

T V A S



SOUTH

**Warnham Quarry, Horsham,
West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: WQH19/191

(TQ 1762 3524)

Warnham Quarry, Horsham, West Sussex

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Wienerberger Ltd**

by Odile Rouard
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WQH 19/191

January 2020

Summary

Site name: Warnham Quarry, Horsham, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1762 3524

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 13th - 17th January 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: WQH 19/191

Area of site: c. 4.5 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at Warnham Quarry, Horsham, successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by mineral extraction from the site. No archaeological finds or features were recorded and most trenches were very shallow, with no subsoil recorded.

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

This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 23.01.20 Steve Preston✓ 22.01.20

Warnham Quarry, Horsham, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 19/191

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried at Warnham Quarry, Horsham, West Sussex (TQ 1762 3524) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs on behalf of Wienerberger Ltd, Wienerberger House, Brooks Drive, Cheadle Royal Business Park, Cheadle, SK8 3SA.

Planning permission had been granted by West Sussex County Council for clay extraction at the site. The consent was subject to a standard planning condition relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, prior to the commencement of groundworks. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which (if present) would be destroyed by the proposed extraction, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site, and to inform a mitigation strategy as necessary.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the County Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Charlie Brown and Odile Rouard between 13th and 17th January 2020, and the site code is WQH 19/191. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with Horsham Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the Sussex Weald, and is centred on NGR TQ 1762 3524 (Fig. 1). It consists of an irregular shaped partly wooded area, divided by a gill, and with heights varying between 58m and 75m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Weald Clay – Mudstone (BGS 1972). The geology observed during the evaluation generally consisted of yellow grey to brownish clay with mudstone inclusions. A number of earthworks had previously been recorded across the site (BAS 2001), and these are shown on Figure 2 (in pink).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a desk-based assessment (BAS 2001). In summary, the site is located in the Sussex Weald, which is known to have been exploited by hunter-gatherers in the Mesolithic period. The evidence for Mesolithic activity largely consists of concentrations or scatters of worked flint, and there have been a few such finds in the area around the present site. Until recently, very little later prehistoric activity had been recorded in the Weald. However, this paucity of evidence may be due to the fact that relatively little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out in the area. Indeed, settlement evidence from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods has been recorded during recent excavations in Burgess Hill and Broadbridge Heath, respectively (Wallis 2016; Taylor 2017). The Weald was utilized for iron production during the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval periods, and numerous features survive from this industry, some of the most obvious being mill ponds which were used to power the foundries. As far as the present site is concerned, historic maps suggest that it was largely farmland until at least the 19th century. There are a number of earthworks on the site, most of which are thought to be related to woodland management. Very little was found during previous archaeological work at the quarry, with just one undated ditch being recorded in an area which was stripped down to the natural clay (BAS 2006).

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 the 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 archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period are present; and
- to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

Forty-five trenches were intended to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.80-2m in width (depending on the size of the machine), which represents a *c.* 5% sample of the development area. The trenches were largely positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the extraction. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Out of the forty-five trenches, only forty-three were dug, as two trenches were located within the exclusion zone around a badger sett, and most of the forty-three trenches had to be shifted from their originally intended positions because of the many site constraints encountered: some trees had not been felled, some of the recently felled trees had left substantial stumps that could not be moved and the location of a badger sett had to be avoided (Fig. 2). This approach was agreed by the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr John Mills) who visited the site, although he has requested that some trenches be excavated through the earthworks in the badger exclusion zone once the badgers are re-homed. All the trenches were 2.20m wide, and measured between 21m and 32m in length, and 0.15m and 0.51m in depth.

A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 21m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 2

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 30.20m long and up to 0.25m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.04m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 27m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.11m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil recorded in this trench, and no archaeological finds or features present.

Trench 4 (Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 26.15m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 5

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 27.20m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3; Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 28m long and up to 0.20m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.09m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 7

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 27.20m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 8

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 25m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 9

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 29m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was orientated SE-NW, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 11

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 27.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 12 (Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 27.50m long and up to 0.25m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 13

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 26m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 26.50m long and up to 0.48m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 15

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 21m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 16

This trench was orientated SE-NW, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.51m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 17 (Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 28m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 18

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 28m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 19

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 28.50m long and up to 0.58m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 20

This trench was orientated SE-NW, and was 28.50m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 21

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 30.20m long and up to 0.25m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 22 (Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated SE-NW, and was 27m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 23

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 26.20m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 24

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 28m long and up to 0.25m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 25 (Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.27m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 26

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 27.70m long and up to 0.21m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 27

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 27m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 28 (Fig. 3; Pl. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 27.50m long and up to 0.31m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 29

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 30m long and up to 0.16m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.04m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 26.40m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 31 (Pl. 8)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 26m long and up to 0.44m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 32

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 32m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.10m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 33

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 29m long and up to 0.28m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 34

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, then turned to NNW-SSE, and was 27m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 35

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 27m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 36 (Pl. 9)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 22m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 37

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 27m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 38

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 27m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was orientated SE-NW, and was 29.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 40 (Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 28.30m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 41 (Fig. 3; Pl. 11)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 26m long and up to 0.21m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 42

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24m long and up to 0.15m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 43

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 28m long and up to 0.23m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50). There was no subsoil visible in this trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Conclusion

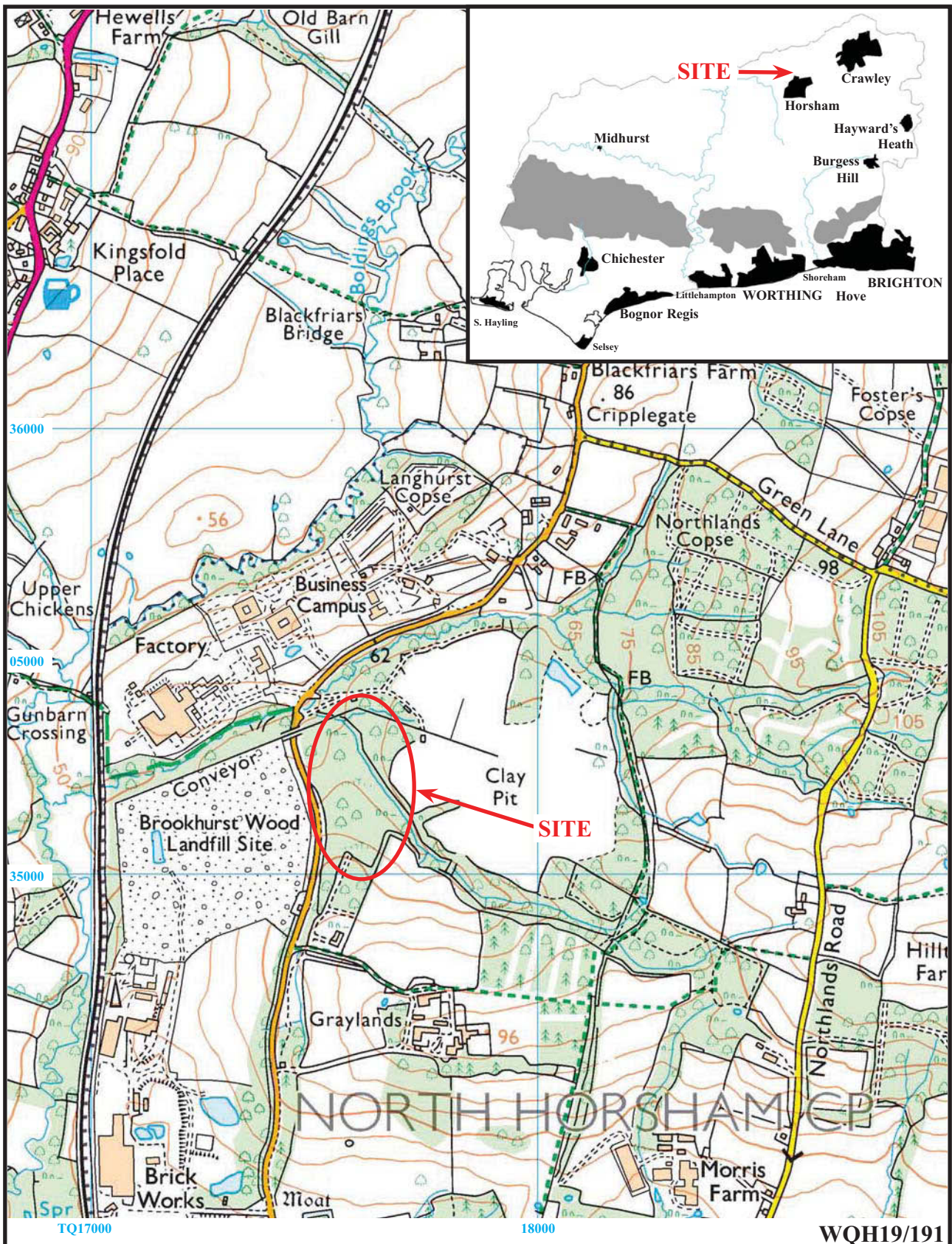
The archaeological evaluation at Warnham Quarry, Horsham investigated the majority of an area which will be most affected by mineral extraction from the site. No archaeological finds or features were recorded and most trenches were quite shallow, with no subsoil recorded in any of them. The majority of the site (that is that covered by this evaluation) is considered to have no archaeological potential.

References

- BAS, 2001, 'A desktop assessment and walkover survey at the Wealden / Warnham Brickworks, Horsham, West Sussex', Berkshire Archaeological Services unpublished report, Aldermaston
- BAS, 2006, 'A programme of archaeological work at the Langhurstwood Quarry, Horsham, West Sussex (Phase IIA, Stage 1)', Berkshire Archaeological Services unpublished report, Aldermaston
- BGS, 1972, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **302**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London
- Taylor, A, 2017, 'Early to Middle Iron Age occupation north of Old Guildford Road, Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex', in J McNicoll-Norbury, D Sanchez, A Taylor, F Thompson and S Wallis, *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, 41–7
- Wallis, S, 2016, *Middle / Later Bronze Age Occupation at Manor Road, Burgess Hill, West Sussex*, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Occas Pap **9**, Reading

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

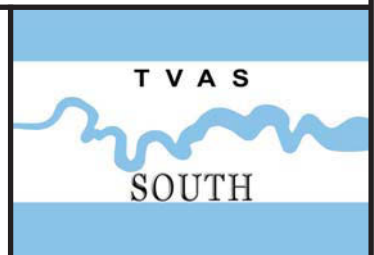
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	21	2.20	0.49	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
2	30.20	2.20	0.25	0-0.04m topsoil (50); 0.04m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
3	27	2.20	0.32	0-0.11m topsoil (50); 0.11m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
4	26.15	2.20	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 1
5	27.20	2.20	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
6	28	2.20	0.20	0-0.09m topsoil (50); 0.09m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 2
7	27.20	2.20	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
8	25	2.20	0.34	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
9	29	2.20	0.35	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
10	24.50	2.20	0.35	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
11	27.50	2.20	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
12	27.50	2.20	0.25	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
13	26	2.20	0.49	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 3
14	26.50	2.20	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
15	21	2.20	0.34	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
16	25.50	2.20	0.51	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
17	28	2.20	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 4
18	28	2.20	0.49	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
19	28.50	2.20	0.58	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
20	28.50	2.20	0.35	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
21	29.30	2.20	0.25	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
22	27	2.20	0.33	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 5
23	26.20	2.20	0.35	0-0.10m topsoil (50); 0.10m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
24	28	2.20	0.25	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
25	25.50	2.20	0.27	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 6
26	27.70	2.20	0.21	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
27	27	2.20	0.32	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
28	27.50	2.20	0.31	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 7
29	30	2.20	0.16	0-0.04m topsoil (50); 0.04m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
30	26.40	2.20	0.30	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
31	26	2.20	0.44	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 8
32	32	2.20	0.30	0-0.10m topsoil (50); 0.10m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
33	29	2.20	0.28	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
34	27	2.20	0.30	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
35	27	2.20	0.35	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
36	22	2.20	0.36	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 9
37	27	2.20	0.32	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
38	27	2.20	0.39	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
39	29.50	2.20	0.38	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
40	28.30	2.20	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 10
41	26	2.20	0.21	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). PI. 11
42	24	2.20	0.15	0-0.12m topsoil (50); 0.12m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
43	28	2.20	0.23	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).

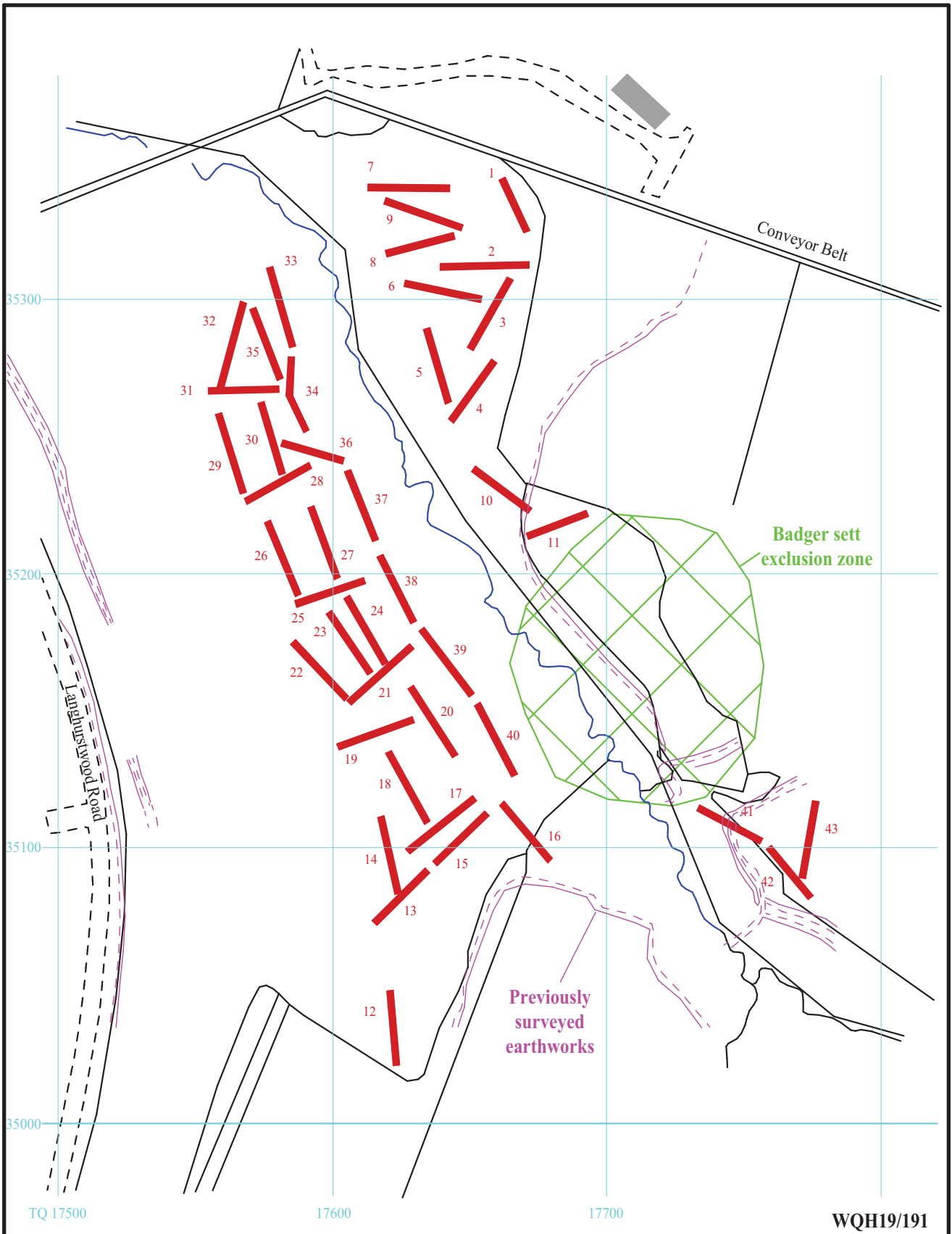


**Warnham Quarry, Horsham,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Warnham and West Sussex.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved



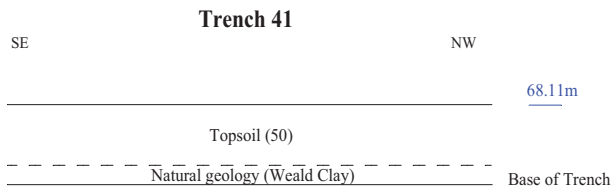
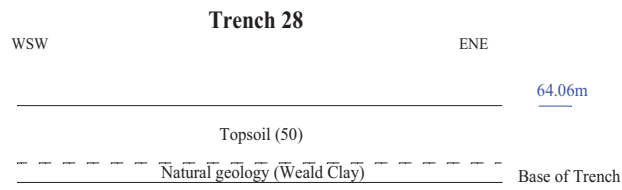
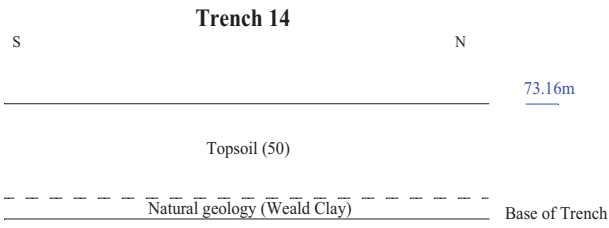
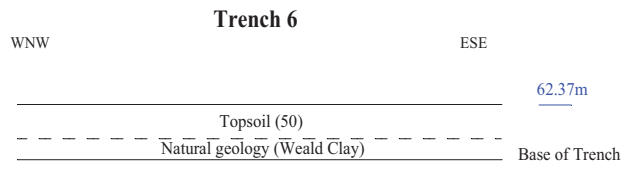


WQH19/191

**Warnham Quarry, Horsham,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches.





WQH19/191

**Warnham Quarry,
Horsham, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Representative Sections.

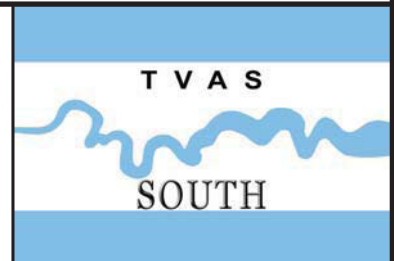




Plate 1. Trench 4, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 6, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 12, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 17, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 22, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 25, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

WQH 19/191

**Warnham Quarry, Horsham,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.**





Plate 7. Trench 28, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 8. Trench 31, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 9. Trench 36, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



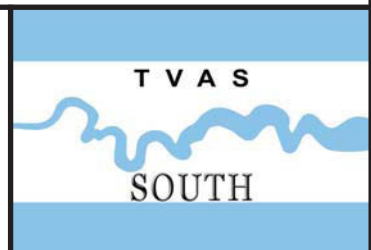
Plate 10. Trench 40, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 11. Trench 41, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

WQH 19/191

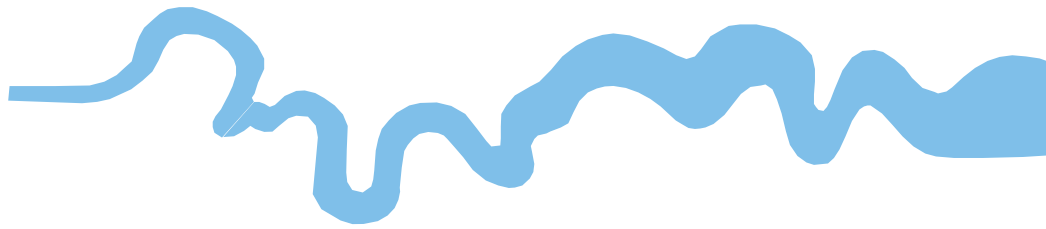
**Warnham Quarry, Horsham,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 to 11.**



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 and Ennis (Ireland)***