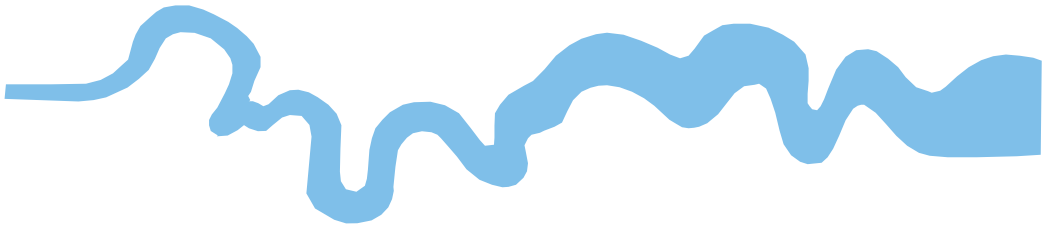
T V A S



SOUTH

Land at Church Lane, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Kyle Beaverstock

Site Code: SWH21/69

(TQ 1514 2606)

Land at Church Lane, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Berkeley Homes

by Kyle Beaverstock

TVAS South

Site Code SWH21/69

May 2021

Summary

Site name: Land at Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1514 2606

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 26th April to 13th May 2021

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Kyle Beaverstock

Site code: SWH21/69

Area of site: c. 10ha

Summary of results: A small number of linear features were revealed during the course of the evaluation and where dating evidence was recovered, this suggests they are certainly or probably all of later post-medieval date and belonging to a field system of this period. No artefacts of archaeological interest were recovered from the spoilheaps. On the basis of these results and those of the preliminary studies, the site is considered to have no archaeological potential

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Horsham Museum or Archaeology Data Service in due course

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 02.06.21
	Danielle Milbank✓ 02.06.21

TVAS South, 77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton, BN1 7HB
Tel. (01273) 554198; email south@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk

Land at Church Lane, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Kyle Beaverstock

Report 21/69

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Church Lane, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex (TQ 1514 2606) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Darren Warbrick on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd. Berkeley House, Bay Tree Avenue, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7UE. Outline planning permission (DC/14/0590) has been gained from Horsham District Council for residential development The consent is subject to a condition (30) relating to a archaeology.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Maria Medlycott, advisor to Horsham District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock and Daniel Haddad between the 26thApril and the 13th May 2021 and the site code is SWH21-69. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Horsham Museum or Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of Church Lane on the western side of Southwater, near Horsham, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The site consisted of two large fields, one elongated irregular eastern field and one rectangular western field, bounded by residential properties to the east, open fields to the south, Church Lane to the north and Shaw's Lane to the west. The topography rises from c. 56m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north to c.59m aOD along the central area of the site down to c.51m aOD in the southeast. The underlying geology is stated as Weald Clay Formation (BGS 1972)

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a desk-based assessment, (James 2014) geophysical survey (Smalley 2011; Cook 2014) and fieldwalking (Stevens 2011). In summary, the site lies within the Sussex Weald, until recently an area considered to contain few sites of archaeological interest prior to

the medieval period (Rudling 2003). The exceptions to this were iron production sites in Iron Age, Roman and Saxon times (Cleere and Crossley, 1995) and Mesolithic sites on the fringes of the Weald in north east Hampshire and south west Surrey (Rankine 1954). However, recent fieldwork has located several sites of different periods in the Horsham area and beyond (McNicoll et al 2017). Horsham is also known for sites which area a variation of typical sites of Mesolithic date and which might represent a middle Mesolithic with a distinct microlith form- a Horsham Point (Clarke 1934; Jacobi 1976). Most Mesolithic sites in the arable lands of southern England comprise no more than clusters of lithic artefacts now usually found only within topsoil/ploughsoil contexts. Below ground cut features are extremely infrequently encountered. No pre-19th century archaeology was recorded for the site before fieldwork generated by this development. The preliminary geophysical fieldwork on the proposal areas revealed nothing of interest other than an number of old field boundaries (Smalley 2011; Cook 2014). Fieldwalking of the eastern area of the proposal site (Development phase 3.2 and 4) revealed very few finds of archaeological interest comprising a few Mesolithic and later struck flints, Roman pottery and Medieval pottery along with much more voluminous late post-medieval material (Stevens 2011). The site of a late post-medieval barn was noted from a cluster of the material. The earlier finds are low density and best considered as a by-product of casual loss or discard (for the flintwork) or manuring of farmland for the Roman or Medieval periods. Presumably though occupation site of Roman or Medieval date are present somewhere in the general vicinity. The area for the phase 5 compound was not surveyed.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project are;

- To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.
- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.
- To determine if there are any deposits of Prehistoric date on the site, especially flint scatters of Mesolithic date
- To determine if there are Iron Age, Roman or Saxon iron production sites are present

The trenches were to be dug by a 360-type machine fitted with a ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using

appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation in situ or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector.

Results

The majority of the trenches were dug as intended although some were moved to avoid obstructions and a proposed trench was found to have been positioned within an existing compound area. The trenches ranged in length from 20m to 30m, and in depth from 0.25m to 0.6m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Most of the trenches revealed a very similar profile and lack of archaeological deposits with their details only listed in Appendix 1. The trenches below report on those which h contained cut archaeological features.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 2 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.7m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil and 0.05m of interface overlying natural geology. At 3.4m from the south-west end of the trench, a segmented ditch/elongated pit (1) was recorded which was 1.72m wide and 0.42m deep and filled with a light greyish brown silty sand primary fill (53) and a mid greyish brown sandy clay secondary fill (52). A number of sherds of pottery of *c*.1650-1725 date were recovered from this deposit, along with a clay pipe stem fragment and a small piece of glass. A bulk sample was taken from fill (53) which did not yield any finds nor significant environmental evidence.

Trenches 3 - 24 (Fig. 2)

Trenches 3 – 24 measured between 20m and 28.6m long and 0.3m and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.2 and 0.4m of topsoil and 0.1 and 0.22m interface overlying natural geology. No features or finds of an archaeological nature were discovered.

Trench 25 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 25 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.08m of interface overlying natural geology. At 23.5m from the south-west end of the trench, a

Ditch (2) was recorded which was 1m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with a light greyish brown silty sand primary fill (54). A fragment of ceramic building material dated to the 18th - 19th century. A bulk sample was taken from fill (54) which did not yield any finds nor significant environmental evidence.

Trench 26 - 51 (Fig. 2)

Trenches 26 – 51 measured between 24.5m and 30m long and 0.27m and 0.45 deep. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.2 and 0.35m of topsoil and 0.03 and 0.13m interface overlying natural geology. No features or finds of an archaeological nature were discovered.

Trench 52 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 52 was aligned S - N and was 25.4m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.06m of interface overlying natural geology. At 10m from the south end of the trench, a Ditch (4) was recorded which was 1m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with a light greyish brown silty sand primary fill (57). No finds were recovered.

Trench 53 - 73 (Fig. 2)

Trenches 53 – 73 measured between 24.5m and 28m long and 0.26m and 0.43 deep. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.21 and 0.39m of topsoil and 0.03 and 0.1m interface overlying natural geology. No features or finds of an archaeological nature were discovered.

Trench 74 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 74 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.08m of interface overlying natural geology. At 3.2m from the south end of the trench, a Ditch (3) was recorded which was 0.62m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand primary fill (56) and a light greyish brown sandy clay secondary fill (55). No finds were recovered.

Trench 75 - 81 (Fig. 2)

Trenches 75 – 81 measured between 24.1m and 27.2m long and 0.25m and 0.28 deep. The stratigraphy consisted of between 0.21 and 0.28m of topsoil and 0.04 and 0.14m interface overlying natural geology. No features or finds of an archaeological nature were discovered.

Finds

The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered five sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 43g, from a single context (ditch [1], fill [52]). The first consists of a rather worn 2g scrap of Surrey-Hampshire white Border Ware. The sherd is too small to ascertain vessel form, though is has an internal green glaze. The remaining sherds (4/41g) are all from the same off-white stoneware vessel with iron wash and salt glaze. This is less diagnostic but is considered most likely to be a late and underfired German Frechen stoneware. Overall the sherds would suggest a later 17th- to early 18th- century date for the context though a larger sample would be needed to confirm this beyond doubt.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A very small assemblage of material classified as ceramic building material was recovered during the archaeological work. The material is in mixed condition but generally consists of small worn pieces – the exception being the tile from context [54]. However, the very hard-fired nature of this type would make it resistant to physical abrasion. Due to the nature of the deposits and late date of most of the ceramic building material the assemblage has been recorded by form and date rather than by fabric. Although fabric samples have previously been collected for this area a careful watch was made to identify any new potential types not previously recorded. In the event no new types were noted. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 3.

The silt clay/burnt clay are probably natural to the area but it is not possible to intrinsically date this material. The piece with flat surface from [52] could be from daub, hearth lining or simply the burnt surface of the subsoil. The granule of tile from the same deposit is too small to be diagnostic and could easily be intrusive. However, its general finish suggests an 18th- to 19th- century date. The tile from ditch [2], fill [54] is more certainly of the mid 18th to 19th centuries but is again so small it could be intrusive in this feature.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

A single small glass fragment was recovered in the course of the evaluation, from pit or possible segmented ditch 1 (52), weighing 1g. It is a flat piece, 1mm thick and a very pale dull green colour. Although it might represent window glass, it is not closely datable.

Clay Pipe by Danielle Milbank

One piece of clay pipe was recovered from pit or segmental ditch 1 (deposit 52), which comprises a stem fragment weighing 2g. It can be only tentatively dated (based on bore diameter) to the later 17th or early 18th centuries.

Palaeoenvironmental Remains by Elspeth St John-Brooks

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during this evaluation which included the collection of soil samples from sealed contexts. This aimed to assess the preservation and the potential of the biological remains; record any human activities which occurred at the site (domestic and industrial); how the biological remains may be associated with the features; and, to provide information on the past environment of the area.

In total 3 samples were taken from sealed contexts comprising of a ditch and two pits. Samples taken were between 5ltrs-10ltrs of soil and were floated and sieved using standard flotation practises with a 0.25mm flot mesh and the resultant flots air dried. These flots were then examined with a hand lens at x8 magnification and under a lower powered microscope at magnifications between x50 and x1000.

Samples from features 1, 2 and 3 all contained a small amount of micro-charcoal which is too small in fragment size for fracturing and therefore speciation identification. All samples contained Blackberry/Raspberry seeds (*Rubus spp.*) with feature 2 containing 200+ examples of these seeds. However, they show no signs of charring and are in perfect condition, these are therefore modern intrusions likely from a nearby bramble bush or hedgerow. Very little can be interpreted from these palaeoenvironmental remains as the dataset is not large enough to gain meaningful information to draw overall conclusions about the surrounding landscape, activities on site or any dietary inferences.

Conclusion

Despite a comprehensive coverage of the site by trenches very few deposits of possible archaeological interest were revealed. A number of linear features were investigated and recorded but the only dating evidence recovered indicated that, these were certainly or probably of later post-medieval date. The features at the west and south of the site appear to be part of a post medieval field system seen in the geophysical survey. No artefacts of archaeological interest were recovered from the spoilheaps. On the basis of these results and those of the preliminary study, the site is considered to have no archaeological potential

References

BGS, 1972, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 302, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth

Clark, J G D, 1934, 'The classification of a microlithic culture: the Tardenoisian of Horsham', *Archaeol J* **90**, 52–77

Cleere, H and Crossley, D, 1995, *The Iron Industry of the Weald,* 2nd edn, Leicester

Cook, J, 2014, Detailed magnetometer survey on Land west of Southwater, West Sussex, Archaeology South East, report 2014092, Portslade

James, R, 2014, Land west of Southwater, West Sussex, Archaeological desk-based assessment, Archaeology South East, report 2014018, Portslade

McNicoll-Norbury, J, Sanchez, D, Taylor, A, Thompson, F and Wallis, S, 2017, *Archaeological Investigations in Sussex: Prehistoric and Roman features in Selsey, Worthing, Angmering and Horsham, and Medieval occupation in Hailsham, Horsham and Crawley,* TVAS Occas Pap **17**, Reading

NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

Rankine, W F, 1954, 'Mesolithic research in east Hampshire', *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc* **15**, 157–72

Rudling, D (ed), 2003, *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Brighton

Smalley, R, 2011, Land west of Southwater, Geophysical Survey, Stratascan report J2883, Upton on Severn

Stevens, S, 2011, Surface artefact collection on Land to the west of Southwater, West Sussex, Archaeology South East, report 2011086, Portslade

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at southern or western ends

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	-			Not dug
2	24.70	2	0.43	0 - 0.38m of topsoil, 0.38 - 0.43m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay. Segmented Ditch/Elongated Pit **[1]**
3	28.60	2	0.45	0 - 0.23m of topsoil, 0.23 - 0.45m of interface, 0.45m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
4	23.00	2	0.36	0 - 0.20m of topsoil, 0.20 - 0.36m of interface, 0.36m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
5	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.24m of topsoil, 0.24 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
6	24.20	2	0.43	0 - 0.23m of topsoil, 0.23 - 0.43m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
7	27.60	2	0.46	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.46m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
8	25.20	2	0.42	0 - 0.20m of topsoil, 0.20 - 0.42m of interface, 0.42m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
9	26.80	2	0.33	0 - 0.22m of topsoil, 0.22 - 0.33m of interface, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
10	24.60	2	0.42	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.42m of interface, 0.42m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
11	20.00	2	0.41	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.41m of interface, 0.41m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
12	27.00	2	0.36	0 - 0.23m of topsoil, 0.23 - 0.36m of interface, 0.36m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
13	24.80	2	0.40	0 - 0.25m of topsoil, 0.25 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
14	27.20	2	0.43	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.43m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
15	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
16	25.40	2	0.60	0 - 0.40m of topsoil, 0.40 - 0.60m of interface, 0.60m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
17	25.00	2	0.48	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.48m of interface, 0.48m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
18	25.00	2	0.46	0 - 0.31m of topsoil, 0.31 - 0.46m of interface, 0.46m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
19	25.00	2	0.46	0 - 0.31m of topsoil, 0.31 - 0.46m of interface, 0.46m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
20	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
21	24.80	2	0.47	0 - 0.33m of topsoil, 0.33 - 0.47m of interface, 0.47m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
22	26.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
23	24.80	2	0.32	0 - 0.22m of topsoil, 0.22 - 0.32m of interface, 0.32m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
24	25.10	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
25	25.00	2	0.38	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.38m of interface, 0.38m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay. Ditch **[2]**
26	25.00	2	0.32	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.32m of interface, 0.32m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
27	30.00	2	0.35	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.35m of interface, 0.35m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
28	25.50	2	0.39	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
29	25.40	2	0.45	0 - 0.35m of topsoil, 0.35 - 0.45m of interface, 0.45m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
30	24.80	2	0.33	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.33m of interface, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
31	25.20	2	0.43	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.43m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
32	25.30	2	0.30	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
33	25.00	2	0.36	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.36m of interface, 0.36m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
34	25.00	2	0.48	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.48m of interface, 0.48m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
35	25.10	2	0.27	0 - 0.22m of topsoil, 0.22 - 0.27m of interface, 0.27m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
36	25.40	2	0.42	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29 - 0.42m of interface, 0.42m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
37	26.00	2	0.27	0 - 0.20m of topsoil, 0.20 - 0.27m of interface, 0.27m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
38	24.50	2	0.28	0 - 0.21m of topsoil, 0.21 - 0.28m of interface, 0.28m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
39	24.80	2	0.30	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
40	24.80	2	0.39	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
41	24.90	2	0.30	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
42	25.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
43	26.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
44	24.80	2	0.28	0 - 0.25m of topsoil, 0.25 - 0.28m of interface, 0.28m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
45	24.90	2	0.39	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
46	25.40	2	0.33	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.33m of interface, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
47	25.10	2	0.39	0 - 0.36m of topsoil, 0.36 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
48	25.20	2	0.32	0 - 0.32m of topsoil, 0.32m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
49	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.35m of topsoil, 0.35 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
50	25.00	2	0.39	0 - 0.31m of topsoil, 0.31 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
51	25.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
52	25.40	2	0.34	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.34m of interface, 0.34m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay. Ditch **[4]**
53	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.32m of topsoil, 0.32 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
54	25.60	2	0.33	0 - 0.33m of topsoil, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
55	25.00	2	0.31	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.31m of interface, 0.31m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
56	26.00	2	0.35	0 - 0.31m of topsoil, 0.31 - 0.35m of interface, 0.35m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
57	25.60	2	0.26	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
58	25.40	2	0.33	0 - 0.33m of topsoil, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
59	25.60	2	0.29	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
60	28.00	2	0.33	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30 - 0.33m of interface, 0.33m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
61	24.60	2	0.31	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.31m of interface, 0.31m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
62	24.50	2	0.34	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.34m of interface, 0.34m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
63	27.10	2	0.37	0 - 0.33m of topsoil, 0.33 - 0.37m of interface, 0.37m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
64	25.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
65	27.40	2	0.40	0 - 0.37m of topsoil, 0.37 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
66	25.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.25m of topsoil, 0.25 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
67	26.40	2	0.39	0 - 0.35m of topsoil, 0.35 - 0.39m of interface, 0.39m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
68	26.00	2	0.31	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.31m of interface, 0.31m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
69	26.60	2	0.30	0 - 0.30m of topsoil, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
70	26.40	2	0.37	0 - 0.29m of topsoil, 0.29 - 0.37m of interface, 0.37m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
71	26.80	2	0.31	0 - 0.21m of topsoil, 0.21 - 0.31m of interface, 0.31m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
72	24.90	2	0.28	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
73	24.80	2	0.43	0 - 0.39m of topsoil, 0.39 - 0.43m of interface, 0.43m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
74	25.00	2	0.30	0 - 0.22m of topsoil, 0.22 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay. Ditch **[3]**
75	27.20	2	0.34	0 - 0.28m of topsoil, 0.28 - 0.34m of interface, 0.34m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay

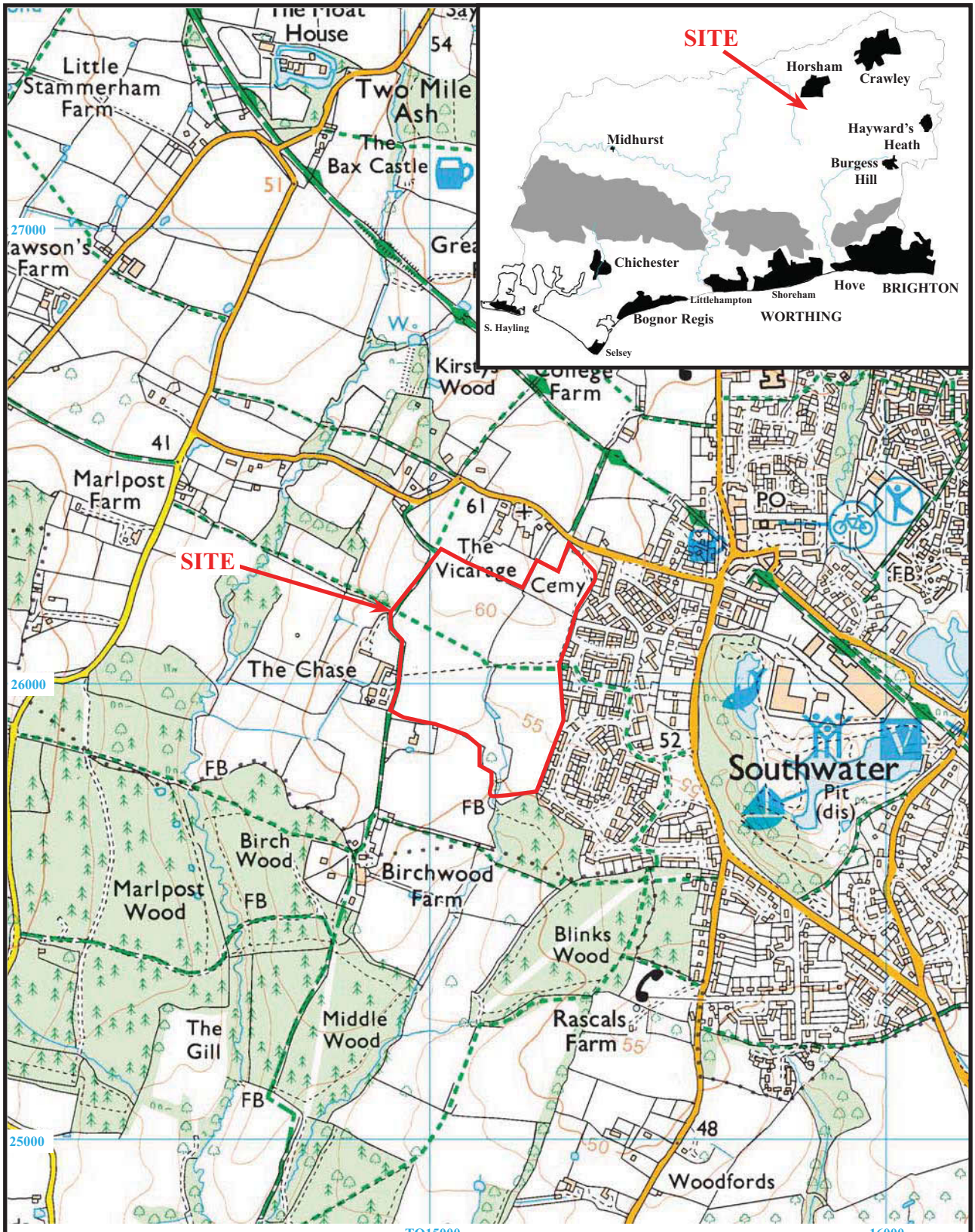
Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
76	25.00	2	0.40	0 - 0.26m of topsoil, 0.26 - 0.40m of interface, 0.40m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
77	25.00	2	0.31	0 - 0.27m of topsoil, 0.27 - 0.31m of interface, 0.31m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
78	24.10	2	0.30	0 - 0.23m of topsoil, 0.23 - 0.30m of interface, 0.30m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
79	25.00	2	0.28	0 - 0.24m of topsoil, 0.24 - 0.28m of interface, 0.28m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
80	26.40	2	0.28	0 - 0.24m of topsoil, 0.24 - 0.28m of interface, 0.28m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay
81	25.00	2	0.25	0 - 0.20m of topsoil, 0.20 - 0.25m of interface, 0.25m+ of a pale greyish yellow sandy clay

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
2	1	52, 53	Segmented Ditch/Elongated Pit	Post-Medieval	Pottery
25	2	54	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Brick/tile
74	3	55, 56	Ditch	Post-Medieval?	
52	4	57	Ditch	Post-Medieval?	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Context	*Form*	*Period*	*Suggested date*	*No*	*Weight (g)*	*Dimensions*	*Comments*
1,52	Burnt clay	?	?	1	6	n/a	Silty with a little quartz. 1 flat face
1,52	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-19th	1	1	Nsd	Well formed and fired. Fine fabric. Probably intrusive
1,52	Silt clay	?	?	1	2	n/a	Reduced burnt clay/lignite
2,54	Peg tile	LPM	Mid C18th-19th	1	9	11mm thick	Well formed and hard fired. Fine fabric, rare iron oxides

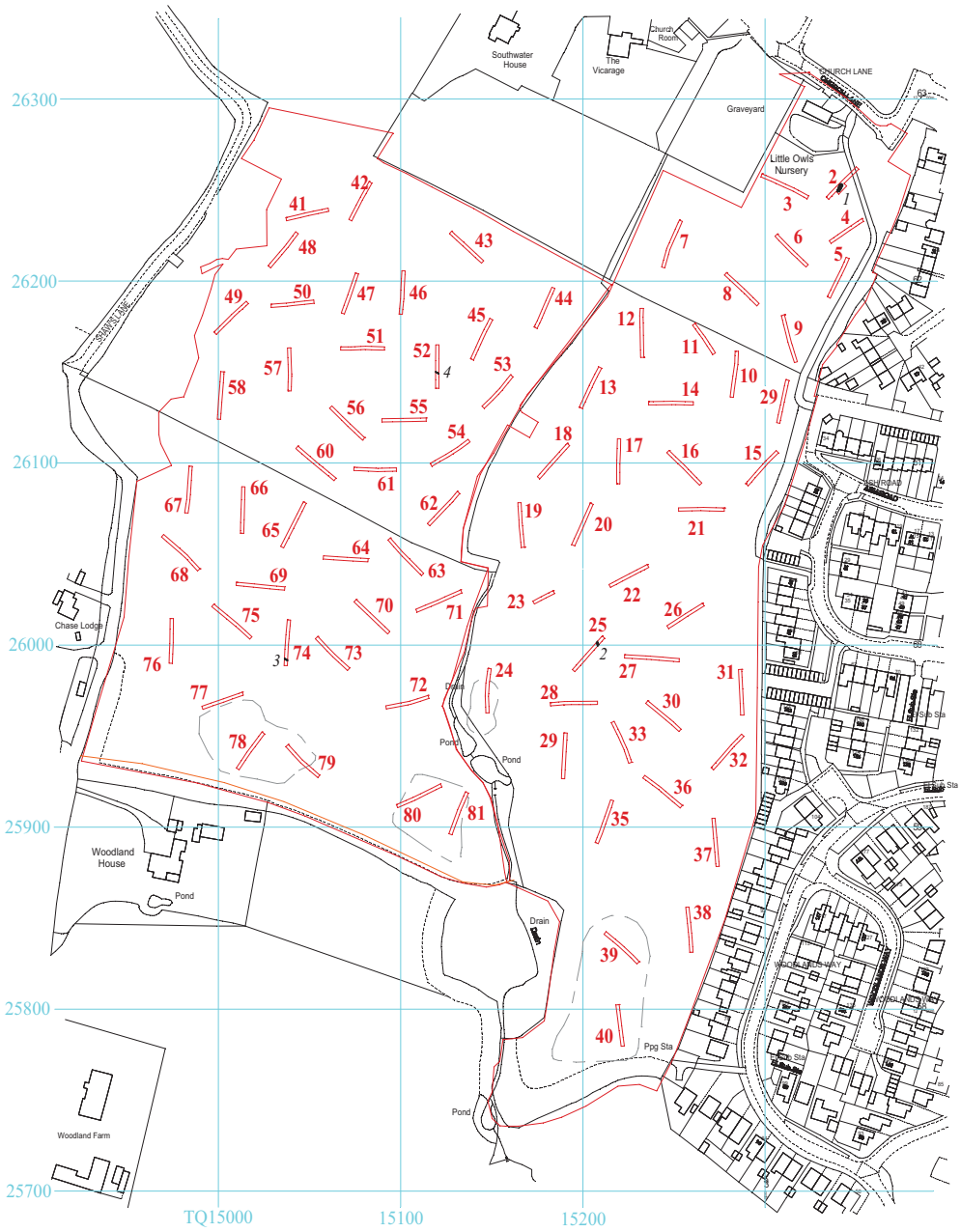


SWH 21/69

Land at Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Southwater and within West Sussex.

TVAS SOUTH



3 700 0

N

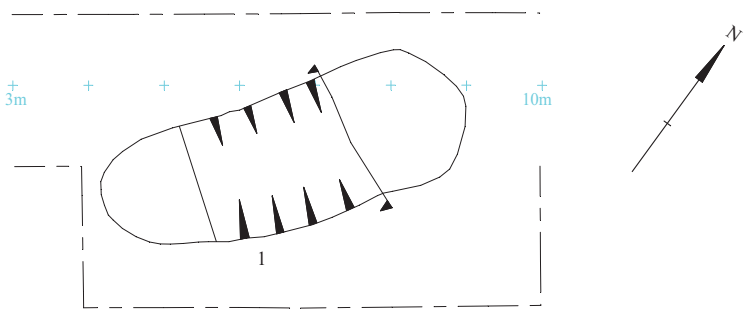
Land at Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, 2017 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Location of trenches and features

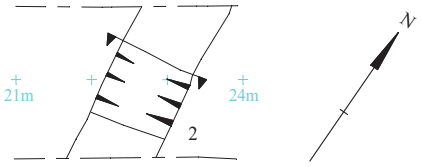
0 100m

TVAS SOUTH

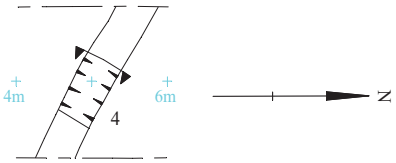
Trench 2



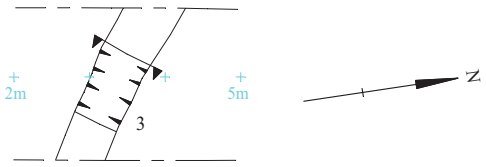
Trench 25



Trench 52



Trench 74



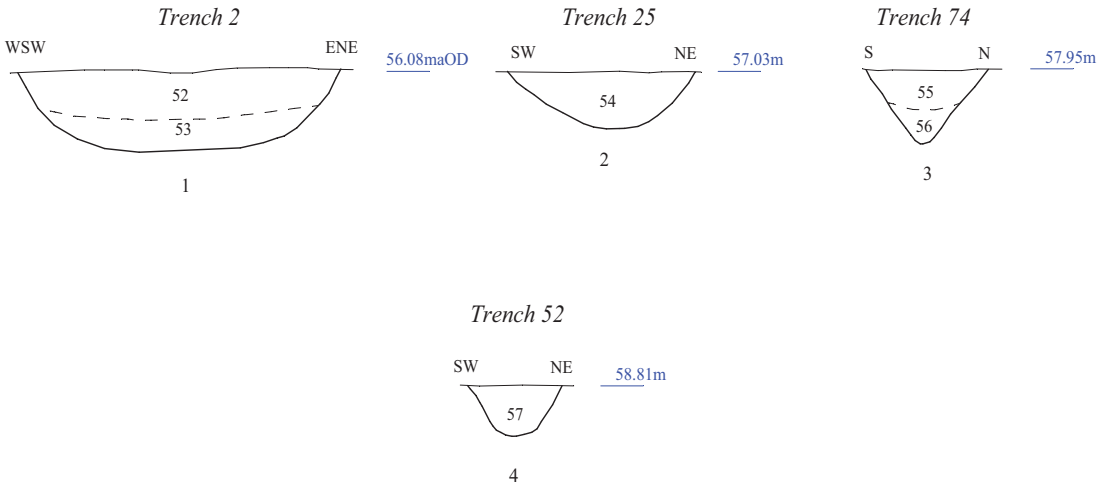
SWH 21/69

Land at Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

0 5m

TVAS SOUTH



SWH 21/69

Land at Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, 2021 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 1. Trench 2, pit 1 looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 3, looking East, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

SWH 21/69

Land at Southwater, Horsham,
West Sussex, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 3. Trench 10, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 13, looking North East, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 5. Trench 25, looking North East, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 37, looking North West, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 7. Trench 40, looking North West, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

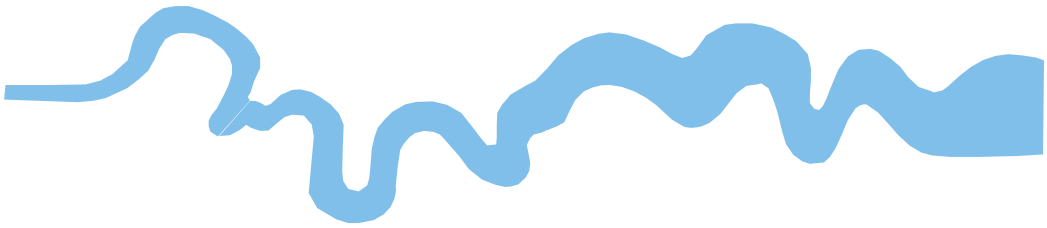
Plate 8. Trench 52, looking North, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 8. Trench 49, looking North East, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

Plate 8. Trench 74, ditch 3, looking West, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.3m.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB

Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south

Offices in:
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough and Ennis (Ireland)