 5th April 2011 to assess several historic landscape issues identified during the desk-based assessment. Historic landscape features were identified, photographed and plotted on a base-map (Fig 2). The photographic record has been catalogued for inclusion in the site archive and are included on a CD accompanying this report.

3.2 The Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 A Bartington Grad 601-2 Fluxgate Gradiometer was used to survey the site. The site was surveyed using 1 metre traverses with samples at every 0.25 metres within a 30 metre grid or part thereof as appropriate, the standard traverse and sample strategy for fluxgate gradiometer surveys.

3.2.2 Nine separate fields were subject to geophysical survey. These are labelled 1-9 on Figure 2.

3.2.2 The 30m x 30m survey grid was set out using Ordnance Survey co-ordinates derived from a Differential GPS (DGPS) survey system. This enables accurate geo-referencing of each survey grid. The high order of accuracy is required so that subsequent archaeological work can be related directly to the geophysical survey. All geophysical results will be referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR).

3.2.3 The collected data was processed using Geoplot V3. The results were first clipped to improve data representation and then de-spiked to remove any anomalous iron spikes. The data was then passed through the zero mean traverse function to remove any striping. The low pass filter was then applied to further smooth the data and enhance any larger weak features. Finally the processed results were interpolated in the 'Y' axis to improve the data presentation.

3.3 The Surface Artefact Collection

3.3.1 The basic methodology was that usually used by ASE during fieldwalking projects, itself based on the standard practice utilised by the Archaeological Field Projects Service of Essex County Council. Approximately 8.5 hectares of land in the centre of the site is currently under the plough. The collection was undertaken in linear transects based on the National Grid. Transects were accurately located using the same Global Positioning System (DGPS) used for the geophysics grid.

3.3.2 In short, the method involved dividing the accessible area into numbered hectare-sized squares (Fig. 3). Each hectare was then divided into 25 separate squares (lettered A-Z, omitting 'O'), each measuring 20m by 20m. Based on this grid, transects measuring 20m long, 2m wide and 20m apart were walked from south to north on the western edge of each grid square. All encountered archaeological artefacts were collected and bagged according to grid square, resulting in a 10% sample collection policy.

3.3.3 Each grid or part grid square was then recorded on a pro-forma sheet which will be retained with the site archive. Recorded details included soil character, topography and weather conditions.

3.4 Site Archive

3.4.1 The site archive (including retained finds from the surface artefact collection) will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course. The material is tabulated below.

No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	30 digital photos
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The Walk-Over Survey by Richard James

4.1.1 A walkover survey was carried out across the entire site on 5th April 2011 to assess several historic landscape issues identified during the desk-based assessment. A total of 21 historic landscape features were identified, the majority being hedgerows which are marked on the 1841 Billingshurst Tithe Map, but also including two structures (a ruined windmill and a disused Royal Observer Corps post) and a probable former quarry. The features are presented in the following table and Fig. 2, cross-referenced to a catalogue of digital photographs (included on CD accompanying this report).

Site No.	Type	Description	Archive Photo No.
1	Hedgerow	Lynchet, 1.5m high, with hawthorn/blackthorn hedge on top. Ditch on south side. Western end ploughed out but visible as break-of-slope.	0672
2	Pond/quarry	Large oval hollow in pasture field, 70m x 30m and up to 1m deep. Possibly a quarry as it corresponds to a belt of sandstone on the BGS mapping. Alternatively, a former pond.	0673
3	Hedgerow	Hedgerow set on low earth bank, flanked to the north by a 1m wide ditch up to 1m deep (scoured in modern times). It continues to the east without the bank. Occasional coppice stools along its length.	0674
4	Woodbank	Low earth bank 0.5m high, 1m wide, with a ditch to the north 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Lined by mature oaks.	0676
5	Hedgerow	Lynchet 0.7m high carrying a hedgerow. No ditch.	0677
6	Hedgerow	Large hedgerow on a bank 0.5m high, with a ditch to the north measuring 0.5m deep and 1m wide. Part of a shaw.	0678
7	Bank	Prominent bank, 4-5m wide and up to 1m high (on south side). Line of trees along top, including coppice.	0679
8	Hedgerow	Hedgerow, no bank, flanked to north by scoured ditch 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0680
9	Hedgerow	Hedgerow, no bank, flanked to east by scoured ditch 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0681
10	Hedgerow	Narrow hedgerow, no bank, ditch on eastern side 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0682
11	Hedgerow	Scrappy hedgerow, no bank, ditch on western side 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0683
12	Hedgerow	Lynchet up to 1m high carrying a hedgerow, with a ditch to the north 1m wide.	0684
13	Hammonds Mill	Smock mill, built 1825 and demolished 1906. Survives as octagonal sandstone base, up to 5m high in places and 6-7m diameter. Internal horizontal chase for floor joists visible in one wall. Heavily overgrown.	0685, 0686
14	Hedgerow	Hedgerow, no bank, ditch on eastern side 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0687
15	Hedgerow	Hedgerow, no bank, ditch on eastern side,	0688

Site No.	Type	Description	Archive Photo No.
		switching in northern part to the western side, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	
16	Hedgerow	Hedgerow bounding lane. Two parallel banks, outer 1.5m wide and carrying hedgerow, separated by a 0.5m ditch from an internal bank 1.5m wide.	0689
17	Ditch	Deep ditch, 1.5-2m wide, with remains of low bank on southern side with mature trees. Eastern end continues as low break-of-slope.	0692
18	Ditch	Ditch, 1.5-2m wide, with trees growing on a low bank on the northern side.	0693
19	Bank	Low bank flanked to the east by a 2m wide shallow ditch. Coppiced trees growing along the bank. Former shaw.	0694
20	Royal Observer Corps post	Built 1958, closed 1968. Flat-topped earth mound 10m x 6m and 1m high. Brick and concrete entrance shaft (later addition) at northern end, 1m high, 2m square at base, narrowing to 0.8m square towards the top. Capped by a hinged steel trapdoor. Small square annexe (?ventilation) on eastern side. Flanged steel pipe 0.6m high set within concrete base in centre of mound. Damaged brick structure, 0.5m square, at southern end. Inaccessible.	0695, 0696, 0697, 0699, 0700, 0701
21	Site of Hoyle Barn	Rectangular area (25m x 10m) of rough ground with nettles forming gap in otherwise dense hedgerow. Further L-shaped area of concrete bases further west, with a galvanised steel water tank set up on concrete blocks between.	0702

Table 2: Walkover Survey Results

4.2 The Geophysical Survey by Chris Russel

Survey Limitations

- 4.2.1 There were few barriers to the geophysical survey but those that existed are listed below and were omitted from the survey.
- 4.2.2 All the fields surveyed were bounded by hedges and ditches. The areas occupied by these field boundaries could not be surveyed. Field 2 contained two deep holes and the areas around these were omitted for safety reasons. There were several trees in Field 3 and where these presented a barrier the area adjacent was omitted from the survey. There were several structures and two constricted paddocks around the Hilland Farm complex and these were also omitted from the survey. The field south of the A272 contained long grass and brambles and this was considered both unsafe and unsuitable for survey and omitted.

Introduction to results

- 4.2.3 The results should be read in conjunction with the figures at the end of this report. The types of features likely to be identified are discussed below.
- 4.2.4 Positive Magnetic Anomalies
Positive anomalies generally represent cut features that have been in-filled with magnetically enhanced material.
- 4.2.5 Negative Magnetic anomalies
Negative anomalies generally represent buried features such as banks that have a lower magnetic signature in comparison to the background geology
- 4.2.6 Magnetic Disturbance
Magnetic disturbance is generally associated with interference caused by modern ferrous features such as fences and service pipes or cables.
- 4.2.7 Dipolar Anomalies
Dipolar anomalies are positive anomalies with an associated negative response. These anomalies are usually associated with discreet ferrous objects or may represent buried kilns or ovens.
- 4.2.8 Bipolar Anomalies
Bipolar anomalies consist of alternating responses of positive and negative magnetic signatures. Interpretation will depend on the strength of these responses; modern pipelines and cables typically produce strong bipolar responses.

4.3 Interpretation of Fluxgate Gradiometer Results

Field 1 (Figs 5-6)

- 4.3.1 The results from Field 1 show a cluster of strong positive anomalies with an associated negative response in the south-west shown at F1.1. In close physical association with this cluster is a moderate linear positive anomaly shown at F1.2. There are several moderate positive responses which are linear in nature further to the north east and these are indicated by F1.4 and

F1.6 – F1.7. There are also moderate discreet positive anomalies indicated at F1.3 and another shown at F1.5. There is also a weak positive linear anomaly in the south-east of Field 1 shown at F1.8

Field 2 (Figs 7-8)

4.3.2 Field 2 contains a cluster of four dipolar anomalies in the south-west shown at F2.1 and a positive linear anomaly running from east to west indicated by F2.2. In close physical association with F2.2 is a similar positive linear anomaly running north-east to south-west (F2.3).

Field 3 (Figs 9-10)

4.3.3 In the north-west of Field 3 is a strong positive linear anomaly noted at F3.1. East of this is a group of very weak positive anomalies shown at F3.2. Further east still there are two rectilinear positive anomalies indicated by F3.6 and F3.7, F3.7 being the weaker of the two features. To the immediate south-west of these is a curvilinear anomaly (F3.5) with an associated positive linear 'tail'. Bisecting this group of features is a linear alignment of dipolar anomalies shown at F3.8. Also visible is a group of linear positive anomalies (F3.3) running on a south-west to north-east course. In close physical association with these there is a regular strong positive anomaly shown at F3.4. Areas of magnetic disturbance caused by modern activity can be seen at F3.9 and F3.10.

Field 4 (Figs 11-12)

4.3.4 The results from Field 4 show two moderate linear positive anomalies (F4.1 & F4.2) and an area of magnetic disturbance relating to modern activity at F4.3.

Field 5 (Figs 13-14)

4.3.5 There are several moderate linear positive anomalies in Field 5 running north-east to south-west which are shown by F5.1, F5.3 and a weaker positive anomaly F5.4. Alongside these features are two discrete moderate positive anomalies at F5.2 and F5.5. The dipolar anomaly in the very north of the survey (F5.6) may be a continuation of the cable noted in the results from Field 7.

Field 6 (Figs 15-16)

4.3.6 Field 6 is bisected in the north by a linear group of strong positive anomalies (F6.1). The north-eastern corner of the field contains a complex cluster of moderate positive anomalies with negative responses (F6.3). There are also two moderate linear anomalies running approximately north-west to south-east shown by F6.2 and F6.4. In the south of Field 6 there is a moderate linear positive anomaly running roughly east-west across the width of the field. This is shown at F6.5

Field 7 (Figs 17-18)

4.3.7 The results from Field 7 contain two moderate positive anomalies one inside the other indicated at F7.1. To the south of this there is a very strong bipolar linear anomaly (F7.3) caused by a modern service or cable. Field 7 also

contains positive linear anomalies with a negative response (a sample of which are shown at F7.4) across most of its extent. There are also two positive linear anomalies evident in the north of the survey area indicated at F7.2.

Field 8 (Figs 19-20)

4.3.8 The majority of the anomalies in Field 8 are linear in nature. F8.2 is the southernmost of these; it is moderate in strength and has a corresponding negative response. F8.2 appears to mirror the current field boundary. Seen in close physical association is F8.3 which is also linear (running south-west to north-east) but is weaker in response. There is a single line of strong positive discrete anomalies shown at F8.1 running south-west to north east and another at F8.4 running south-east to north-west. An apparently double line of similar anomalies is also visible further north at F8.5. A strong bipolar anomaly is indicated by F8.7 which grows weaker in response as it runs westward. In close physical association with F8.7 are two discrete areas of magnetic debris noted at F8.6 and F8.8.

Field 9 (Figs 21-22)

4.3.9 The majority of anomalies in Field 9 are moderate in strength and linear in nature. F9.1 runs south-west to north-east and may be seen in close physical proximity to F9.3 at its northern extent. F9.3 is mildly curvilinear in nature and takes an approximately north-west to south-east course. Both moderate positive anomalies F9.6 and F9.5 run parallel to the existing field boundaries; F9.5 runs roughly north-west to south-east and F9.6 has a north-south orientation. Field 9 contains positive anomalies with corresponding negative responses across most of its extent (similar to those noted in Field 7) and example of these are shown at F9.2 and F9.4. In the south of Field 9 there is a moderate positive linear anomaly running approximately east-west across the width of the field shown at F9.7.

Field 10 (Figs 23-24)

4.3.10 The results from Field 10 show chiefly positive linear anomalies with associated negative responses. F10.1 and F10.3 may be seen running on south-west to north-east courses; F10.3 appears to split into three arms towards its south-western extent. F10.2 runs roughly north-south. The north east corner of Field 10 shows similar positive/negative linear anomalies to those noted in Field 7. Examples of these are indicated at F10.5. There is a weak bipolar anomaly noted running north-south at F10.4

Field 11 (Figs 25-26)

4.3.11 Field 11 contains predominantly moderate anomalies. F11.1 is linear in nature and may be seen running approximately east-west across the north of the field. There is a complex of moderate positive anomalies shown at F11.2 with an outlying rectilinear anomaly of similar strength nearby at F11.3. Further south there is a further complex of anomalies with alternating positive and negative signals. Amongst this may be seen F11.4 which is the most regular in nature.

4.4 The Surface Artefact Collection (Figs. 27-41)

Conditions

4.4.1 An area of 8.5ha (Field 3) was available for fieldwalking. Conditions were near-perfect for surface artefact collection, with a well-weathered orangey brown, almost stone-free soil which had been ploughed, drilled and seeded with peas. Light conditions varied from good to excellent over the two days of walking.

4.4.2 A wide range of artefacts was recovered.

Prehistoric

4.4.3 Prehistoric material consisting of worked and fire-cracked flint showed a wide and relatively even distribution across the examined area, although more flintwork was recovered from the eastern half of the field than from the western half.

Romano-British

4.4.4 Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the central part of the site, and there were also a small number of fragments of tile of possible Roman and/or medieval date in this area.

Post Roman

4.4.5 The post-Roman material was not surprisingly considerably more numerous and widespread, but with a notable concentration in the eastern half of the field; the post-medieval pottery was clearly more frequent there. This distribution pattern was mirrored in the distribution of the post-medieval brick and tile, glass, clay tobacco pipe and ironwork (although only two pieces were recovered), suggesting a clear tendency for the deposition of post-medieval material in the eastern part of the ploughed field.

Undated

4.4.6 In addition, small quantities of material such as animal bone, fired clay, foreign stone, slag mortar and lead were recovered.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A range of artefacts were recovered during the surface artefact collection programme.

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 77 struck flints weighing 95g was retained from the fieldwalking survey on Land at Billingshurst. The material occurred in sparse quantities across the site, with no apparent concentration or clustering (Fig. 22). No closely datable material was recovered. However, based on technological attributes, the small assemblage indicates earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

5.2.2 The flints were individually examined and sorted between struck and unstruck flints. Flints not considered to be humanly struck were not retained. The struck flints were broadly assigned to a main category (debitage, core or implement). The material was then further classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Inizan *et al.* 1992, Butler 2005). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (incidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage is summarized by category types in Table 3 and a catalogue is presented by grid squares appended below.

5.2.3 The majority of the material is in a relatively poor condition, displaying evidence of moderate to heavy post-depositional edge damage. This suggests that the material has been subject to various degrees of surface rolling and re-deposition. Instances of deep edge nicks and iron mould both associated with ploughing activities are particularly frequent on the larger pieces. Forty nine artefacts are recorded as broken and a single piece is burnt. The overall condition of the struck flints is poor but consistent with plough-zone collected material. Although the majority of the flint assemblage is uncorticated, several artefacts display incipient traces of bluish white surface discolouration and a small quantity of pieces are entirely recorticated.

5.2.4 A light to dark grey to almost black fine-grained flint with infrequent lighter grey mottled patches and occasional inclusions is the most commonly encountered flint within the assemblage. The outer surface of the artefacts is generally abraded to a smooth thin, or occasionally pitted, buff or grey gravel surface. The overall small sizes of the flakes and blades together with the presence of small cores indicate that small river pebbles were selected for knapping

5.2.5 The pieces ofdebitage and cores make up 97% of the total assemblage. The debitage consists principally of shattered waste pieces. Nonetheless it contains also 22 flakes (and flake fragments), seven blades, blade fragments, blade-like flake fragments and bladelet fragment as well as several chips. A few pieces ofdebitage present characteristics of a soft hammer technology (with narrow butts, platform-edge preparation, diffuse bulb of percussion and dorsal blade scars), often associated with a Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Although no complete blades and bladelets were recovered, grid squares 1S and 9C yielded pieces exhibiting parallel lateral margins which are related to the blade-based industry (Mesolithic). Grid square 11E produced a small blade-like flake exhibiting use-wear on the left-hand edge and short sequence of small retouches at the distal end. The artefact could have been used as a small borer/awl and might be of a Mesolithic date.

- 5.2.6 Four very small cores in a poor condition were collected from grid squares 12L, 11G, 8E and 6W. The cores, with small flake and blade negative removals, weight 28, 56, 61 and 47g respectively. The small assemblage includes two unclassifiable cores and two multi-platform cores. These cores might also be of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.
- 5.2.7 The retouched tools make up only 3% of the assemblage and consist of two miscellaneous retouch pieces. Grid square 3U produced a hard-hammered flake. The piece with a heavy edge damage convex distal end displays continuous inverse abrupt retouches on the right-hand edge and partial inverse abrupt retouches on the left-hand edge. These retouches are arranged in two concave formations towards the proximal end of the flake. Although not diagnostic, the piece may be of Neolithic date. A small blade fragment recovered from grid square 9M displays partial direct semi-abrupt retouches on the right-hand edge.
- 5.2.8 The fieldwalking survey on Land at Billingshurst revealed a small dispersed scatter of struck flints. Based on technological attributes a few artefacts are likely to be Mesolithic while a small proportion of the assemblage could relate to a Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Category type	Total
Flake	15
Flake fragment	7
Blade fragment	2
Blade-like flake fragment	4
Bladelet fragment	1
Shattered waste piece	37
Chip	5
Cores	4
Miscellaneous retouch piece	2
Total	77

Table 3: The Flint Assemblage

5.3 The Fire-Cracked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.3.1 A total of 174 burnt unwork flints weighing 5180g were +recovered during the fieldwalking survey on Land at Billingshurst. The material occurred in moderate quantities across the site, with no apparent concentration or clustering (Fig. 23). The pieces are heavily calcined to a white to light grey colour. The presence of burnt unworked flints is generally associated with prehistoric activities. Nonetheless, the material spread over the surveyed site could indicate successive depositions.

5.4 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.4.1 Very little Roman pottery (4 sherds, weighing 28g) was recovered during the field-walking. Two undiagnostic, oxidised bodysherds were recovered from grid-squares 9G and 9W respectively. Grid-square 10I produced two sherds: one is a very high-fired grey ware base, perhaps a New Forest product; the other is a possible fragment of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware. Both of these latter pieces are likely date to the later Roman period (c late 3rd-4th century).

5.5 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The fieldwork recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery spanning some 500 years. On the whole the assemblage is fairly typical for a fieldwalking collection in that it is dominated by relatively small sherds usually with moderate/heavy signs of abrasion. Unsurprisingly the least abraded material is the latest but even this appears to have been subjected to significant reworking. Virtually no feature sherds are present.

5.5.2 The earliest pottery present consists of heavily abraded Transitional sherds of the late 14th to mid 16th centuries. Of these the single coarse borderware piece from 14A is likely to be the earliest, being of mid/late 14th- to 15th-century date. The most common Transitional type consists of buff fine sandy ware, in the Painted Ware tradition. These sherds are likely to be of mid 15th- to mid 16th- century date with examples being recovered from 10Y, 11D, 11I (a jar rim), 12A and 14A. There are a couple of oxidised orange fine sandy ware sherds which are likely to be of similar date (11E and 11M). This assemblage would certainly suggest the onset of manuring/activity began in the mid/late 15th or very early 16th century.

5.5.3 There is a moderate spread of early post-medieval pottery from the site (c. 1550-1750). The majority of this consists of glazed red earthenwares that are notoriously difficult to date closely. Glazes vary from pale orange to dark brown and there are a few pale green glazed examples too. All in all these wares appear to be of the later 16th to mid 18th centuries. There are a few sherds of unglazed hard-fired earthenware (e.g. from 7B) that are likely to be of general 16th- to mid 17th- century date and one sherd of 18th- century black-glazed Jackfield-type earthenware from 11G. A single sherd of mid 16th- to 17th century yellow glazed borderware was recovered from 12M. Other wares of this general period are all of the 18th century and include London stonewares (2R, 9K, 11C), white salt-glazed stoneware (1P, 6G, 10V, 10W) and a single piece of Chinese porcelain (9K). Overall the assemblage would suggest continued low levels of manuring through the 16th and 17th centuries with a probable increase in activity from the later 17th to mid 18th centuries.

5.5.4 The late post-medieval assemblage (c. 1750-1900+) shows a continuation of moderate-level manuring with a typical range of domestic wares being represented. Again, glazed red earthenwares are the dominant type but there are also a number of unglazed earthenware sherds, the only diagnostic forms of which consist of flower pots. Activity appears to have been continuous from the previous period with a number of later 18th/early 19th- century creamware and early pearlware sherds (e.g. 9R and 9S respectively). Other wares, typical of the 19th century include yellow ware, Sunderland-type slipware, English stonewares and a range of table and teawares in transfer-printed ware, refined white earthenware and English porcelain. The latest material is probably of the late 19th or early 20th century.

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.6.1 A total of 244 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 6047g were recovered from the field walking. The majority of material is of post-medieval date with a small amount of possible Roman and Medieval material.

5.6.2 A provisional fabric series was drawn up (Table 4) using a x10 binocular microscope and with reference to material recovered from a neighbouring site for consistency and further fabrics added where appropriate. A paper record and Excel spreadsheet of the ceramic building material has been compiled and fabric samples have been retained along with fragments of possible Roman or medieval date, the remainder of the material was discarded. A full quantification of the CBM recovered is detailed in an Excel table available as part of the archive.

Fabric	Description	Date range
T1	a fine orange sandy fabric with sparse coarse quartz and moderate fine grey stone inclusions	C17th-C19th
NrT1	Similar to T1 in inclusions though generally underfired	Uncertain, may be Roman/ medieval
T2	an orange fabric with cream silt and sparse black iron rich inclusions and sparse medium sized quartz	C17th-C19th
T3	Marbled cream and orange silt fabric	C17th-C19th
T4	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz and sparse black iron rich and orange silt inclusions	late med-early pm
T5	Coarse sandy fabric with abundant medium sized quartz and sparse coarse rounded stone inclusions	Medieval
B1	a sandy reddish fabric with abundant fine quartz and fine black iron rich inclusions	C16th-C19th
MoL3038	chunky silt and calcareous inclusions	C20th

Table 4: Fabric descriptions and broad date range.

5.6.3 The earliest fragments were recovered from grid squares 10I, 10J, 10L and 10M. The remainder of the earliest material was in fabric NrT1, this fabric was under-fired and little definite form remained. The fragments from grids 10I, 10J and 10M are of uncertain date though may be of medieval date or as early as Roman in date. Grid 10L contained a fragment of tile in fabric T5 the fragment is of probable medieval date, 14th to 16th century.

5.6.4 Fragments in fabric T4 are broadly of later medieval or early post-medieval date, 16th to 18th century. With the highest concentrations of fabric T4 were identified in areas 9 and 11 though a spread was identified across the area and the higher concentration also coincided with a higher concentration of general post-medieval ceramic building material fragments.

5.6.5 The remainder of the material is of post-medieval date and comprised fragments of abraded brick, peg tile and a small quantity of 19th century field drain fragments and 20th century building material. All the material is abraded and appears to have been spread across site via manuring or plough action.

5.6.6 The assemblage did not contain any concentrations of CBM likely to indicate the presence of significant tiled or brick built structures of archaeological interest within the area. However grid squares 10I, 10J, 10L and 10M are the only ones to contain building material of potential medieval or earlier date. The majority of the assemblage was collected from the eastern part of the site though no individual grid square contained more than 5 fragments.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A total of 32 glass shards was recovered (wt 363g) from 26 individual grids. Most grids contained only one piece, with a few containing two fragments. Shards are all of late post-medieval date, and most are small, suggesting considerable reworking. All pieces have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Data was subsequently entered onto a digital spread sheet, also available in the archive.
- 5.7.2 The earliest dating shards consist of 18th-century wine bottle fragments (11G, 13D). The majority of pieces however date to the late 19th to early 20th century. Of these, most consist of alcohol containers (19 pieces), i.e. mainly wine bottles, with some beer bottle fragments and a green glass fragment from a prismatic spirit bottle (12B). Six window glass fragments were recovered as well, all of late 19th- to 20th-century date (e.g. 8P, 9T, 13J) and including mainly clear glass fragments.
- 5.7.3 The remaining fragments include two aqua mineral water bottles (11J, 12F), an aqua jar stopper fragment (12H), a clear glass rectangular bottle fragment and a clear glass cylindrical bottle fragment, the latter two probably having contained household products. The mineral water bottles and jar stopper date between the mid 19th and early 20th century. The remaining bottles are of 20th-century date. A modern glass marble was recovered as well (6Z).
- 5.7.4 Glass was almost entirely recovered from the eastern half of the site, with only four fragments recovered from grids 1 to 7. No further concentrations were noted.

5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 An assemblage consisting of seven clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments was recovered (wt 21g). Fragments were all recovered from the eastern half of the site. All pieces are small and severely abraded, consistent with manuring and reworking through plough action. Six plain stem fragments were recovered, the earliest dating to ca. 1640-1660 (9T, 9Y), followed by a fragment dating to ca. 1660-1720 (9H). The remaining stem fragments all date to between ca. 1750-1910. An unmarked and undecorated bowl fragment dating between ca. 1660 and 1700 was recovered from 12W.

5.9 Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 Three fragments of metalwork were recovered, including an iron general purpose nail fragment (9R) and a cast iron agricultural machinery fragment of late 19th- to 20th-century date (10Y). A lead off-cut was recovered from 11Y.

5.10 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 Very little slag was recovered from the site and that which is present probably derives from the re-used of such material for surfacing local tracks and roads. Iron slag (undiagnostic of process) was recovered from 4V and 7A but is of uncertain date. A piece of blast furnace slag from 7R is of probable early

post-medieval date.

5.11 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 Only four fragments were recovered, from which three different fabrics were identified (Table 5). Three were amorphous (1X, 9P and 10Y), whereas a fourth fragment (9D), in F2, retains two parallel wattle imprints (di 13 and 14mm). The latter is not intrinsically dateable and could be of up to post-medieval date.

Fabric	Description
F1	Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxide inclusions to 2mm
F2	Sparse fine sand-tempered with moderate organic temper
F3	Sparse fine sand-tempered

Table 5: Overview of the fabrics

5.12 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.12.1 The small assemblage of stone from the site consists of unworked pieces from both local and non-local sources. Local material consists of fine Wealden sandstone (eg 7T), most of which are ferruginous (1T and 1U). Non-local material includes Carboniferous limestone (2R, 4K, 4V and 7Q) from 19th- to 20th- century aggregate, 19th- century Welsh roofing slate (10S) and coal (13E).

5.13 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.13.1 The field walking only produced two fragments of bone, a fragment of unidentified calcined bone from 12V and a fragment of cattle upper molar from 12W.

5.14 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.14.1 Remaining finds consist of modern material including golf balls (2W, 4C, 10E), a plastic shotgun case (2Y) and a fragment of modern concrete (3W).

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Walkover Survey

6.1.1 The majority of the features identified during the walkover survey were hedgerows probably of medieval origin, but which appear to be post-medieval in their current form. In addition a large oval 'hollow' (Fig. 2, No. 2) adjacent to the current farm represents a possible quarry exploiting the underlying belt of sandstone. The only features of note were a ruined windmill (Fig. 2 No 13) and a Royal Observer Corps bunker (Fig. 2 No 20).

6.2 Geophysical Survey

6.2.1 It is possible to discern several anomalies in the results from the site. The majority of these are moderate in strength and linear in nature. Only two of these features appear to cross the extant field boundaries and these cross Fields 1 and 6 and also cross Fields 1, 6 and 9. There are some linear strong anomalies present also, the most notable of which are the group in Field 3 comprising F3.5, F3.6 and F3.7. (see Figs. 3 and 4). Three fields contain groups of positive anomalies with corresponding negative responses (Fields 6, 7 and 9) with a single similar feature visible in Field 8. These indicate buried positive and negative features that are in close physical association. Two fields also show linear alignments of discrete positive anomalies (Field 3 and Field 8) alongside stand-alone discrete positive features of varying strengths shown in Fields 1, 2, 3 and 5. There are also two moderate positive anomalies one inside the other in Field 7 (F7.1). Also evident are areas of magnetic disturbance, magnetic debris and two strong linear bipolar anomalies.

6.2.2 Of the anomalies noted above some have possible explanations. F3.1, F3.8 and F6.1 are suggestive of grubbed-out field boundaries. The bipolar anomalies at F7.4 and F8.7 are almost certainly cables or similar modern services and the strong positive anomaly at F2.2 is possibly a culvert. The bipolar anomaly shown at F10.4 is considerably weaker than those to the north although this may still represent some kind of modern service. The group of positive anomalies noted at F3.3 is probably caused by land drains. The group of positive anomalies with negative responses in Field 7 and Field 9 strongly resemble plough furrows. Similar features may be seen at F10.5. Trackways noted in the modern landscape are seen in close physical proximity to anomalies noted at F1.6, F1.4, F2.3 and F9.3. The magnetic debris noted at F8.7 and F8.8 is in close physical proximity to the potential quarry/pond noted above in the walk over survey (Site2, Photo 0673-see above). All the magnetic disturbance seen in the results, including the strong linear anomalies at F7.2, is the result of interference from extant modern structures such as pylons, buildings and fences.

6.2.3 In conclusion, it should be remembered that geophysical survey is the collection of data that relate to subtle variations in the form and nature of soil and which relies on there being a measurable difference between buried archaeological features and the natural geology. Geophysical techniques do not specifically target archaeological features and anomalies noted in the interpretation do not necessarily relate to buried archaeological features. As a result magnetic detail survey may not always detect sub-surface archaeological features.

6.3 Surface Artefact Collection

- 6.3.1 Although only a limited area of the site was suitable for examination by this technique, a range of artefacts were recovered and a clear pattern of deposition appears to have been seen, most notably in the post-medieval assemblage.
- 6.3.2 A relatively small assemblage of flintwork was recovered, but in combination with the retrieval of fire-cracked flint, it does suggest prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Clearly the results are not as unequivocal as the recent discovery of a Mesolithic site near Horsham (Stevens 2009) where over 300 pieces of flintwork were recovered in an area measuring c.20m by c.20m, but the presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork is indicative of at least a low level of activity in the general area.
- 6.3.3 Evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity was limited and can be explained as the result of manuring of the fields through time. Similarly the post-medieval assemblage is clear evidence of the dumping of domestic waste in the eastern part of the current field. The presence of a field boundary, now removed, but still marked on modern maps, suggests that the material appears to have been dumped in a specific field rather than across the landscape as a whole.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The adoption of a multi-disciplinary approach has provided a range of results of differing character and potential significance.
- 7.2 The walkover survey highlighted a number of physical features such as field boundaries. The presence of post-medieval buildings was also noted.
- 7.3 There are several anomalies visible in the survey results. The majority of these are moderate in strength and linear in nature. Most of the anomalies noted are specific to each field with the notable exceptions of the two moderate positive linear features that may be seen crossing the field boundaries between Fields 1, 6 and 9.
- 7.4 Lastly, the fieldwalking provided artefactual evidence of the utilisation of the land through time, offering physical evidence of activities as diverse as prehistoric hunter gathering in the form of a scatter of flintwork, and modern leisure pursuits in the shape of golf balls.

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Appendix – Flint Catalogue

Grid square	Flint	Wt (g)	Comments
1S	2	2	One shattered piece. Broken. One blade fragment (13mm X 25mm). Mesial part. Blade-based industry. Dark grey flint. Mesolithic period
1T	1	<2	Shattered piece. Burnt
3C	1	2	Blade-like flake frag. Grey flint recorticated bluish white. Parallel blade scar removals on dorsal face. Mesolithic, early Neolithic
3J	1	6	Blade-like flake. Extensive edge damage. Brown flint with frequent inclusions. Possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date
3L	1	34	Shattered piece. Extensive modern edge damage
3R	1	31	Flake. Grey flint
3U	1	45	HH flake. Dark grey flint with occasional cherty inclusions. Convex distal end with extensive edge damage (battered). Continuous inverse abrupt retouches on right-hand edge. Partial inverse abrupt retouches on left-hand edge. These retouches are arranged in two concave formations towards the proximal end of the flake only
3V	1	92	Shattered piece
4B	5	88	Five shattered pieces. Broken. Extensive edge damage. Light to dark grey flint
4K	1	<2	Chip. Grey flint
4N	1	4	Shattered piece. Light grey flint
4T	1	6	Secondary flake. Moderate edge damage. Dark grey flint with inclusions and thin abraded cortex
4W	2	20	one shattered piece. V-shaped damage. One flake. Light to dark grey flint
4X	1	71	Shattered piece. Extensive edge damage (V-shaped plough damage). Grey flint
5U	2	14	One chip. One flake frag. Broken. Extensive edge damage/use-wear. Flake scar removals on dorsal face. Recorticated bluish white. dark grey flint where broken
6H	1	33	Flake. Extensive edge damage. Flake scar removals on dorsal side. Thin abraded cortex. Dark almost black with frequent inclusions. Partly recorticated. Poss. Neolithic
6W	2	54	One shattered piece. Broken. One small multi-platform core (47g). Grey flint. Very small core ultimately used as a hammer
7G	4	9	Four shattered pieces. Light to dark grey flint
7J	1	31	Shattered piece. Extensive edge damage. Dark grey flint
7M	1	<2	Blade-like flake frag. Blade scar removals on dorsal side. Recorticated bluish white. Mesolithic, early Neolithic date
8E	1	61	Multi-platform flake core with platform abrasion. Dark grey flint with thin abraded cortex. Partly corticated white
9A	1	10	Soft hammer flake. Dark grey to almost black flint. Flake scar removals on dorsal face. Heavy edge damage on right-hand edge. Thin abraded buff cortex on opposite lateral edge. The artefact could have been used as a knife. Possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date
9B	2	3	Shattered piece. Blade frag. (distal end). Blade scar removals on dorsal side. (opposite direction). Entirely recorticated white. Possible Mesolithic, early Neolithic
9C	1	<2	Blade frag. Broken. Proximal end absent. Moderate edge damage. Light grey flint. Mesolithic date
9J	1	<2	Shattered piece. Broken. Grey flint
9K	1	5	Shattered piece. Broken. Grey flint

Grid square	Flint	Wt (g)	Comments
9M	1	3	Miscellaneous retouched piece. Broken. Moderate edge damage. Grey flint. Partial direct semi-abrupt retouches on right-hand edge of a blade fragment. Possible Mesolithic/Neolithic date
9P	1	<2	Shattered piece entirely recorticated bluish white
9X	3	12	One flake frag. Broken. Extensive edge damage. Light to dark grey flint. Two shattered pieces
10D	1	82	Primary flake. Gravel flint. Pitted cortex. Light grey with incipient white cortication
10E	1	23	Shattered piece. Plough damage. Dark grey flint
10J	1	6	Flake frag. Broken. Extensive edge damage. Grey flint
10K	2	18	One flake, rolled off, iron mould, flake scar removals on dorsal side. Grey flint. One shattered piece
10L	1	7	Flake. Extensive edge damage. Light grey flint
10M	1	3	Secondary flake. Grey flint
10N	1	11	Shattered piece. Broken. Dark grey flint
10R	1	<2	Small secondary flake. Rolled off. Grey flint
10W	1	22	Shattered piece. Extensive edge damage. V-shaped plough damage. Black
10X	1	20	Flake. Heavy post-depositional edge damage. Grey flint
11E	1	3	Blade-like flake. Use-wear on left-hand edge. Short sequence of small retouches at the distal end. Artefact could have been used as a borer/awl. Light brown flint. Possible Mesolithic date
11G	1	56	Unclassifiable core on gravel flint. Very damage. Light grey flint
11N	1	79	Flake frag. Broken. Grey flint with thin abraded cortex. Iron mould and extensive edge damage (plough damage)
11V	1	<2	Shattered piece. Broken. Grey flint
12A	1	<2	Chip
12C	1	9	Shattered piece. Broken. Dark grey flint
12D	1	<2	Chip. Grey flint
12F	1	19	Flake frag. Broken. Light grey flint. Partly corticated light grey/white. Iron mould and post-depositional edge damage. Flake scar removals on dorsal face.
12G	1	9	Shattered piece
12I	2	31	one flake partial white recortication. Grey flint. One shattered piece. Grey flint
12L	1	28	Unclassifiable core frag. on a flake. Heavily rolled off. Iron mould spots. Incipient white surface discolouration. Thin buff abraded cortex. Grey flint
12R	2	19	One tertiary flake and one secondary flake partially corticated white. Grey light brown flint. Both display heavy edge damage
12S	1	<2	Chip. Light grey flint
13B	1	<2	Shattered piece
13D	1	2	Shattered piece. Grey flint
13G	2	11	Small flake, Flake frag. Light to dark grey flint

Grid square	Flint	Wt (g)	Comments
13J	1	4	Flake frag. (mesial part). Broken. Grey flint. Incipient cortication light blue. Thin abraded cortex
14A	2	16	Shattered pieces
14B	1	<2	Shattered piece

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WLB 11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Billingshurst					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Reference.	50939 12609					
Geology	Weald Clay and Sandstone in Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4845					
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.	Excav.	WB.	Other Late March to Early April 2011		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs on behalf of Bellway Homes					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. ?✓	Neo. ?✓	BA ✓	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>A walkover survey, detailed magnetometer survey and programme of surface artefact collection was undertaken on a c.27ha plot of land incorporating a number of separate fields to the north-east of Billingshurst, West Sussex. The walkover survey identified a number of remnant and existing landscape features across the entire examined area. Similarly the geophysical survey highlighted a number of anomalies of differing character across the site. The surface artefact collection was limited to a single field of c.8.5ha. A range of artefacts including struck and fire-cracked flint and Roman pottery was found, but the vast majority of recovered material was post-medieval in date.</p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-99721

Project details

Project name	A Walkover Survey, Detailed Magnetometer Survey and Surface Artefact Collection on land at Billingshurst, West Sussex
Short description of the project	A walkover survey, detailed magnetometer survey and programme of surface artefact collection was undertaken on a c.27ha plot of land incorporating a number of separate fields to the north-west of Billingshurst, West Sussex. The walkover survey identified a number of remnant and existing landscape features across the entire examined area. Similarly the geophysical survey highlighted a number of anomalies of differing character across the site. The surface artefact collection was limited to a single field of c.8.5ha. A range of artefacts including struck and fire-cracked flint and Roman pottery was found, but the vast majority of recovered material was post-medieval in date.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2011 End: 19-04-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4845 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WLB11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Fieldwalking', 'Geophysical Survey', 'Visual Inspection'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Solid geology	WEALD CLAY
Drift geology	CLAY WITH FLINTS

Techniques Magnetometry

Project location

Country England
Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BILLINGSHURST Land near
Billingshurst
Postcode RH14 9HN
Study area 27.00 Hectares
Site coordinates TQ 9392 2609 51.0008609928 0.764134207139 51 00 03 N 000
45 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 25.00m Max: 59.00m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief
originator CgMs Consulting
Project design
originator CgMs Consulting
Project
director/manager Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor Richard James, Chris Russel, Simon Stevens
Type of
sponsor/funding
body Client
Name of
sponsor/funding
body CgMs Consulting

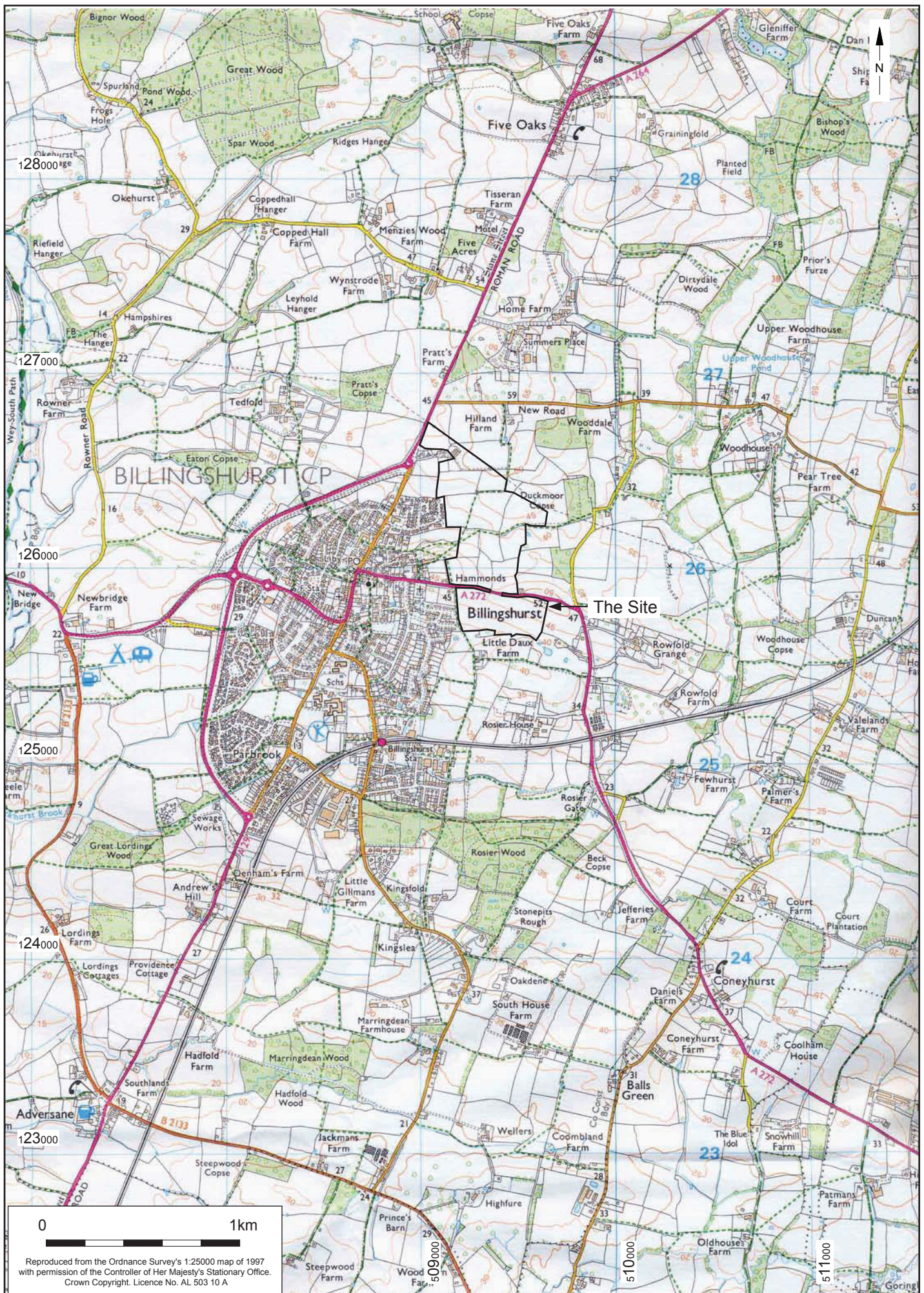
Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Horsham Museum
Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive
recipient Horsham Museum
Digital Contents 'other'
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available 'Database','Geophysics','Images raster / digital
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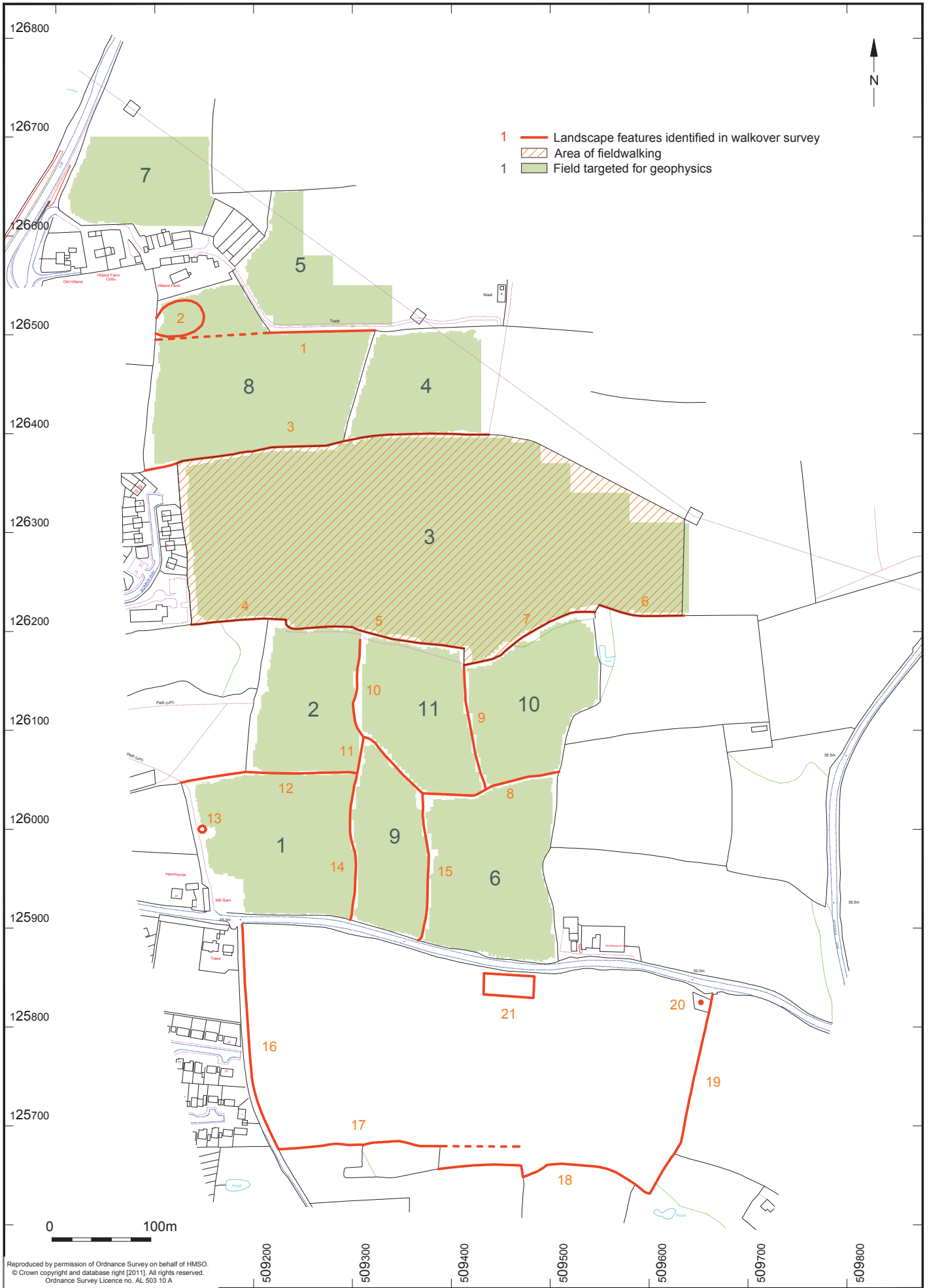
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Report', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
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Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



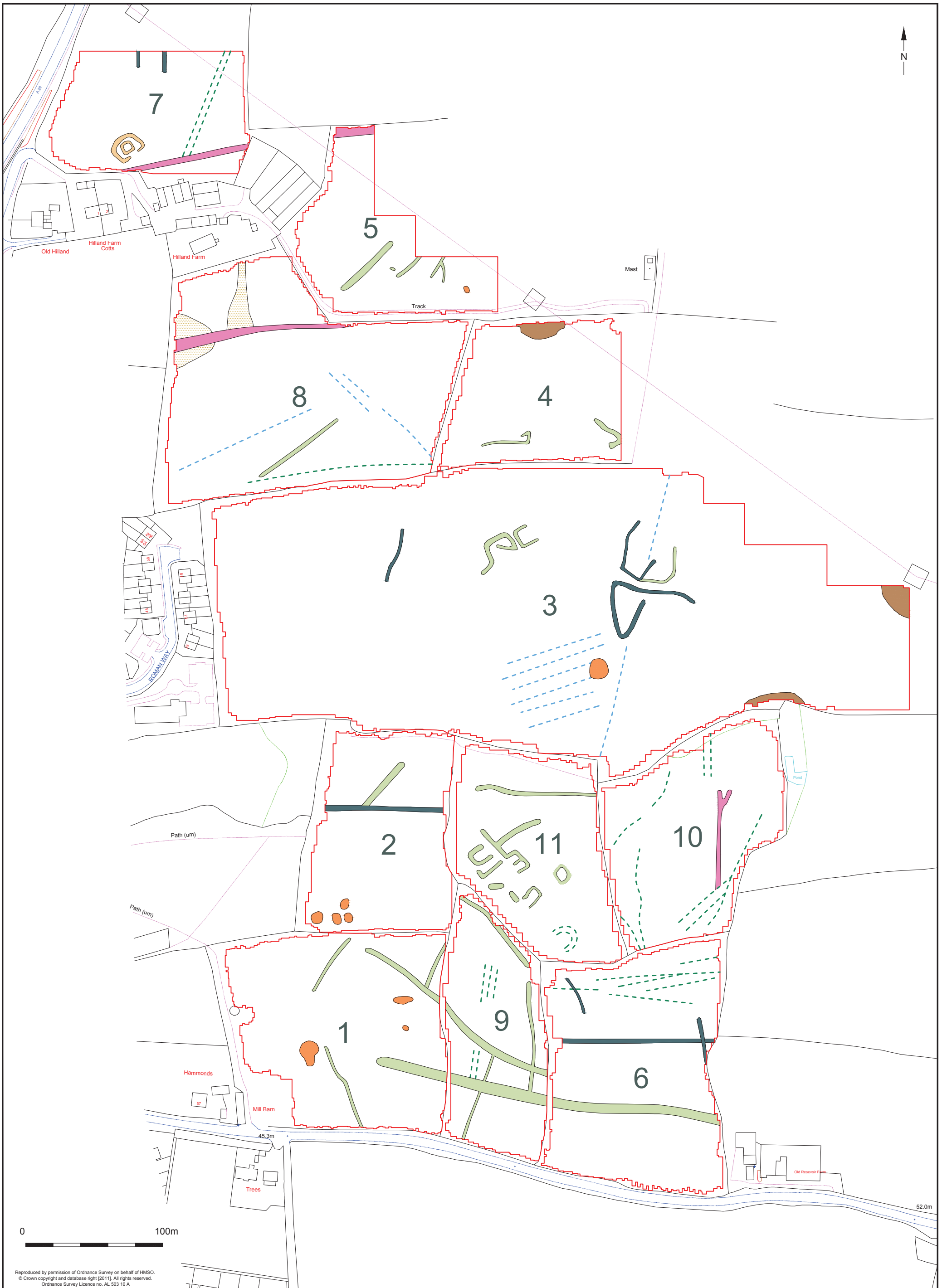
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Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Site plan		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Billingshurst	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Plan showing shade plots of all areas	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Interpretation	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

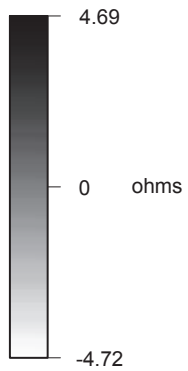
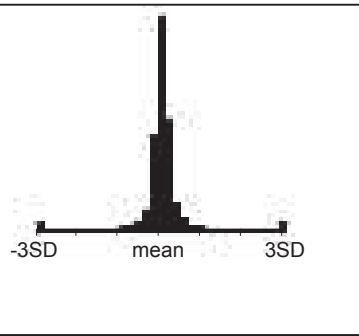
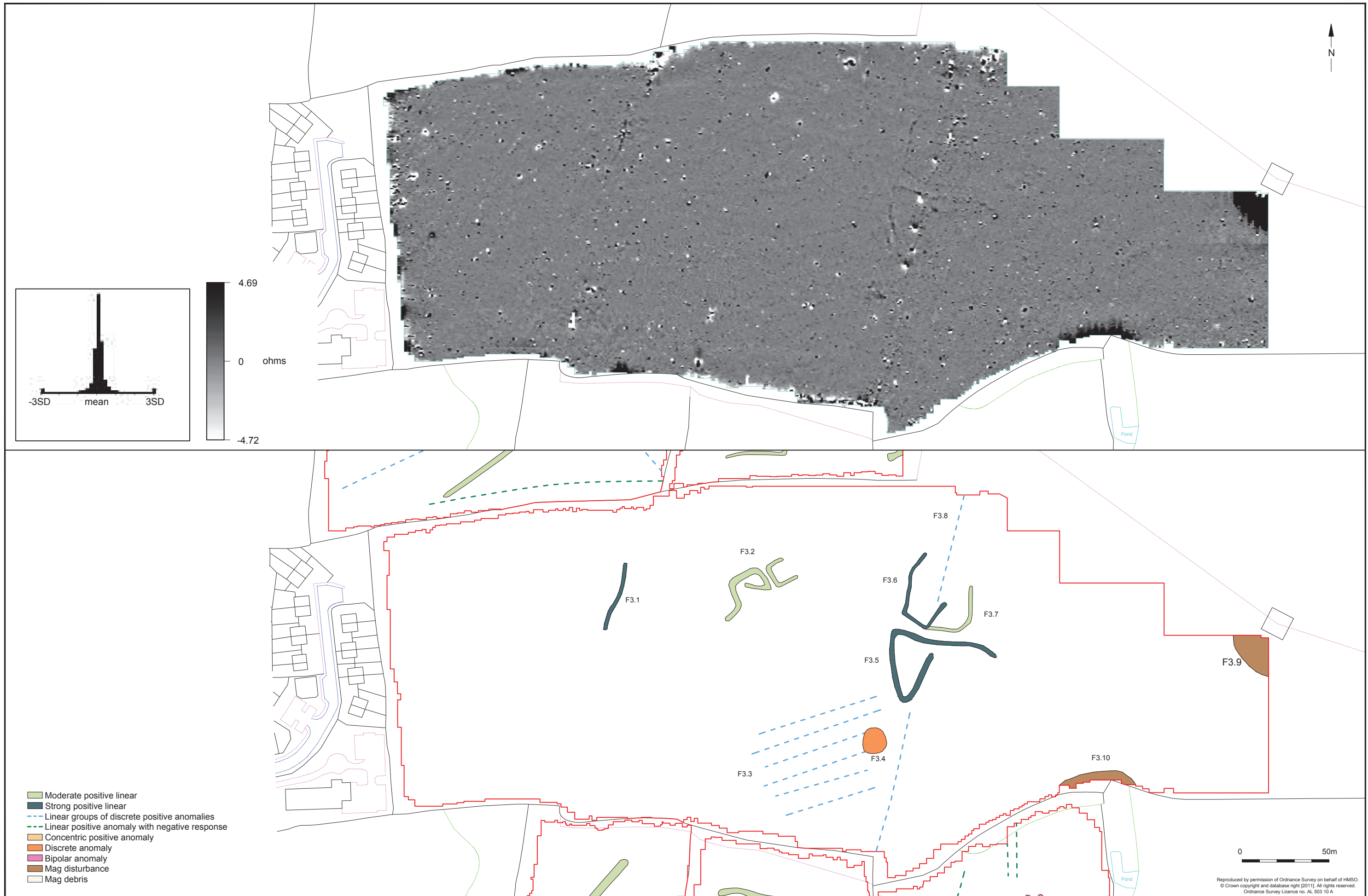


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Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Field 1, shade plot and interpretation	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		







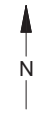


- Moderate positive linear
- Strong positive linear
- Linear groups of discrete positive anomalies
- Linear positive anomaly with negative response
- Concentric positive anomaly
- Discrete anomaly
- Bipolar anomaly
- Mag disturbance
- Mag debris



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Billingshurst	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Field 3, shade plot and interpretation	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

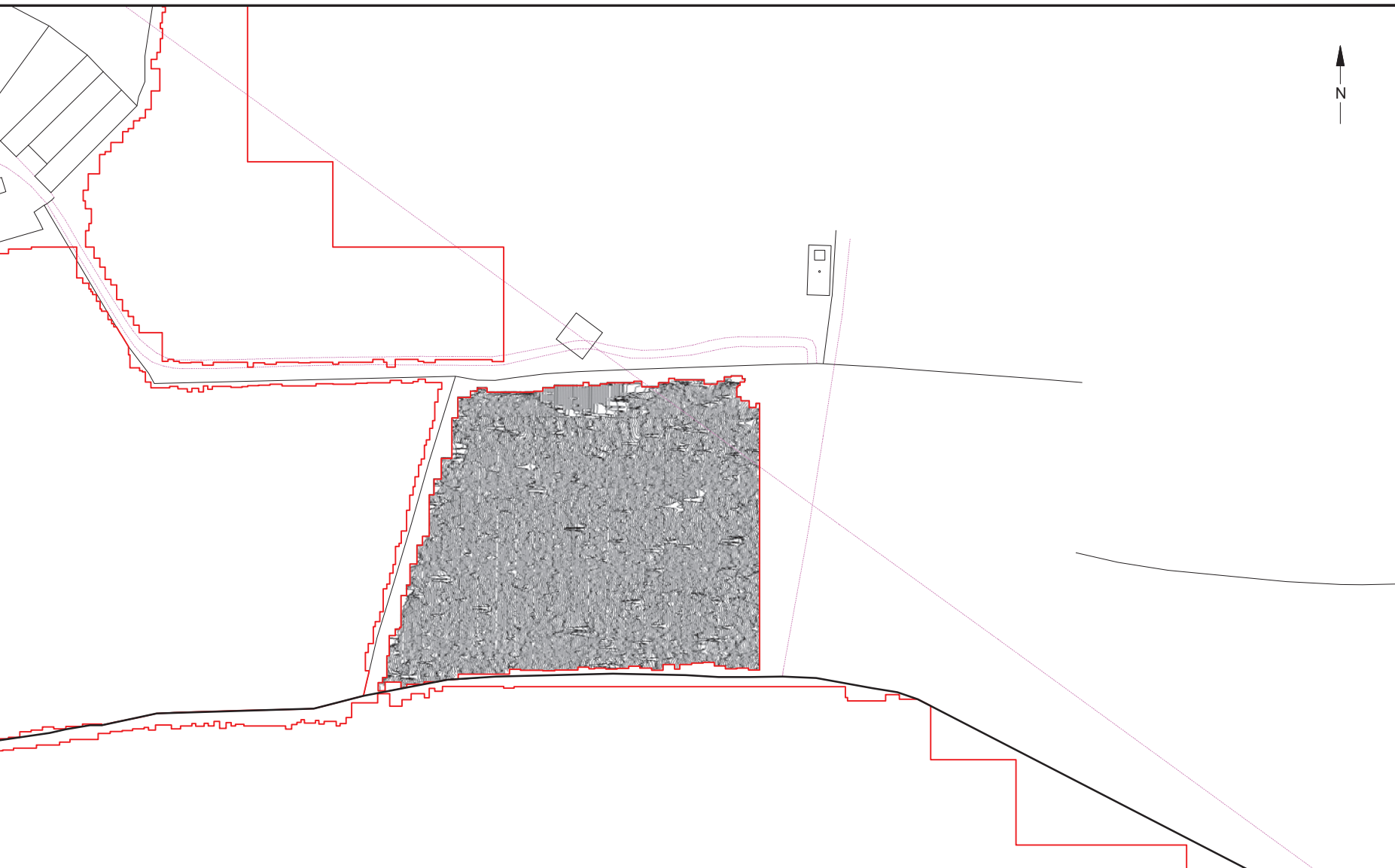


Pond



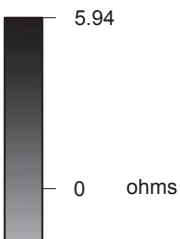
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Billingshurst	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 4845	April 2011	Field 4, shade plot and interpretation	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

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- Moderate positive linear
- Strong positive linear
- Linear groups of discrete positive anomalies
- Linear positive anomaly with negative response

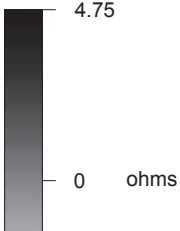






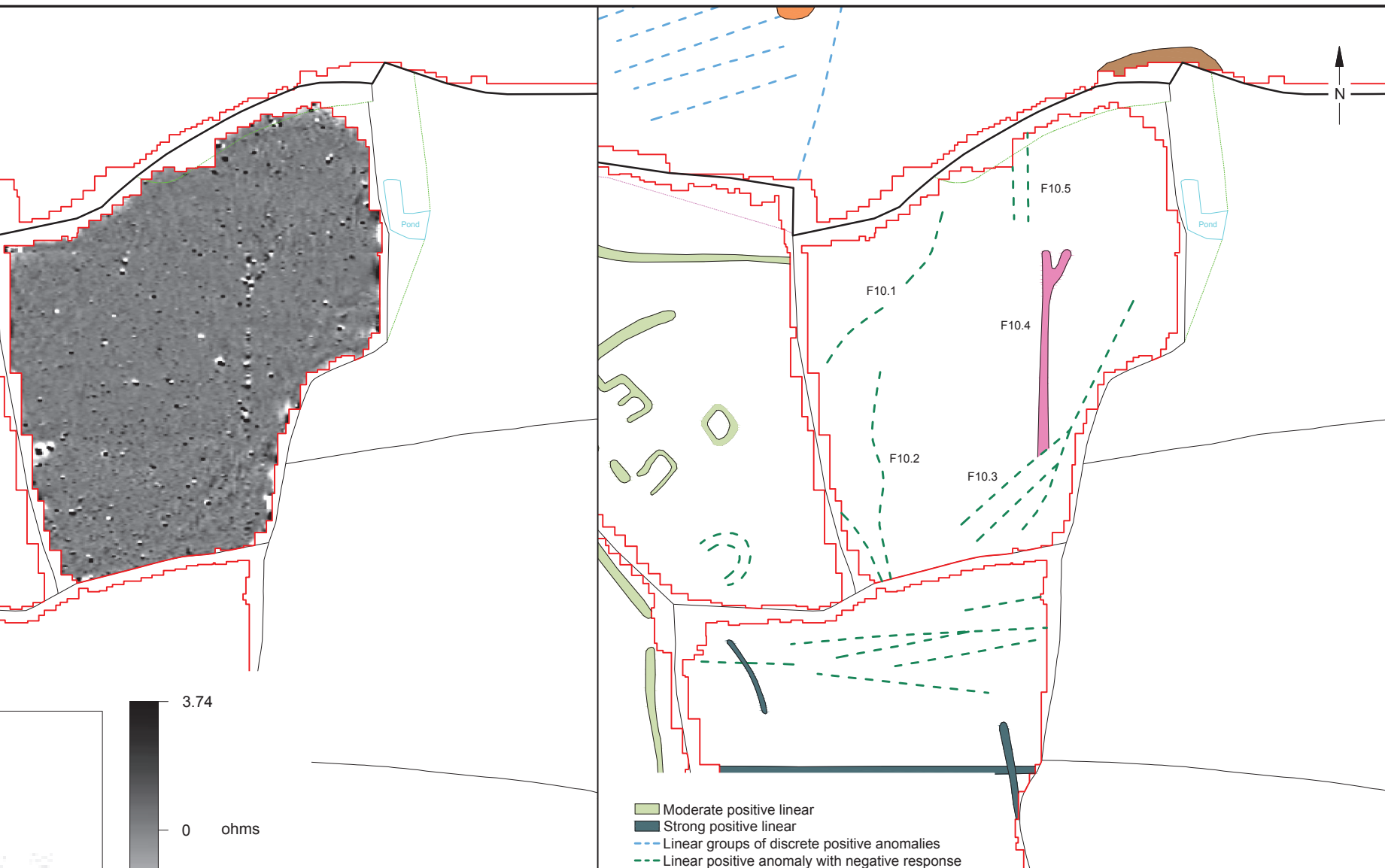


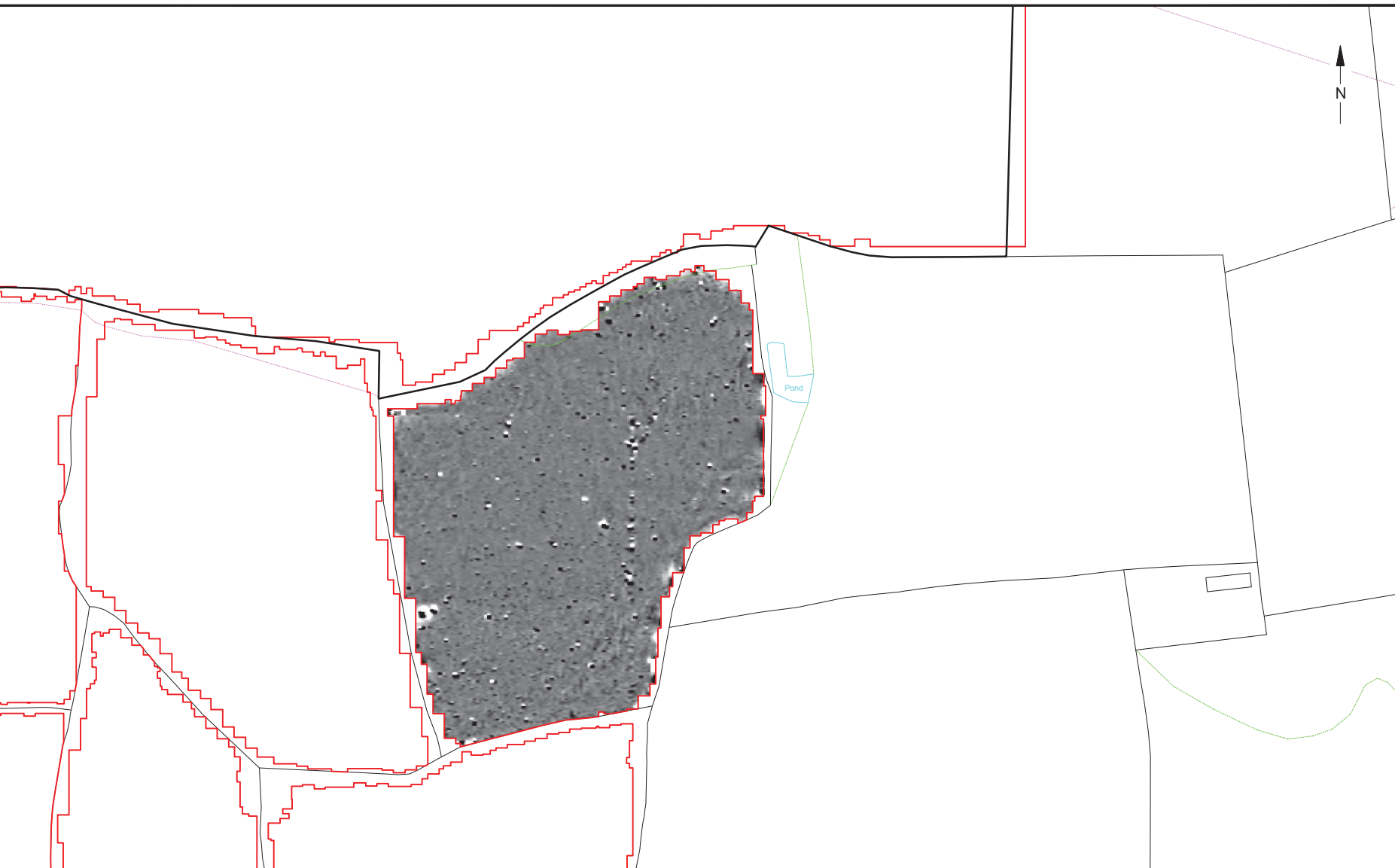




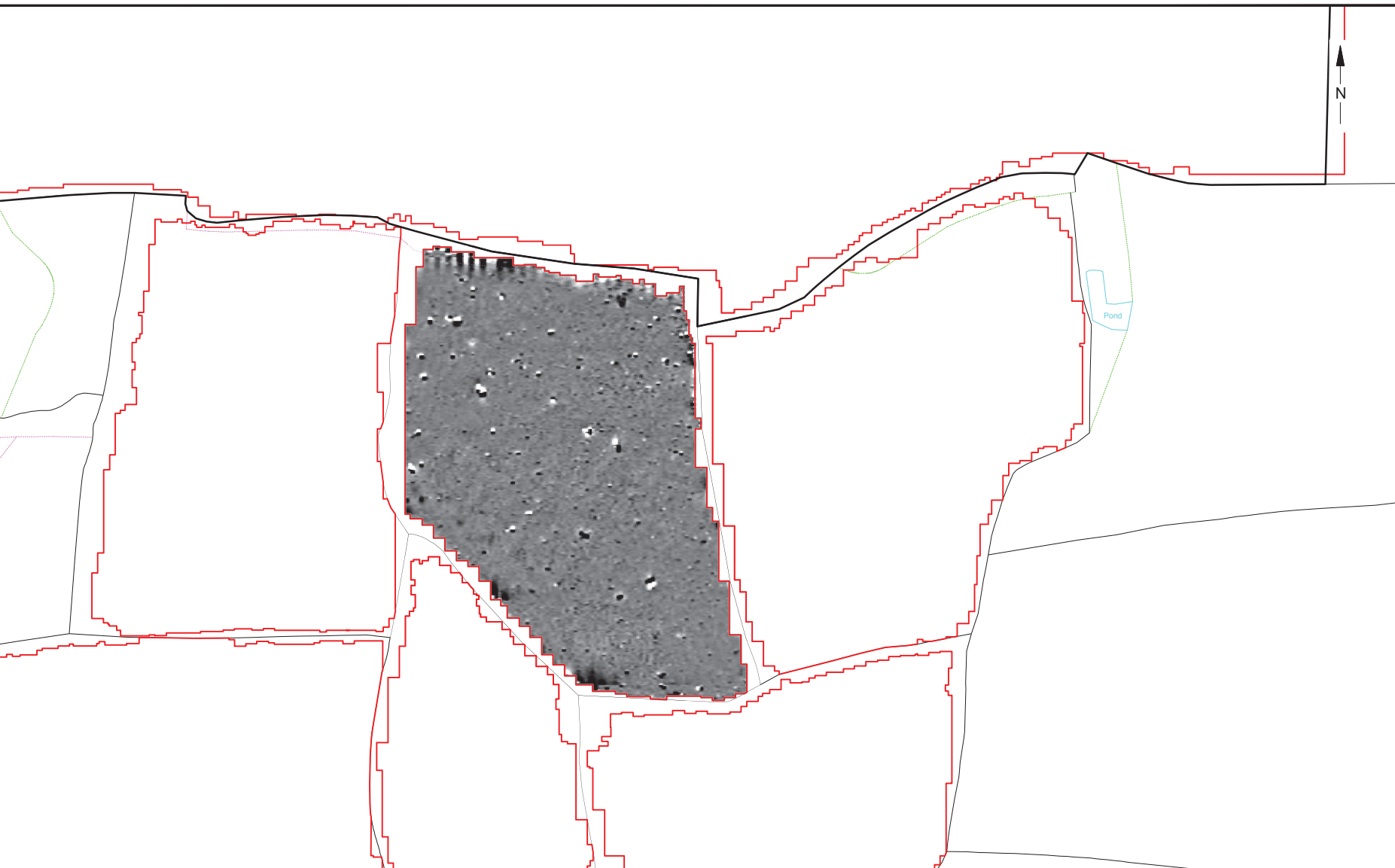
- Moderate positive linear
- Strong positive linear
- Linear groups of discrete positive anomalies
- Linear positive anomaly with negative response











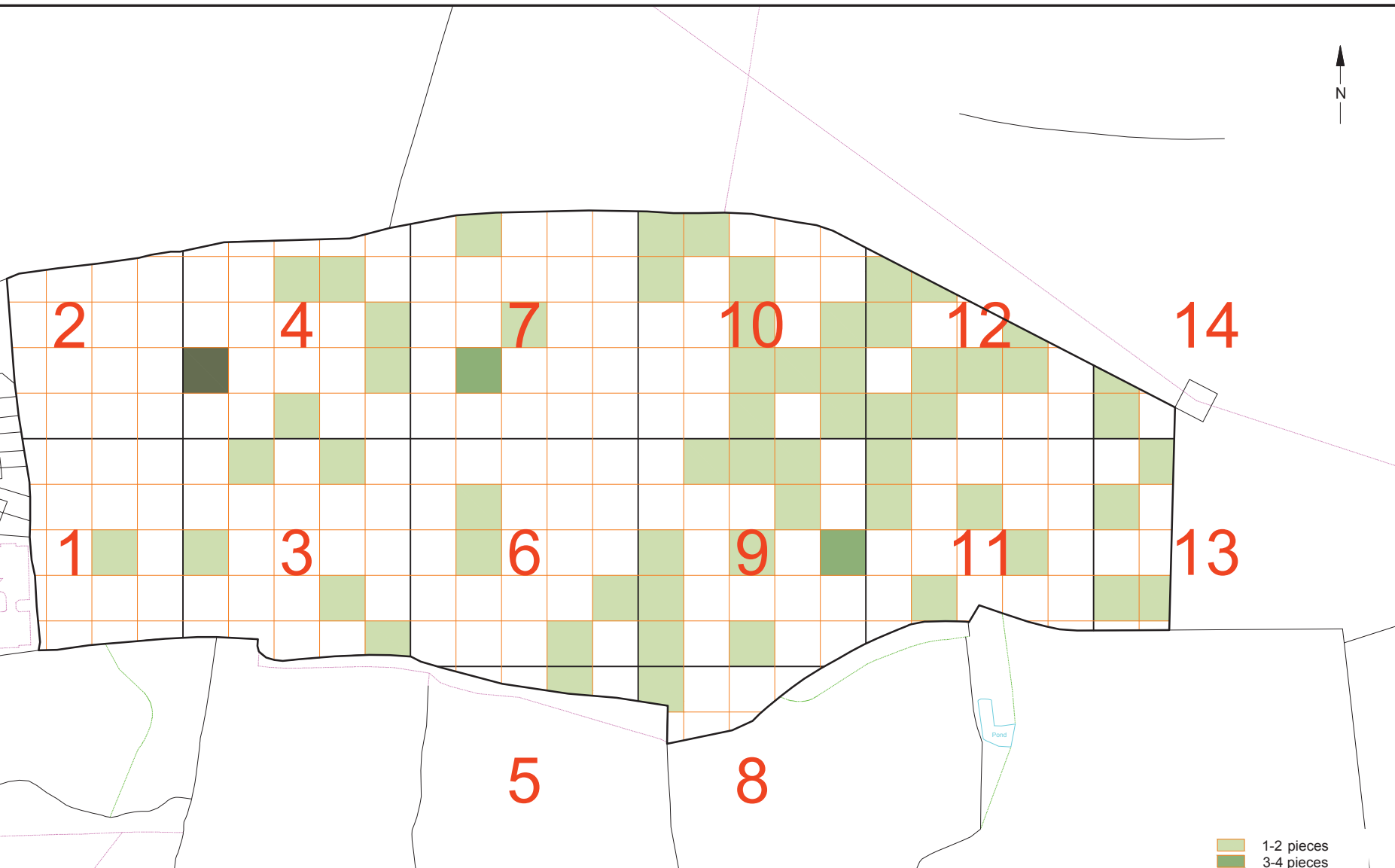


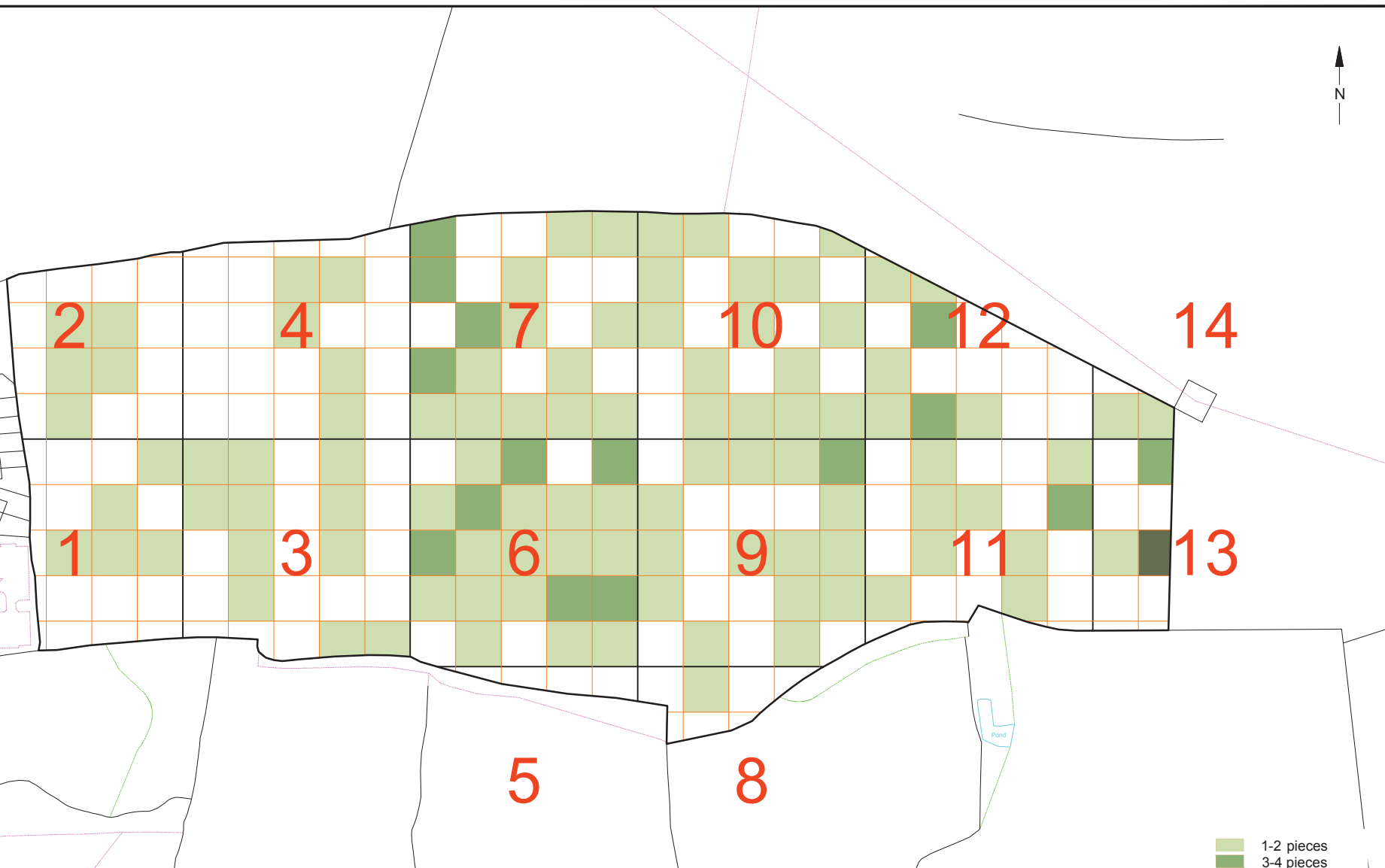
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I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N					
H	2	S	X	C	H	4	S	X	C	H	7	S	X	C	H	10	S	X	C	H	12	S	X	C	H	14
G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	
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I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	N	T	Y	D	I	
H	1	S	X	C	H	3	S	X	C	H	6	S	X	C	H	9	S	X	C	H	11	S	X	C	H	13
G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	L	R	W	B	G	
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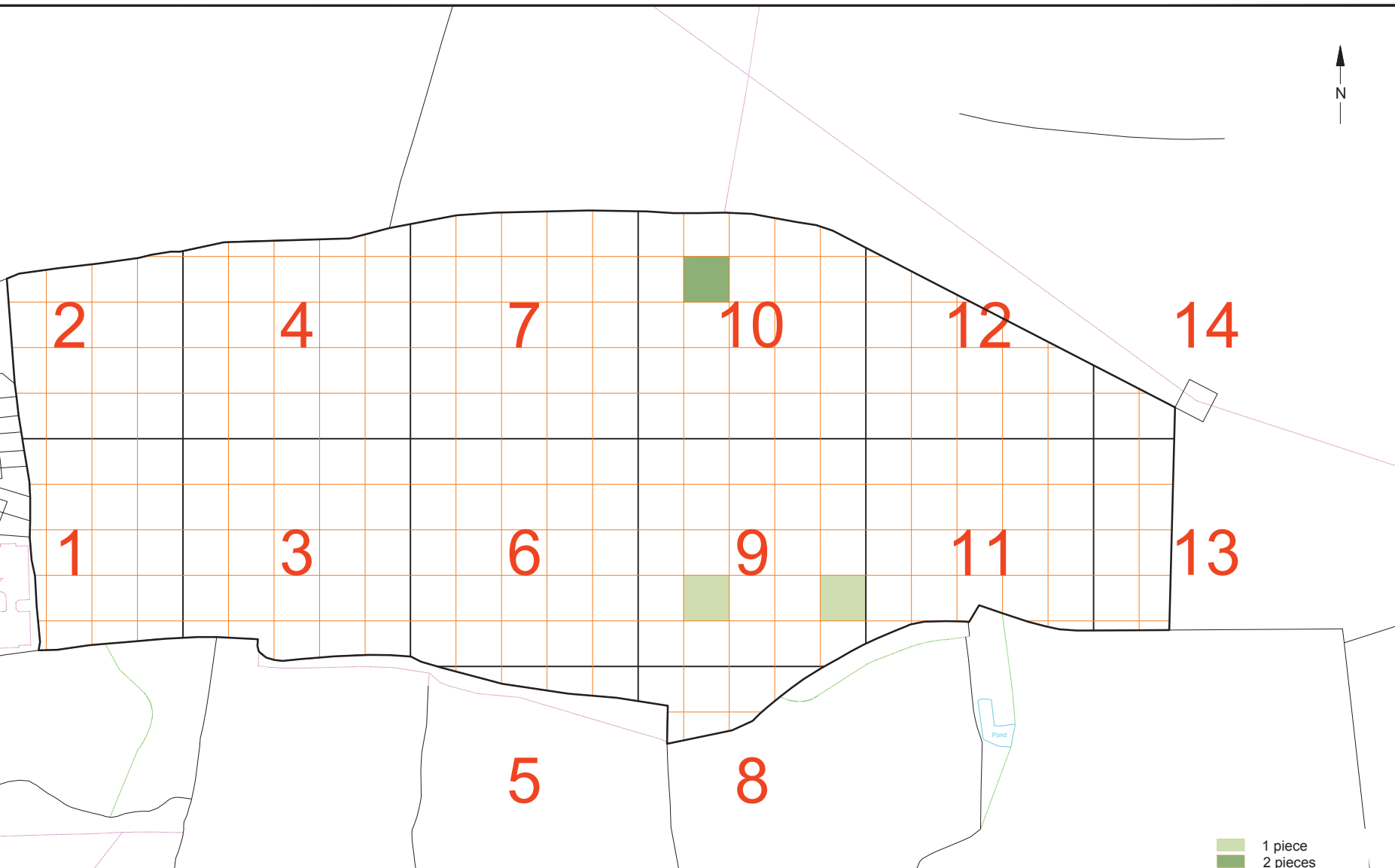
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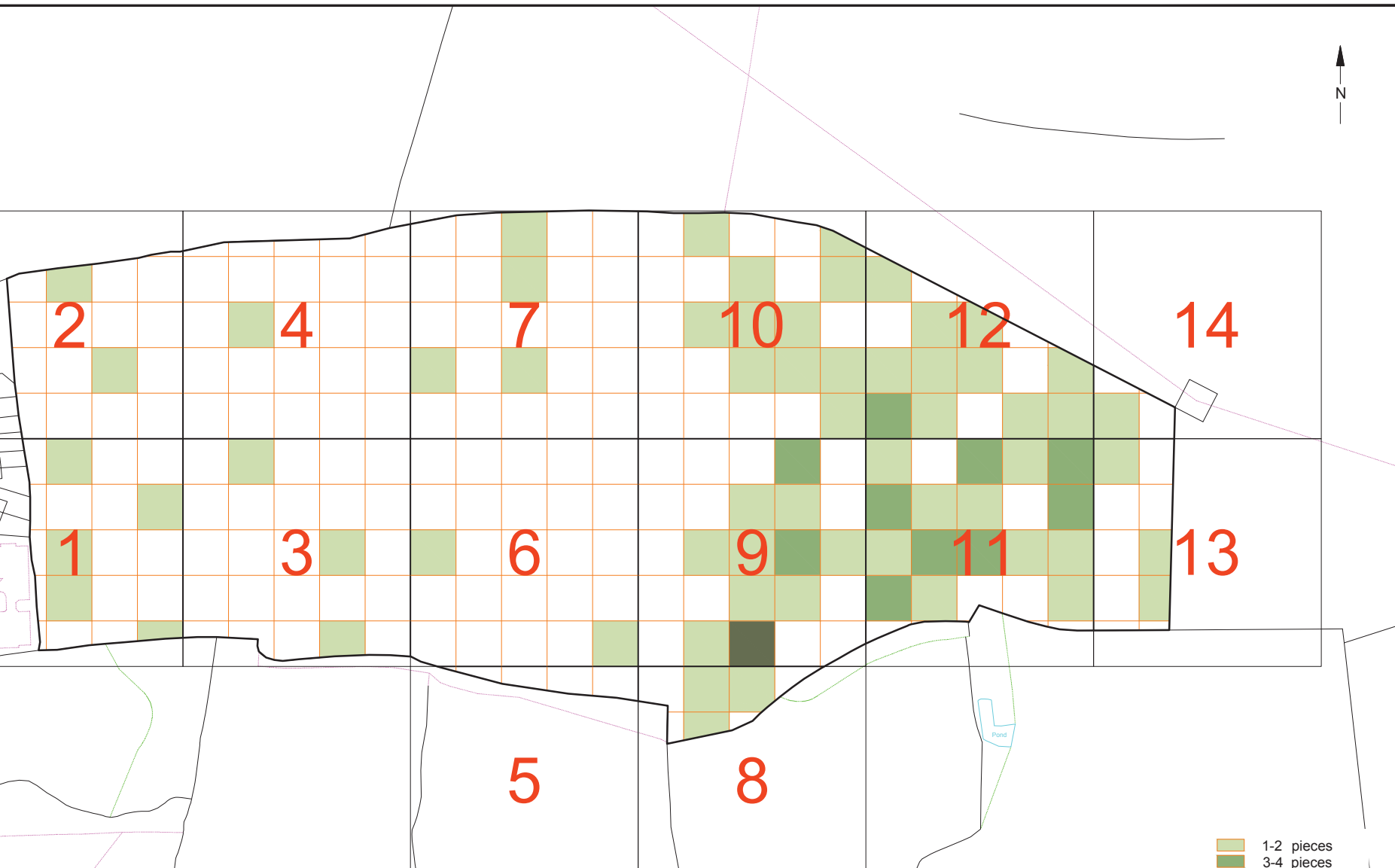
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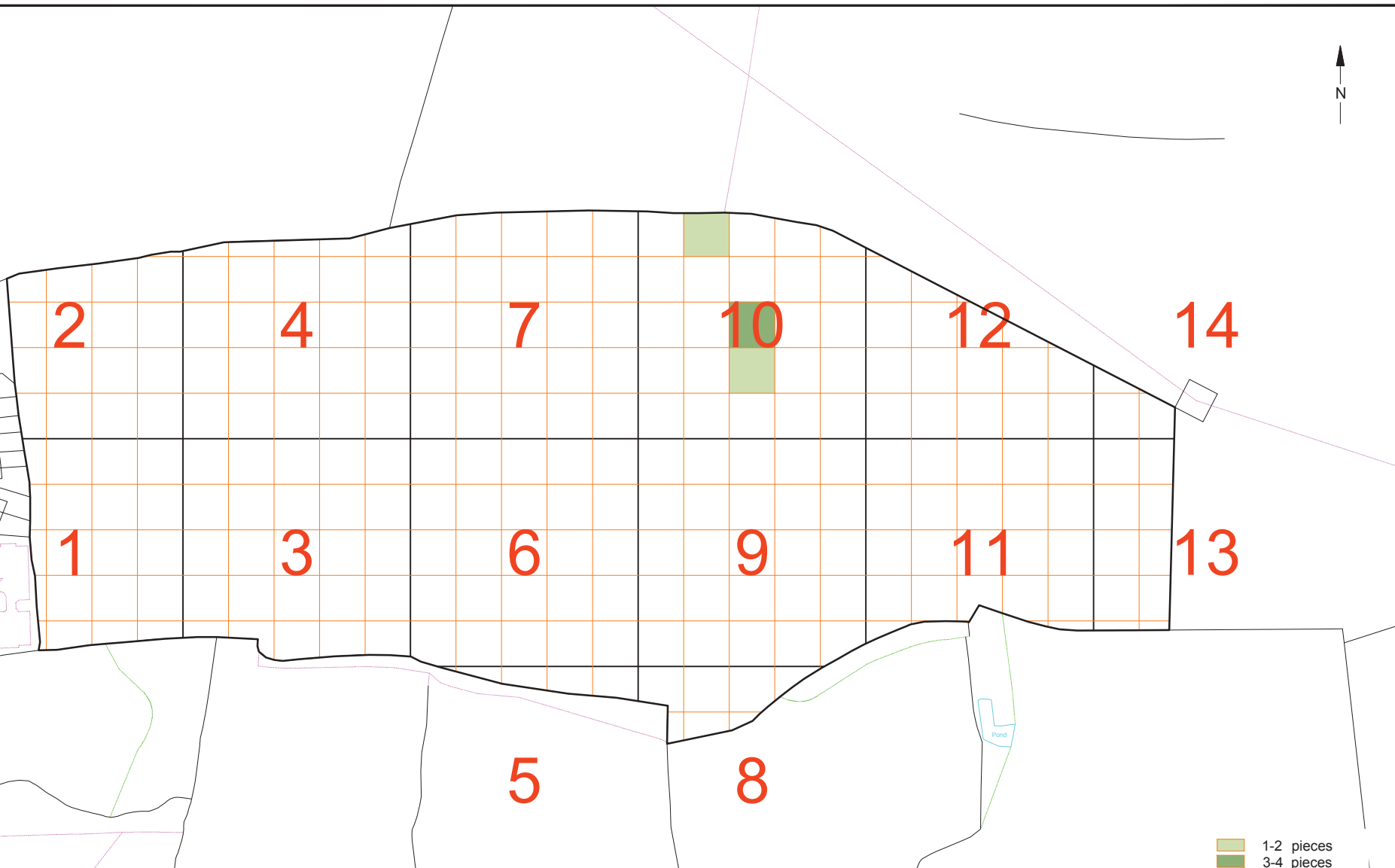
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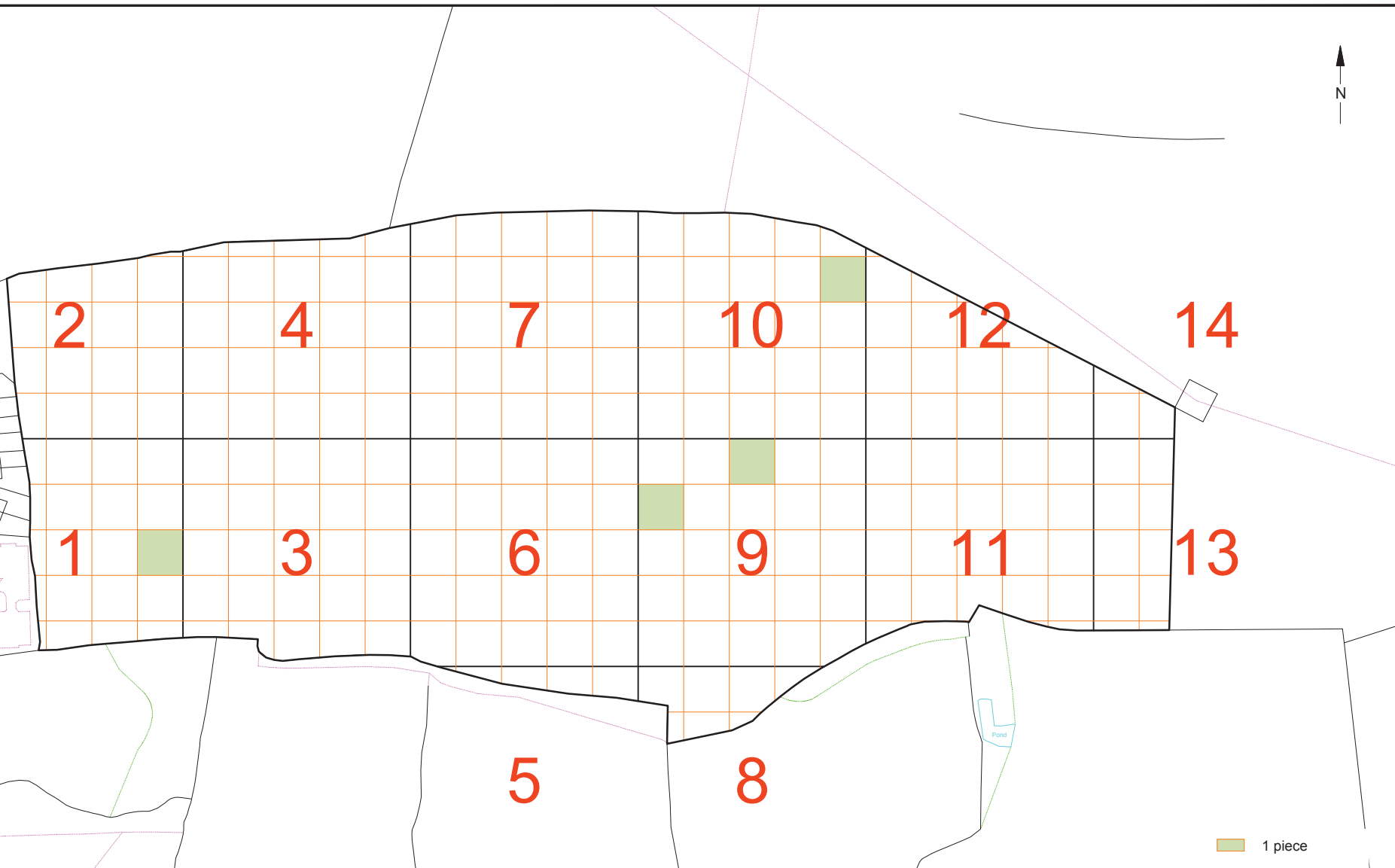


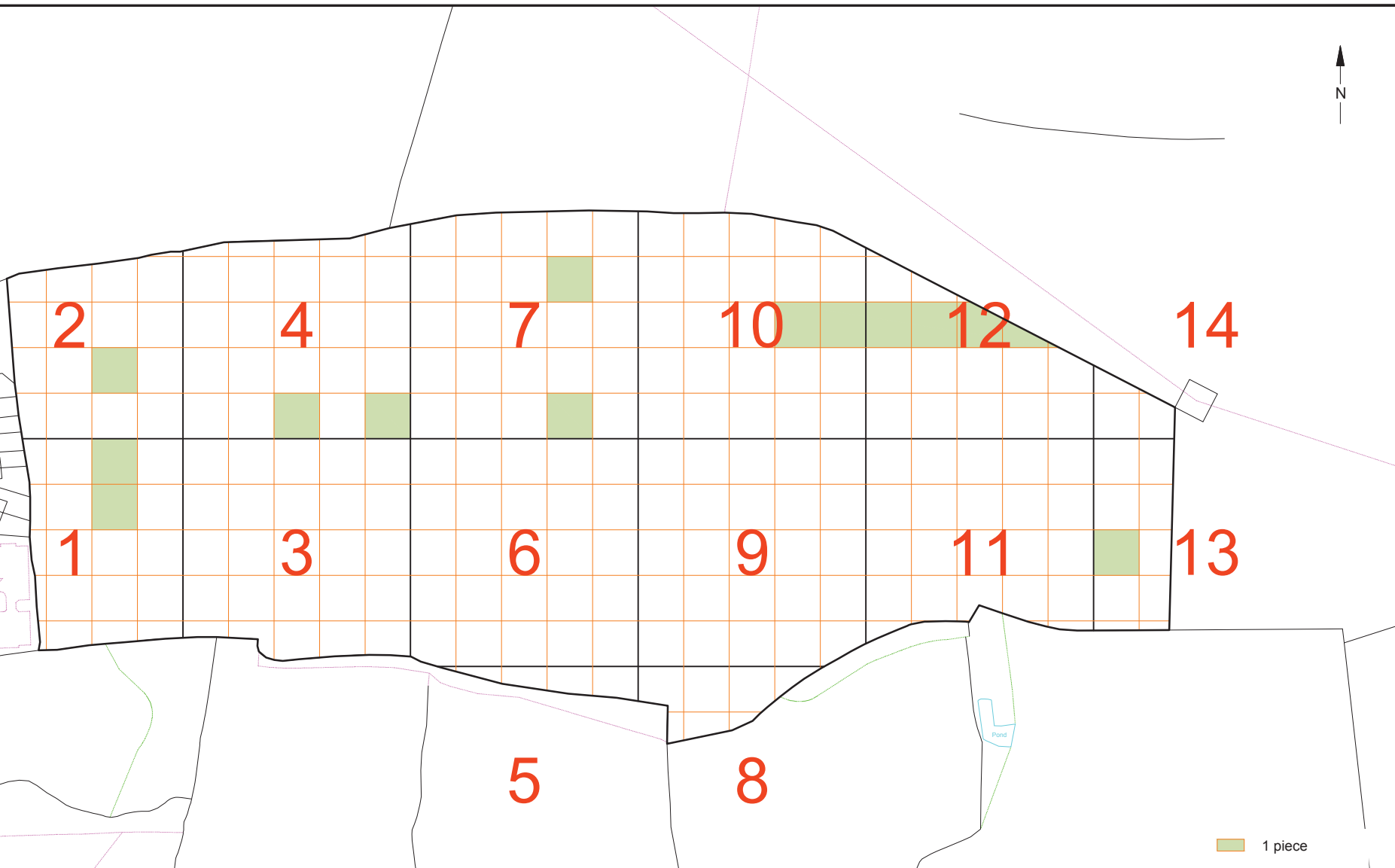


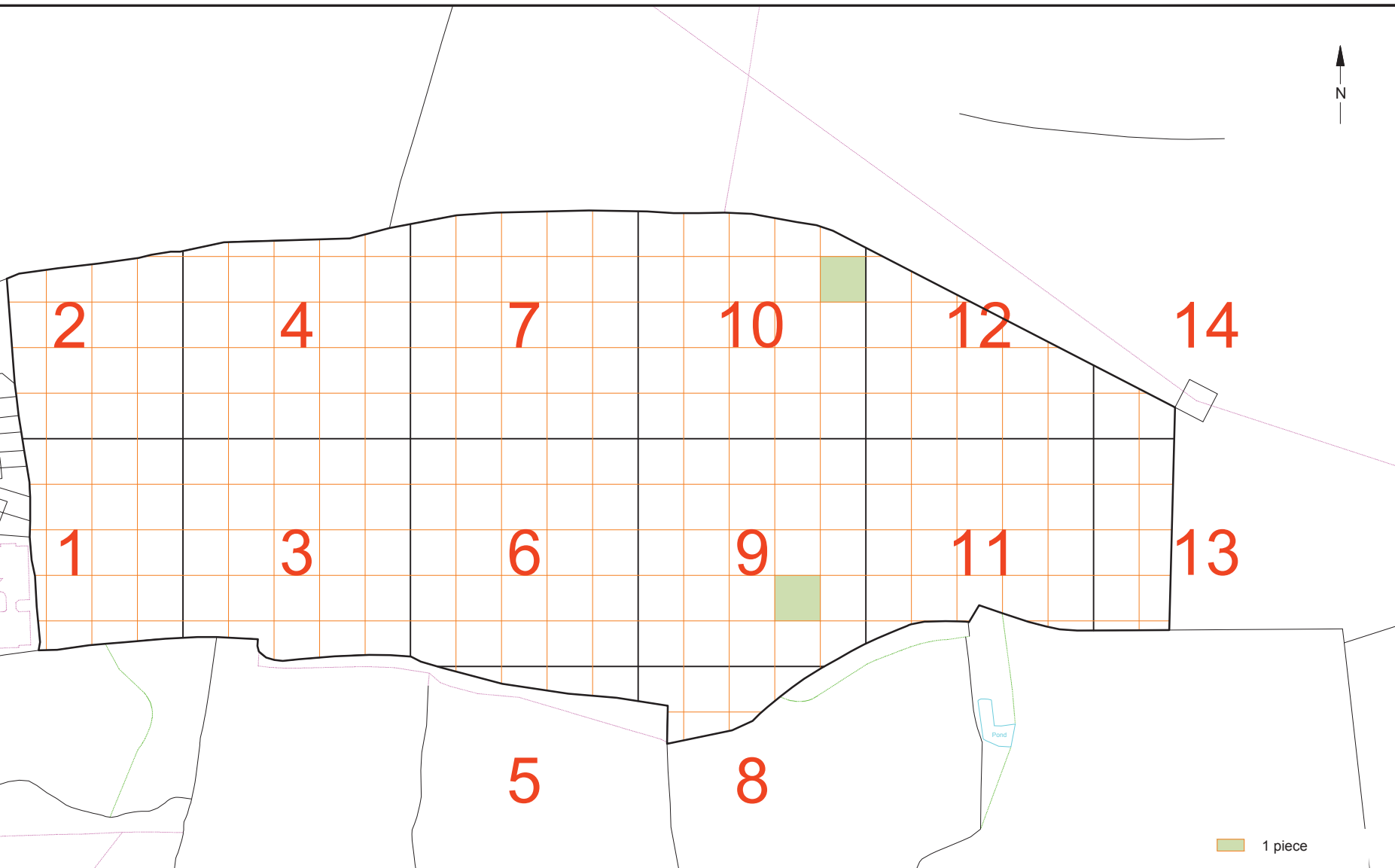


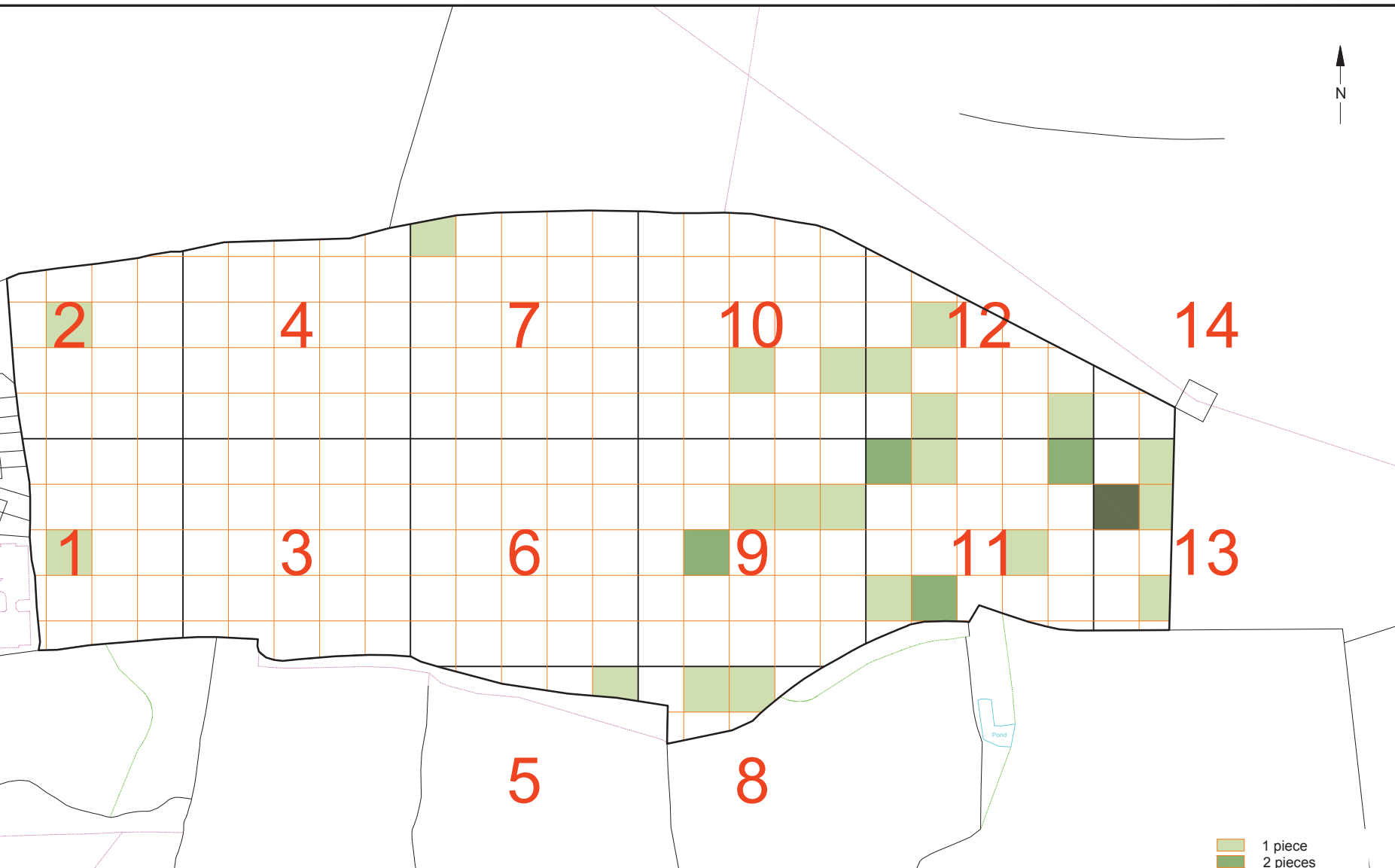


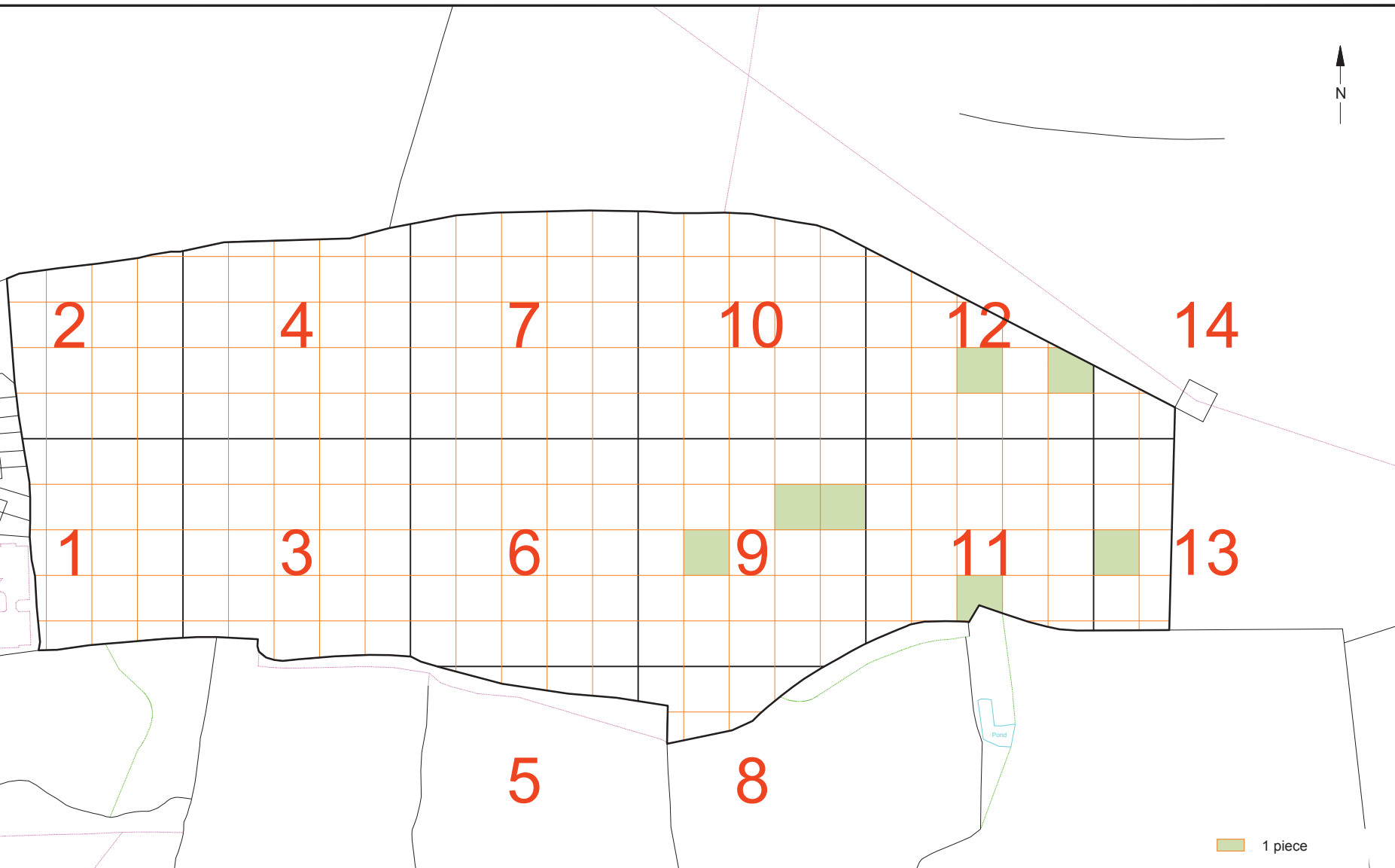


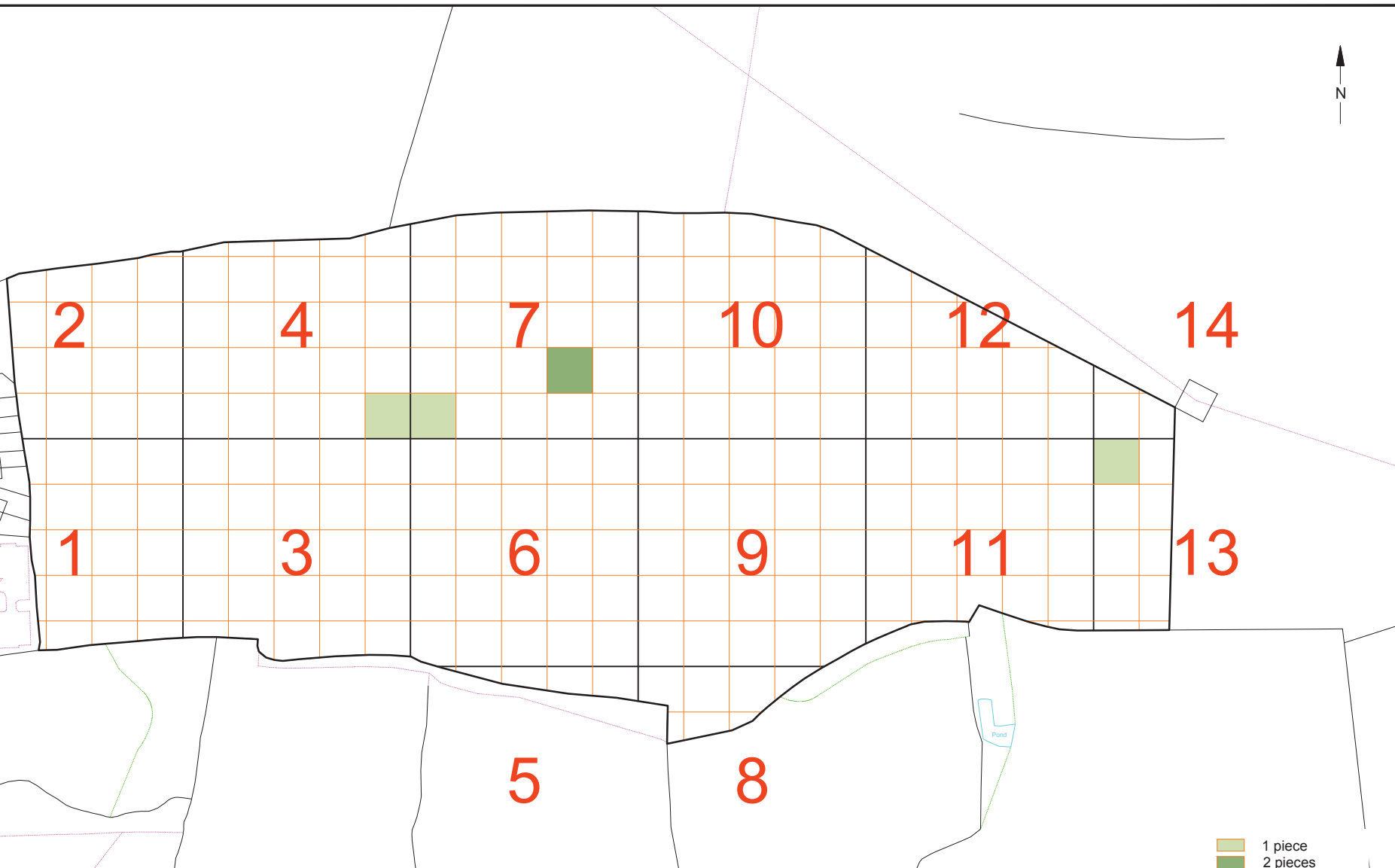


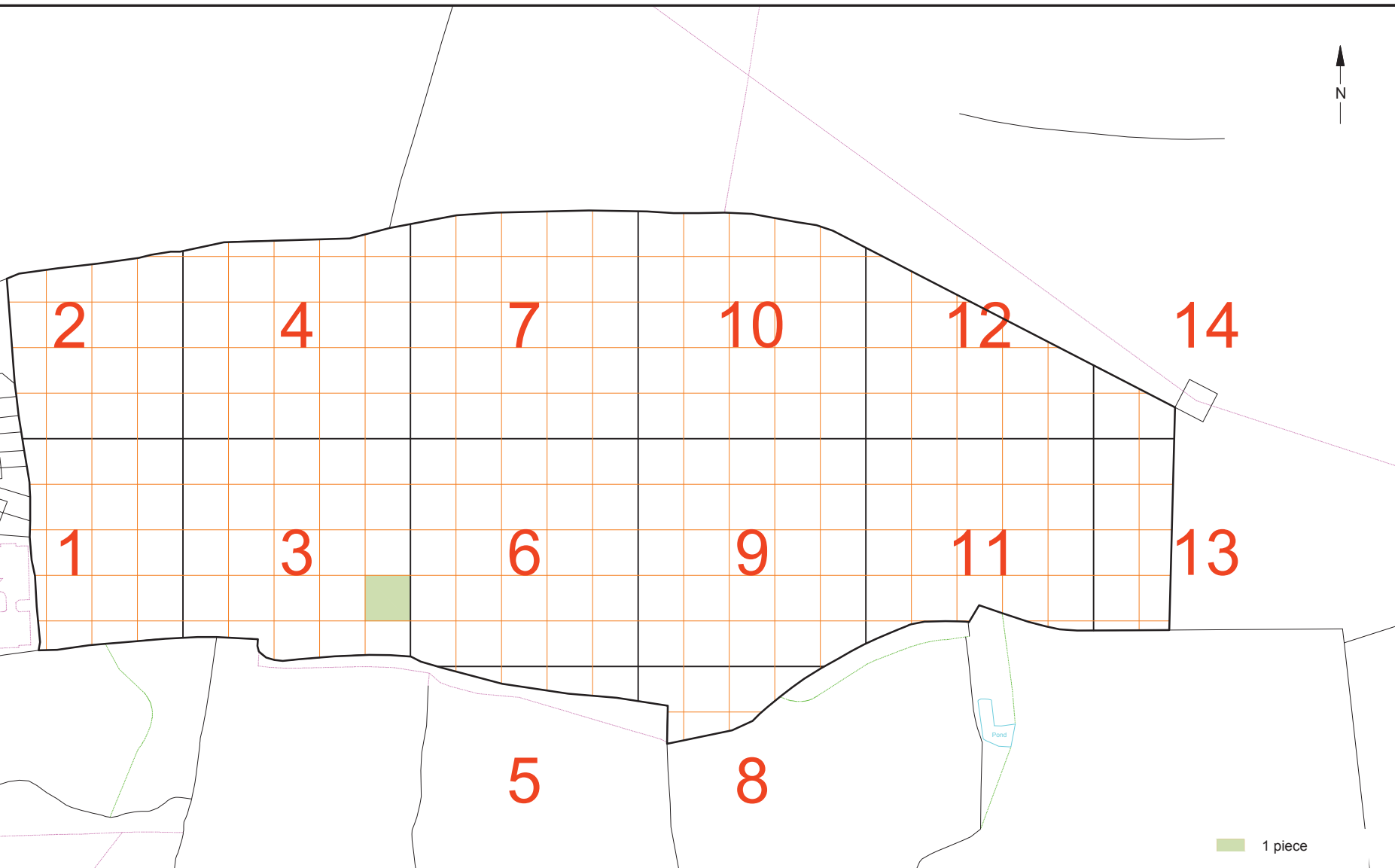


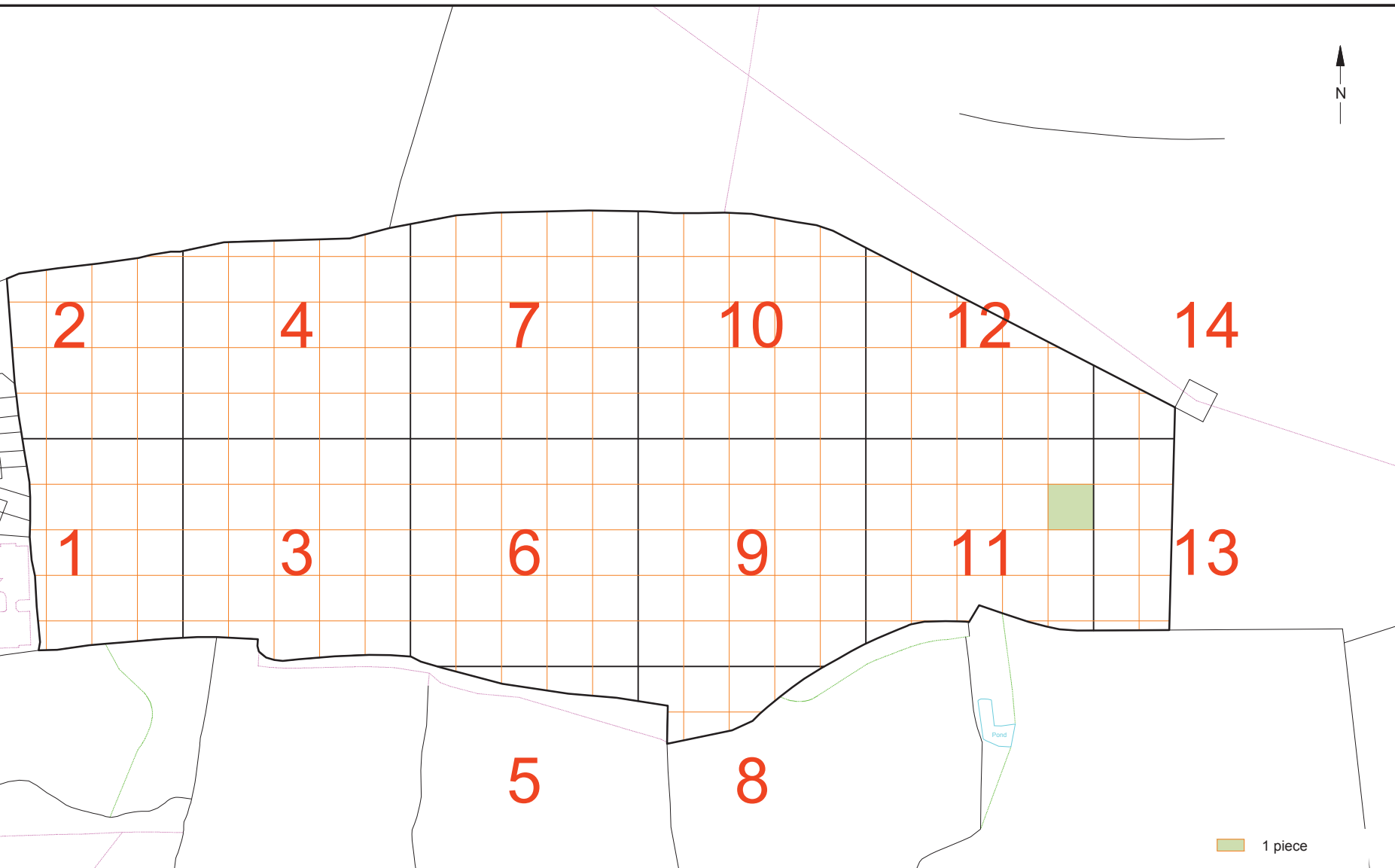












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