THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

SOUTH

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: BHH12/173

(TQ 1525 3165)

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Gleeson Strategic Land

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BHH12/173

November 2015

Summary

Site name: Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1525 3165

Planning reference: DC/13/2408

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 14th – 22nd October 2015

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: BHH 12/173

Area of site: *c*. 9.25 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development. A small number of cut features were recorded, mostly relating to post-medieval field boundaries which are shown on historic maps. However, a small cluster of shallow features towards the centre of the site seem to represent the remains of a late Iron Age occupation site with a possible round house present There is therefore the possibility that further features of this date may be present nearby.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Horsham Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 09.11.15
	Steve Preston✓ 09.11.15

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton, BN1 7HB

Tel. (01273) 554198; Fax (01273) 564043; email south@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 12/173c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a parcel of land to the north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex (TQ 1520 3170) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Mark Jackson of Gleeson Strategic Land, Sentinel House, Harvest Crescent, Ancells Business Park, Fleet, Hampshire, GU51 2UZ.

Planning permission (appln. no. DC/13/2408) has been gained on appeal (APP/Z3825/A/14/2224668) from Horsham District Council to construct new housing and a care home on the site, along with associated access and car parking. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development of the site, the consent was subject to a condition (6) requiring a programme of archaeological investigation, in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. It was determined that this should take the form, initially of a field evaluation on the site, based on the results of which further work might be require to mitigate any adverse effect on the archaeological resource. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the archaeological adviser to Horsham District Council, Mr Martyn Brown. The fieldwork was undertaken by Naomi Humphreys, Stephen Patton, Teresa Vieira and Sean Wallis between 14th and 22nd October 2015, and the site code is BHH12/173. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The development area is irregular in plan, covering an area of *c*. 9 ha, and is centred on NGR 1525 3165 (Fig. 2). It is bounded to the south-west and south by residential housing and the Shelley Arms public house, and to the west, north and east by farmland and woodland. There is a stream just beyond the northern boundary. The site is largely composed of two arable fields, which are separated by a north-south footpath. This footpath follows the former parish boundary between Horsham and Warnham, and a hedge and ditch run along its west side. In

addition to the two fields, there is a small rectangular parcel of land at the southern end of the site, fronting onto the main road, which is covered with overgrown vegetation and several mature trees. The site generally slopes down towards the north-west, and the height above Ordnance Datum varies from about 48m in the south-east corner to 35m in the north-west corner. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1972), the underlying geology consists of Wealden Clay (Horsham Stone Formation), and this was confirmed in the evaluation trenches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Wallis 2012). In summary, there have been a few stray finds recorded in the surrounding area, mostly of medieval or post-medieval dates. It has been suggested that the Weald claylands were not substantially settled until medieval times (Brandon 1978). However, recent archaeological fieldwork in the region has begun to record medieval settlement, and also evidence for earlier periods (Wallis 2011). It is therefore possible that the paucity of known archaeological sites within the Weald may be due, at least in part, to a relative lack of fieldwork. A recent geophysical survey of the site identified a number of linear features that clearly relate to historic field boundaries which are shown on maps from about 1840 onwards. Most of these field boundaries went out of use by the 1970s. In addition, several anomalies were recorded which do not relate to any previously known features and therefore might be of archaeological interest (Dawson 2015).

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 proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if geophysical anomalies have archaeological origins.

Eighty trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 2m in width. Some were positioned to target geophysical anomalies, and the remainder were laid out in a stratified random configuration. The trenches were dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project, to an agreed sampling fraction, and without compromising the integrity of any archaeological features that may warrant preservation *in situ*.

Results

Most of the trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some were moved due to the presence of an overhead power line (Fig. 3). Following a discussion with the archaeological adviser to the District Council, it was decided that the planned trench in the southern area close to the main road did not have to be excavated, due to the presence of trees and overgrown vegetation. Following the discovery of archaeological features in Trench 54, three additional short trenches (80, 81 and 82) were dug close by to clarify the nature of this area.

All the trenches were 1.90m wide (size of machine bucket), and measured between 5.50m and 30.00m in length, and between 0.35m and 0.69m in depth. The trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed below, and a complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. All archaeological features which were not obviously modern were planned as a minimum. A number of linear features were recorded which are depicted on historic maps from the mid 19th century onwards. In consultation with the archaeological adviser to the District Council it was agreed that these features did not have to be sampled by hand.

The stratigraphy and natural geology revealed in the trenches varied little: topsoil (typically 0.3–0.4m deep) overlay subsoil (usually less than 0.1m but occasionally deeper) above natural geology which largely consisted of light yellow brown clay (Wealden Clay), with varying amounts of iron stone inclusions.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

Trench 5 was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.48m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). Ditch 6 was recorded between 13.50m and 16m, but was not sampled by hand as it appears on historic maps of the site. It was up to 1.80m wide, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (57).

Trench 8 (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.50m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). A large cut feature was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, and was interpreted as representing the junction of two former

field boundaries (7 and 8) which are shown on historic maps. Although these ditches were not excavated, a large fragment of early post-medieval brick was recovered from the surface of ditch 8 (59).

Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 11)

Trench 14 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 23.50m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.44m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). A small post-hole (9) was recorded at around 15m from the south-east end, and its fill (60) was found to contain fragments of bitumen and iron nail shaft fragments.

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

Trench 17 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.64m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.50m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). Ditch 10 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, but was not excavated as it is shown on historic maps. This is probably the same ditch as that recorded in trench 21 (13).

Trench 18 (Figs 5 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.65m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). A ditch (11) was recorded between 18.50m and 19.50m. A slot was excavated through the feature which revealed that it was 0.50m wide and 0.21m deep (Pl. 5). Although small fragments of fired clay and slag were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (62), it is almost certainly the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 20 (12) which appeared to be post-medieval in date. This linear feature had been identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5)

Trench 20 was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.54m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.39m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). Ditch 12 was recorded between 6.40m and 10.50m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 1.40m wide and a fragment of post-medieval brick was found on the surface of its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (63). This feature was picked up by the geophysical survey, and is probably the same as that recorded in Trenches 18 (11), 22 (14) and 23 (15).

Trench 21 (Fig. 5)

Trench 21 was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 23.50m long and up to 0.45m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). Ditch 13 was recorded at the northern end of the trench, but was not sampled by hand. This ditch is shown on historic maps, and is probably the same as that recorded in Trench 17 (10). A fragment of post-medieval tile was recovered from the surface of its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (64).

Trench 22 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). A ditch (14) was recorded between 9.50m and 10.50m, but was not excavated. This is probably the same feature as that recorded in Trenches 18 (11), 20 (12) and 23 (15), although it was not identified as extending this far north by the geophysical survey.

Trench 23 (Fig. 6)

Trench 23 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.58m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). Ditch 15 was recorded between 4.50m and 5.30m, but was not excavated. It is probably the same ditch as that recorded in trenches 18 (11), 20 (12) and 22 (14), although it was not identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 25 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 26.10m long and up to 0.50m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.37m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). A linear feature (17) was observed between 13.50m and 14.60m. The ditch was not excavated as it appears on historic maps, but a fragment of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of its mid grey brown silty clay fill (68). This is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 26 (18).

Trench 26 (Fig. 6)

Trench 26 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.40m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). Ditch 18 was recorded between 16.60m and 17.60m, but was not excavated as it is shown on historic maps. This is probably the same feature as that recorded in Trench 25 (17).

Trench 31 (Figs 6 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.55m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). A ditch (16) was recorded between 9.40m and 15.30m. A slot through the feature revealed that it was 1m wide and 0.29m deep (Pl. 6), but no finds were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (67). This feature was identified during the geophysical survey, and may be the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 32 (19).

Trench 32 (Fig. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 28.70m long and up to 0.48m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). Ditch 19 was recorded between 9.90m and 11.60m, but was not excavated. It is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 31

(16), and was identified during the geophysical survey. A large feature (20) was recorded at the northern end of the trench, which was interpreted as being a former stream channel. It had also been picked up by the geophysical survey. Although the feature is not shown on the 1840 tithe map, the present course of the stream along the site's northern boundary has clearly been straightened. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the surface of its fill of mid bluish grey clayey silt (71).

Trench 35 (Fig. 7)

Trench 35 was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 20.70m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). Ditch 22 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, between 17.60m and 18.60m. This feature is shown on historic maps, and was not excavated. It is probably the same ditch as that found in Trench 38 (23).

Trench 38 (Fig. 7)

Trench 38 was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 30.00m long and up to 0.69m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.37m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). A large feature was noted at the western end of the trench which is believed to be a backfilled bomb crater. It had been identified during the geophysical survey, but was not recorded in detail. Ditch 23 was observed between 12m and 15m, and it is probably the same feature as that seen in Trench 35 (22). This ditch appears on historic maps, and was not excavated: a late post-medieval horseshoe was recovered from the surface of its fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (74).

Trench 39 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.47m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). Ditch 24 was recorded at the western end of the trench, between 7.60m and 8.90m, but was not excavated as it clearly relates to a field boundary shown on historic maps. It is probably the same feature as that recorded in Trenches 46 (25) and 47 (26).

Trench 40

Trench 40 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.55m deep. The trench was positioned to target a large geophysical anomaly, which is believed to relate to a backfilled bomb crater that could be seen as a shallow depression on the ground. The western half of the trench seemed to confirm this as it was occupied by a large feature filled with modern material. No attempt was made to record this feature in detail. In the eastern half of the trench the natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51).

Trench 46 (Fig. 8)

Trench 46 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.50m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). A ditch (25) was observed at the western end of the trench, between 6.60m and 7.80m. The feature was not excavated as it appears as a field boundary on historic maps, and is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trenches 39 (24) and 47 (26).

Trench 47 (Fig. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.55m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). Ditch 26 was recorded at the western end of the trench, but was not excavated as it clearly relates to a field boundary depicted on historic maps. It is probably the same feature as that recorded in Trenches 39 (24) and 46 (25).

Trench 54 (Figs 8 and 11)

Trench 54 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 23.00m long and up to 0.45m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.04m of subsoil (51). A probable post-hole (2) was recorded at the northern end of the trench, between 20m and 20.50m. The feature measured 0.43m by 0.38m, but was only 0.10m deep (Pl. 7). Small fragments of Late Iron Age pottery were found within its fill of light yellow brown silty clay (53). A possible linear feature (4) was recorded between 15.50m and 16.20m, although it appeared to as little more than a stain and, as a result, was not excavated. Although it did not appear to be curving within the trench, it is possible that it is associated with the gullies recorded in Trenches 80 (1) and 81 (3).

Trench 55 (Fig. 9)

Trench 55 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.20m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.38m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). Ditch 5 was recorded between 1.30m and 12m, but was not excavated as it clearly relates to a field boundary shown on historic maps.

Trench 63 (Fig. 9)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.50m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The trench was positioned to target a geophysical anomaly, and a possible gully (28) was recorded between 15.10m and 16.50m. The feature proved very difficult to excavate due to the similarity of its fill to the surrounding natural clay, and the edges were thus very ill-defined. Whilst it may be the same feature as that recorded in Trench 65 (27), it is also possible that it is geological in origin, or could represent a former hedge line.

Trench 65 (Figs 9 and 11)

Trench 65 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.55m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The trench was positioned to target a linear anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey, and a corresponding possible gully (27) was observed between 12.70m and 13.30m. A slot was excavated through the feature, but it was thought to represent either a former hedge line, or be geological in origin. It is probably the same feature as that recorded in Trench 63 (28).

Trench 69 (Figs 9 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). Ditch 21 was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. A slot through the feature revealed that it was 1.30m and 0.19m deep. However, no finds were recovered from its fill of mid bluish yellow silty clay (72). It does not correspond to any feature noted from either cartographic or geophysical evidence.

Trench 80 (Figs 10 and 11)

Trench 80 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 11.40m long and up to 0.50m deep. The trench was excavated to determine whether there were any further features in the vicinity of Trench 54, where a post-hole and gully had been recorded. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). A shallow gully (1) was investigated between 6.20m and 7.60m, and it appeared to terminate within the trench. A tiny piece of pottery, possibly dating from the late Iron Age, was recovered from its fill of light yellow brown silty clay (52). It is possible that this feature may be associated with the gullies recorded in Trenches 54 (4) and 81 (3).

Trench 81 (Figs 10 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 15.00m long and up to 0.55m deep. As with Trench 80, Trench 81 was excavated to determine whether there were any more features in the vicinity of Trench 54. Natural clay geology was encountered beneath 0.37m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). A possible gully (3) was observed at the northern end of the trench, but as with gully 4 in Trench 54, it appeared to be little more than a stain in the ground for much of its length. However, several sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of its fill of light yellow brown silty clay (54), and a hand dug slot through it revealed it to be up to 0.10m deep in places. It is possible that this feature may be associated with the gullies recorded in Trenches 54 (4) and 80 (1).

Finds by Luke Barber

A fairly wide range of archaeological finds were recovered during the evaluation. With the exception of the pottery from contexts 1 (52), 2 (53) and 3 (54) all finds have been discarded as they represent isolated pieces of common post-medieval types.

Pottery

The archaeological work recovered a very small assemblage of pottery from the site. The earliest material was recovered from context 3 (54) which produced nine weathered sherds (16g) from a single shouldered jar in a slightly sandy grog-tempered reduced ware with some calcareous inclusions. A late Iron Age date is likely. Contexts 1 (52) and 2 (53) both produced scraps of grog tempered ware (1 sherd, 2g; and 5sherds, 8g respectively). Although that from 1 (52) is tiny and badly abraded, the others are in slightly better condition and include part of a simple rim. A late Iron Age to early Roman date is probable for these sherds.

All other pottery is of the post-medieval period. The sherds include a residual 1g scrap of German Frechen stoneware of the mid 16th to 17th century (context 20 (71)), a 4g fragment from a mid 18th century London stoneware tankard (context 17 (68)) and a 6g sherd from a 19th century yellow ware oven dish (context 20 (71)).

Overall the assemblage would suggest some activity in the later Iron Age, possibly extending into the early Roman period. From the mid/late 16th century on there appears to have been low-level activity, probably associated with sporadic periods of manuring.

Clay Pipe

Context 20 (71) produced a tiny scrap from a clay tobacco pipe bowl (<1g), probably of 18th century type.

Ceramic Building Material

Potentially the earliest piece of ceramic building material consists of an amorphous lump of silty burnt clay with a few quartz grains that could be daub (context 11 (62)). All remaining pieces are definitely of the post-medieval period. The earliest of these were recovered from context 8 (59). This deposit produced a 628g fragment from a crudely formed, but hard fired, brick measuring 100mm wide by 55mm thick. The brick, which had been formed in a sanded mould, is tempered with moderate iron oxide and marl pellets to 2mm and can be placed between the later 16th to 17th centuries. A 4g peg tile fragment from the same deposit is in a marl-rich fabric with common iron oxides to 1mm that would not be out of place with the date range of the brick. Context 13 (64) produced a larger fragment (12g) of tile in the same fabric. This piece has more surface surviving, showing it to be well

formed and fired suggesting the type could extend into the early 18th century. Context 12 (63) produced the second brick fragment from the site (210g). This consisted of a well formed and fired red frogless example with reduced surfaces, tempered with sparse fine sand, abundant marl swirls and common iron oxides to 3mm. An 18th century date is most likely for this brick.

Metalwork

Context 9 (60) produced six (12g) heavily corroded iron nail shanks. Although not intrinsically datable it is considered probable they are of post-medieval date. The only other item was recovered from context 23 (74). This consists of a complete (772g) heavy horseshoe with toe-clip but no calkins (145mm across, 150mm front to back). The shoe undoubtedly has derived from 18th to 19th century agricultural activity.

Slag

The work recovered six small fragments grouped under slag. Context 1 (52) contained two tiny weathered pieces (4g) of iron concretion of natural origin. Context 9 (60) produced three scraps (4g) of black, slightly sandy aerated bitumen. The only true slag was recovered from context 11 (62) and consist of a somewhat weathered 48g lump of iron slag that, although strictly not diagnostic of process, is considered likely to be from smithing.

Conclusion

The evaluation to the north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath successfully investigated those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development of the site. It was clear from the vast majority of trenches that the area had not been significantly disturbed or truncated in the past. A small number of cut features were recorded, many of which relate to former field boundaries which are depicted on historic maps and were clearly identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 12). Several linear features identified during the geophysical survey, but not shown on historic maps, were also investigated. A former watercourse was recorded close to the northern boundary, just to the south of the existing stream. This feature does not appear on the 1840 tithe map, but contained post-medieval finds. It is likely that the ditch recorded to the south of this feature, in trenches 31 and 32, may be a field boundary to stop animals straying too close to the stream. Elsewhere, a probable post-medieval ditch was seen in Trenches 18, 20, 22 and 23, which does not appear on historic maps. Two linear features were recorded in the eastern field, although neither could be dated.

The most interesting discovery during the evaluation was a possible late Iron Age ring gully (roundhouse), at the centre of the site. It is likely that the linear features recorded in Trenches 54, 80 and 81 may relate to the same ring gully, and that the post hole found in Trench 54 represents an internal feature. The features were quite shallow, and has obviously been affected by ploughing, with both the features themselves and their finds surviving in poor condition. Nevertheless the presence of a possible round house suggests that there may be further features dating from the late Iron Age in this part of the site.

References

Brandon, P, 1978, *The South Saxons*, Chichester

BGS, 1972, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 302, Solid and Drift edition, Keyworth

Constable, R and Dawson, T, 2015, 'Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex: a geophysical survey (magnetic)', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **12/173b**, Brighton

NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London

Rudling, D, 2003 (ed), *Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn

Wallis, S, 2011, 'Land off Manor Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex: an archaeological evaluation', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **10/93**, Brighton

Wallis, S, 2012, 'Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex - a desk based heritage assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **12/173**, Brighton

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

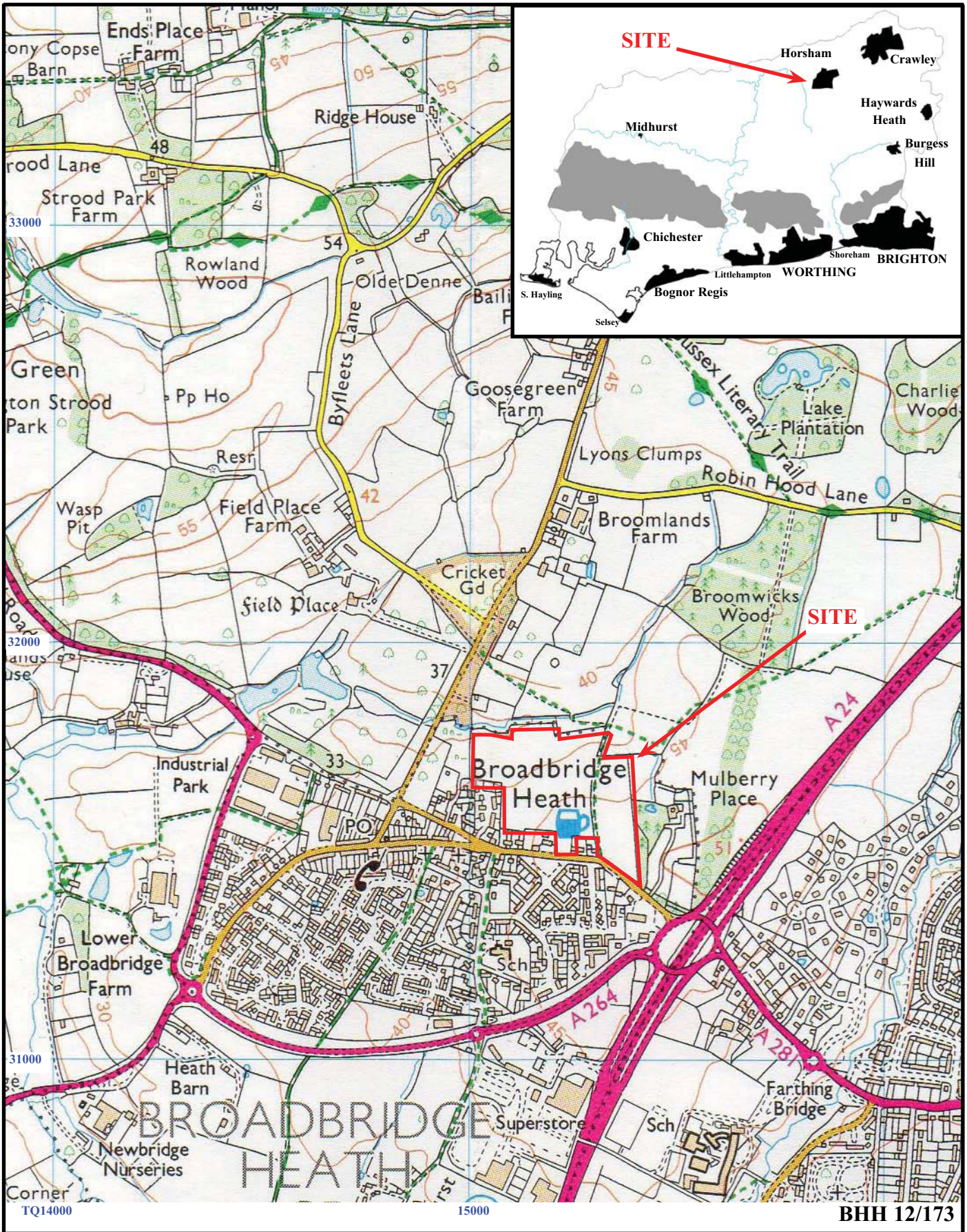
Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
2	26.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
3	25.70	1.90	0.60	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
4	27.40	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
5	24.70	1.90	0.48	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 6.
6	24.50	1.90	0.56	0-0.40m topsoil (50), 0.40-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.56m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
7	25.50	1.90	0.58	0-0.45m topsoil (50); 0.45-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.58m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
8	27.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditches 7 and 8.
9	28.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
10	25.20	1.90	0.56	0-0.36m topsoil (50); 0.36-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.56m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
11	26.00	1.90	0.54	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.54m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
12	26.50	1.90	0.58	0-0.44m topsoil (50); 0.44-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.58m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
13	26.50	1.90	0.51	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.51m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
14	23.50	1.90	0.60	0-0.44m topsoil (50); 0.44-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Post-hole 9. **[Pl. 1]**
15	26.50	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
16	25.00	1.90	0.56	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.56m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
17	26.00	1.90	0.64	0-0.50m topsoil (50); 0.50-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.64m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 10.
18	25.60	1.90	0.65	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.65m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 11. **[Pls 2, 5]**
19	25.70	1.90	0.55	0-0.36m topsoil (50); 0.36-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
20	25.30	1.90	0.54	0-0.39m topsoil (50); 0.39-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.54m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 12.
21	23.50	1.90	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 13.
22	24.00	1.90	0.60	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 14.
23	24.70	1.90	0.58	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.58m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 15.
24	26.00	1.90	0.48	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
25	26.10	1.90	0.50	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 17.
26	26.00	1.90	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.40m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 18.
27	24.30	1.90	0.56	0-0.45m topsoil (50); 0.45-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.56m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
28	24.50	1.90	0.48	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
29	26.00	1.90	0.52	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.52m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
30	25.50	1.90	0.51	0-0.36m topsoil (50); 0.36-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.51m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay)
31	25.40	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 16.**[Pl. 6]**
32	28.70	1.90	0.48	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 19 and former stream channel 20.
33	25.00	1.90	0.40	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.40m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
34	25.50	1.90	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
35	20.70	1.90	0.60	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 22.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
36	23.40	1.90	0.47	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.47m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
37	23.50	1.90	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
38	30.00	1.90	0.69	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.69m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 23. **[Pl. 3]**
39	25.00	1.90	0.47	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.47m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 24.
40	25.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (51); 0.40-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
41	25.70	1.90	0.44	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
42	27.20	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
43	29.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
44	29.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
45	23.00	1.90	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.53m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
46	27.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 25.
47	26.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 26.
48	26.30	1.90	0.47	0.0-30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.47m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
49	26.50	1.90	0.50	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
50	26.20	1.90	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
51	26.50	1.90	0.58	0-0.44m topsoil (50); 0.44-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.58m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
52	27.00	1.90	0.48	0-0.33 topsoil (50); 0.33-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
53	23.00	1.90	0.45	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
54	23.00	1.90	0.45	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Post-hole 2 and gully 4.**[Pl. 7]**
55	24.20	1.90	0.60	0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 5.
56	24.20	1.90	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil (5-0); 0.35-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
57	25.50	1.90	0.49	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.49m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
58	27.70	1.90	0.58	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.58m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
59	27.60	1.90	0.38	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25-0.38m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
60	24.00	1.90	0.60	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
61	28.20	1.90	0.46	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
62	27.80	1.90	0.48	0-0.36m topsoil (50); 0.36-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
63	25.50	1.90	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Gully 28.
64	23.70	1.90	0.52	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.52m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
65	25.50	1.90	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Gully 27.
66	23.60	1.90	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
67	22.30	1.90	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
68	26.50	1.90	0.55	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
69	24.80	1.90	0.60	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Ditch 21.
70	22.60	1.90	0.53	0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.53m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
71	26.30	1.90	0.50	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
72	24.40	1.90	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
73	25.60	1.90	0.57	0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.57m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
74	27.00	1.90	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.45m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
75	24.30	1.90	0.60	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.60m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
76	24.20	1.90	0.48	0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-0.48m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
77	26.00	1.90	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.40m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). **[Pl. 4]**
78	23.60	1.90	0.50	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
79	27.80	1.90	0.40	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.40m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
80	11.40	1.90	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.50m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Gully 1.**[Pl. 8]**
81	15.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). Gully 3.
82	5.50	1.90	0.55	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.45m subsoil; (51); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
80	1	52	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
54	2	53	Post-hole	Late Iron Age	Pottery
81	3	54	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
54	4	55	Gully	Late Iron Age ?	Possibly associated with 1 and 3.
55	5	56	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
5	6	57	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
8	7	58	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
8	8	59	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence and ceramic building material (CBM)
14	9	60	Post-hole	Modern	Bitumen and metalwork
17	10	61	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
18	11	62	Ditch	Post-medieval	Probably same as 12, 14 and 15
20	12	63	Ditch	Post-medieval	CBM. Probably same as 11, 14 and 15
21	13	64	Ditch	Post-medieval	CBM
22	14	65	Ditch	Post-medieval	Probably same as 11, 12 and 15
23	15	66	Ditch	Post-medieval	Probably same as 11, 12 and 14
31	16	67	Ditch	Undated	
25	17	68	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence and CBM
26	18	69	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
32	19	70	Ditch	Undated	
32	20	71	Stream	Post-medieval	Pottery
69	21	72	Ditch	Undated	
35	22	73	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
38	23	74	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence and metalwork
39	24	75	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
46	25	76	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
47	26	77	Ditch	Post-medieval	Map evidence
65	27	78	Gully / geology	Undated	
63	28	79	Gully / geology	Undated	

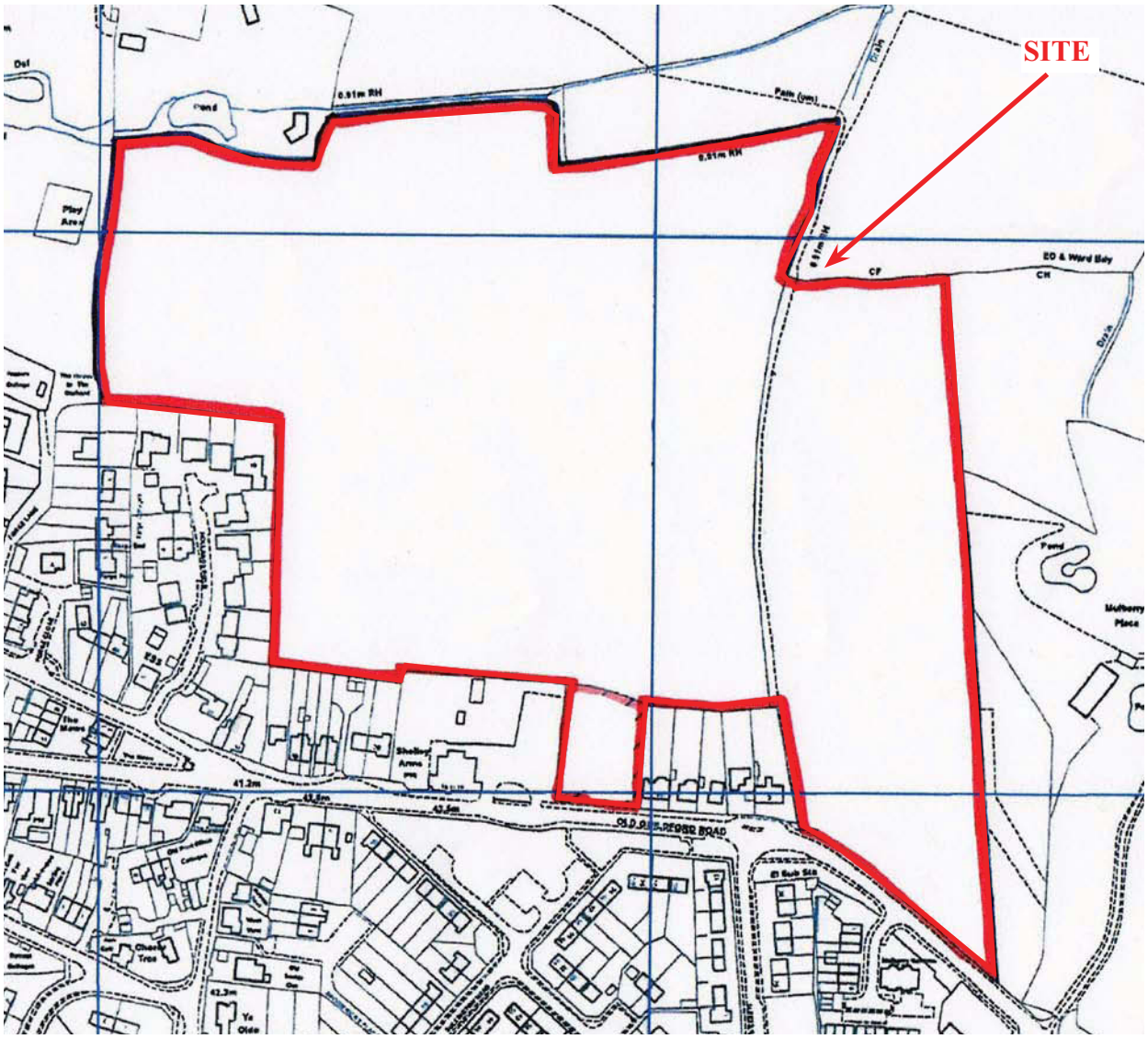


BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Broadbridge Heath and West Sussex.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



BHH 12/173

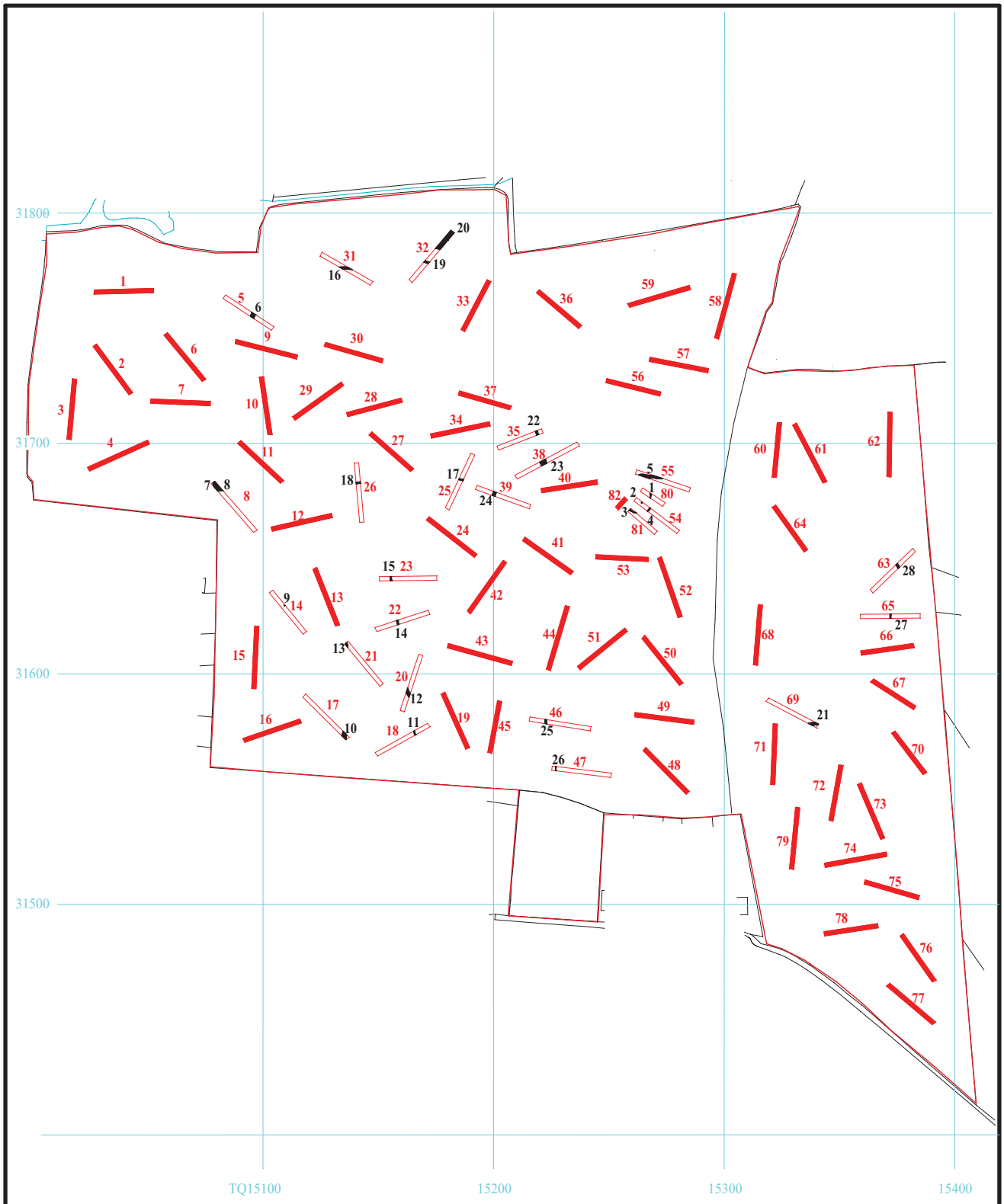
N

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping at 1:1250

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



BHH 12/173

N

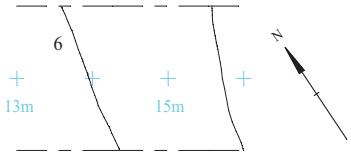
Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Location of trenches.

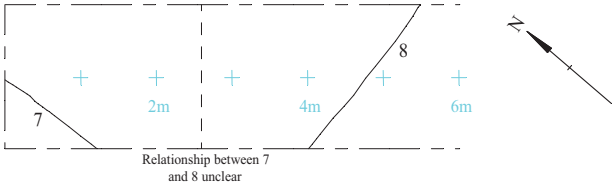
0 125m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

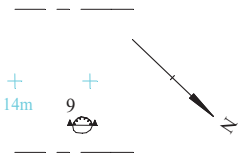
Trench 5



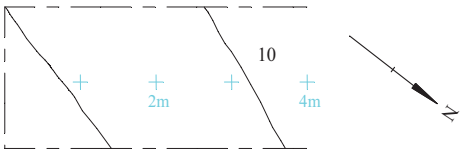
Trench 8



Trench 14



Trench 17



BHH 12/173

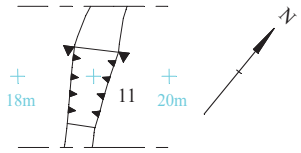
Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Plan of trenches 5, 8, 14 and 17.

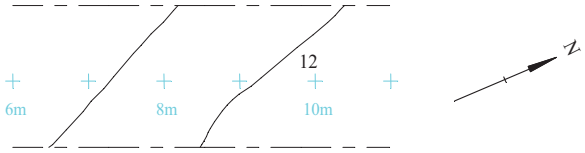
0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

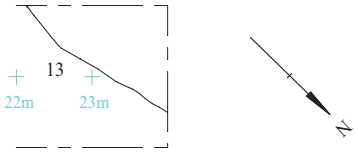
Trench 18



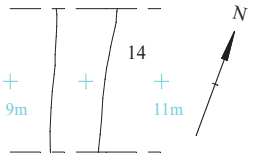
Trench 20



Trench 21



Trench 22

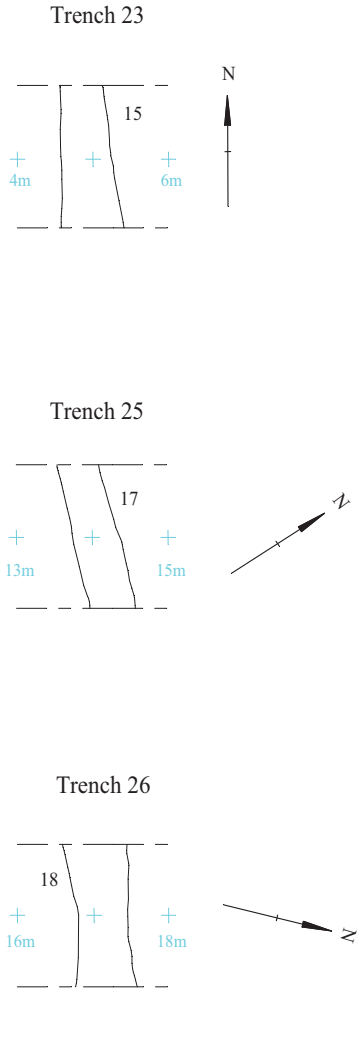


BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Plan of trenches 18, 20, 21 and 22.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



BHH 12/173

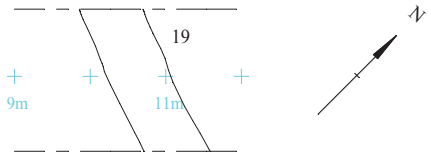
Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Plan of trenches 23, 25, 26 and 31.

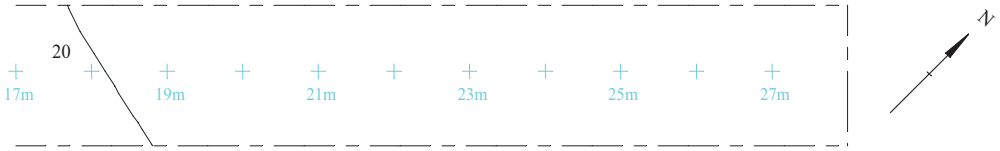
0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

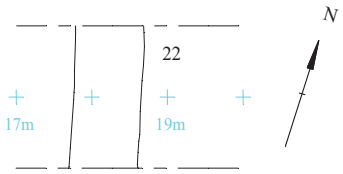
Trench 32



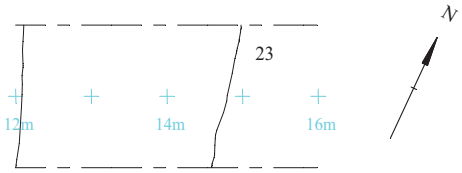
Trench 32 (continued)



Trench 35



Trench 38



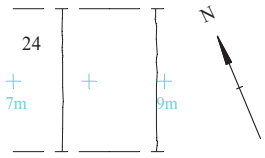
BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

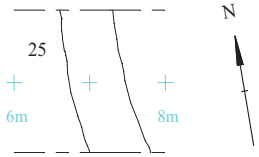
Figure 7. Plan of trenches 32, 35 and 38.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

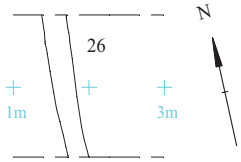
Trench 39



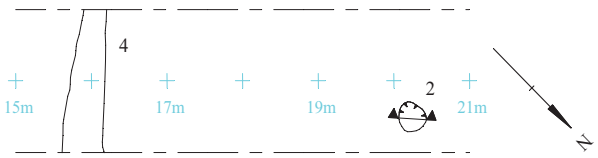
Trench 46



Trench 47



Trench 54



BHH 12/173

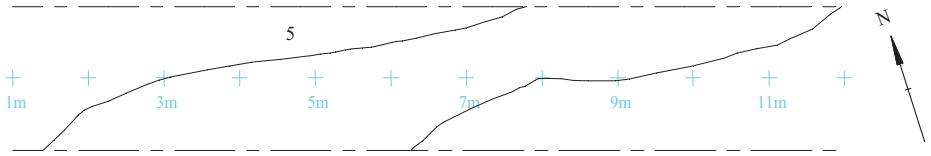
Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 8. Plan of trenches 39, 46, 47 and 54.

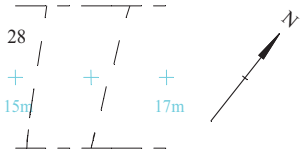
0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

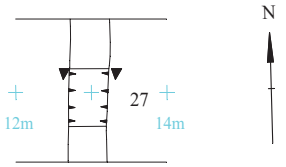
Trench 55



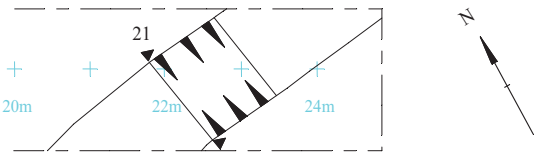
Trench 63



Trench 65



Trench 69



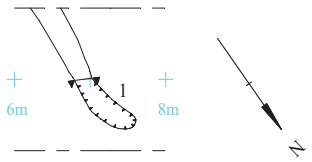
BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

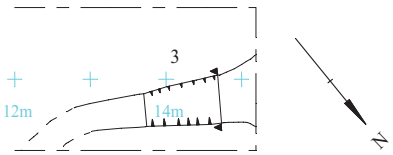
Figure 9. Plan of trenches 55, 63, 65 and 69.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

Trench 80



Trench 81



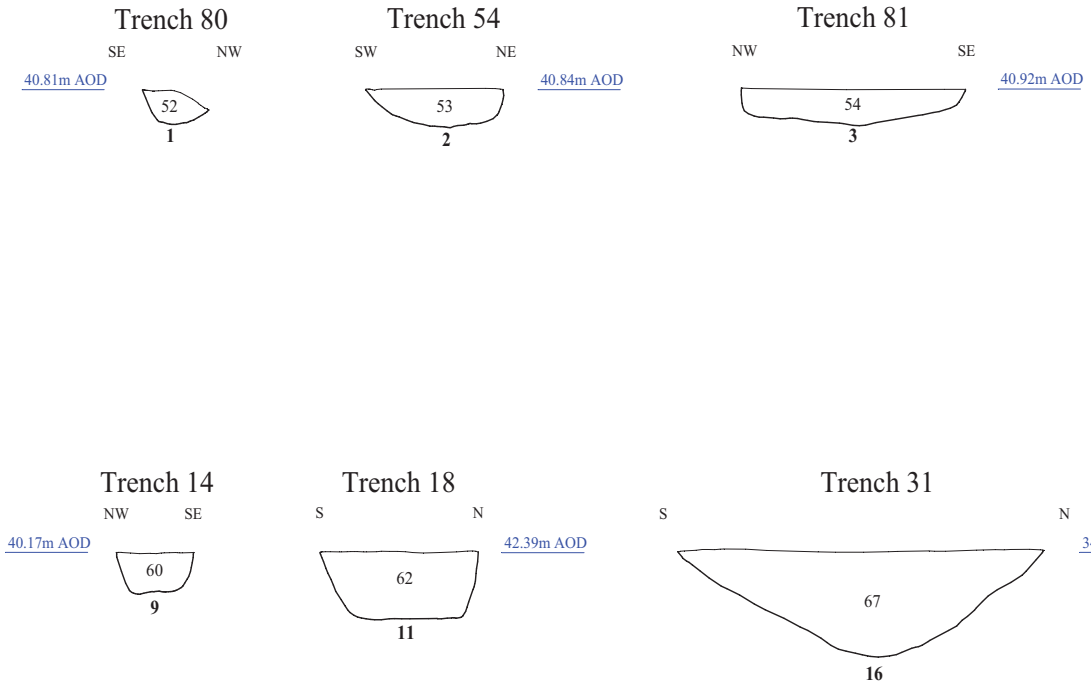
BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 10. Plan of trenches 80 and 81.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 11. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

BHH 12/173b

N

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 12. Trenches and features in relation to geophysical survey and mapped features.

0 100m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

Plate 1. Trench 14, looking NW, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 18, looking NE, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 3. Trench 38, looking NE, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 77, looking NW, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 4.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

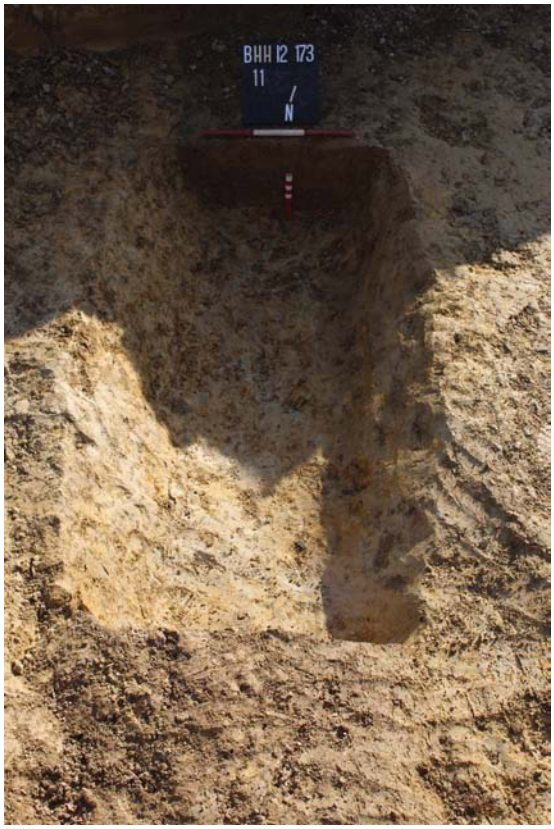


Plate 5. Ditch 11, looking south, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 6. Trench 16, looking west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 7. Gully 2, looking NE, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 8. Gully 1, looking SW, Scale: 0.1m.

BHH 12/173

Land north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex, 2015
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 - 8.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 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
Sussex, BN1 7HB

Tel: 01273 554198
Fax: 01273 564043
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk