



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Assessment Excavation
at Townmead, Henfield,
West Sussex**

DC/10/1588

Project No. CBAS0202

by
Keith Butler PIfA

August 2011

Summary

Four 10m by 1.5m evaluation trenches were excavated at Townmead, Henfield in June 2011. The trenches were excavated after the demolition of the former house that had stood on the site, and the filling in of a swimming pool, all of which had caused a great deal of disturbance.

All four trenches were sterile of archaeological features, with the earliest pottery sherds recovered dating to the early Post-Medieval period. The other artefacts recovered were all dated to between the 18th and 20th centuries, apart from a few pieces of prehistoric struck flint.

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services Ltd

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

**Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB**

Tel & fax: 01323 811785

e mail: chris@cbasltd.co.uk

web site: www.cbasltd.co.uk

Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Historical & Archaeological Background	4
3.0	Archaeological Methodology	6
4.0	Results	7
5.0	Finds	9
6.0	Discussion & Recommendations	13
7.0	Acknowledgements	14

Figures

Fig. 1	Site location map
Fig. 2	Sites on the HER
Fig. 3	Listed Buildings on the HER
Fig. 4	1 st Edition OS Map
Fig. 5	Site development plan
Fig. 6	Site plan showing the location of the evaluation trenches
Fig. 7	Trench A & B Sections
Fig. 8	Trench C & D Sections
Fig. 9 – 13	Photographs

Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Front Cover photograph: View across site looking south-west

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by SDP Developers and Building Contractors (The Client) to carry out an Archaeological Assessment Excavation in the advance of the construction of seven flats and five houses at Townmead, Coopers Way, Henfield, West Sussex TQ 2156 1605 (Fig. 1). As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent for the development (DC/10/1588 (Fig. 5)), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.2 Townmead House was a large detached two-storey house set in gardens on the east side of, and set back from, Henfield High Street, and first appeared on the 1938 OS map. The site is situated outside but adjoining the Henfield Conservation Area, and within the settlement boundary of Henfield, adjacent to the town centre. Recent housing developments now cover the area to the east of the site.
- 1.3 The site lies within the vicinity of known archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date, and in an area where buried archaeological features of Medieval date, ancillary to the Medieval town, may exist.
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the site according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 318/333) is Folkestone Beds, with Lower Greensand to the north, and Head deposit to the east.
- 1.5 The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprised of an archaeological assessment excavation. A written scheme of investigation¹ covering the assessment excavation was prepared and agreed with the archaeological team at West Sussex County Council, and submitted and approved by the local planning authority.
- 1.6 The archaeological assessment excavation took place on the 23rd & 24th June 2011. The fieldwork was carried out by the author assisted by John Kaines, with the project being managed by Chris Butler MIfA.

¹ Butler, C. 2011. *A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Townmead, Henfield,, West Sussex*. CBAS.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 2 & 3)

- 2.1 A number of scatters of prehistoric flintwork have been noted in the area Mesolithic flintwork, including microliths, was noted at Henfield Common (MWS543) and also during the excavation of a sandpit at Furners Farm in 1963 (MWS3979). The latter also produced Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintwork.
- 2.2 There is other evidence for prehistoric activity close to the site. In 1999 an archaeological evaluation at Furners Lane (MWS6712), immediately to the north of the site, discovered an inverted Middle Bronze Age cremation urn². This hints at possible settlement and ritual activity at this time close to the site.
- 2.3 Roman activity in the area is evidenced by the discovery of a Roman jug on Barrow Hill (MWS3344), and occupation evidence in Furners Lane (MWS3981). The east-west Roman road 'The Greensand Way' is situated some 2km to the south of the site, and it is possible a road headed north along the line of the High Street from the Greensand Way.
- 2.4 In 770 Osmund, king of Sussex, granted 15 hides in Henfield to the thegn Warbald and his wife Titburh, for the endowment of a church. That estate evidently represented what were later Stretham Manor, the rectory estate, the medieval Henfield Park, and Oreham Manor³.
- 2.5 Stretham Manor, otherwise called Henfield between the 11th century and the early 14th, comprised most of the southern and central parts of the parish, and also had outlying lands in Upper Beeding, Cowfold, and Slaugham. By 1066 it belonged to the bishopric of Selsey, passing before 1086 to the successor bishopric of Chichester. The manor was said to comprise 15 hides in 1066, and 11 hides and 1 yardland in 1086⁴.
- 2.6 Medieval activity is evidenced by the Medieval ditch and pits producing 13th to 14th century pottery, found during the evaluation excavation at Furners Lane (MWS6712) in 1999⁵. A road from Henfield to Hurstpierpoint apparently followed the modern Furners Lane by way of Blackstone in Woodmancote in 1469⁶.

² Archaeology South-East. Nov 1999. *A report and post-excavation assessment on the archaeological evaluation (stages 1 & 2) at Furners Lane, Henfield, West Sussex.*

³ *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3: Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) including Crawley New Town* (1987). URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18453> Date accessed: 30 March 2011.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Archaeology South-East. Nov 1999. *A report and post-excavation assessment on the archaeological evaluation (stages 1 & 2) at Furners Lane, Henfield, West Sussex.*

⁶ *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3: Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) including Crawley New Town* (1987). URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18453> Date accessed: 30 March 2011.

- 2.7** St. Peters Church in Henfield (MWS5777) dates from the 13th century, although modified in the 15th century and more recent times. Other Medieval finds from around the town (e.g. MWS7716) and documentary evidence hint at a thriving community. Surnames recorded in the 14th century which may indicate tradesmen were Baker, Carpenter, and Souter (shoemaker). Two smiths were mentioned, in 1374 and 1438; the former, a neif of Stretham manor, rendered 100 horseshoes and 600 nails a year besides other services. A mercer, chandler, or merchant of Henfield was mentioned in 1510, and in 1524 a tailor, and a weaver, were listed in the parish⁷.
- 2.8** During the Post Medieval period Henfield continued to thrive, There were four tanners in 1560 and several in the earlier 17th century, and in the 18th century the Hayne family had a tanyard perhaps on the site between High Street and the church, although no trace of this was found during an archaeological evaluation (MWS6811). Other local industries during the same period were brickmaking and stone quarrying⁸.
- 2.9** Some 60 Listed Buildings are recorded in Henfield and its immediate surrounding area (Fig. 3). The earliest date from the 16th century, and include numerous buildings along the High Street which dated from the 16th to 19th centuries.
- 2.10** Yeakell & Gardiner's map of 1778-83⁹ shows houses arranged along both sides of the High Street, with fields to their rear. The 1st Edition OS map (1875) shows the location of the site to be the northern part of a field to the rear of the High Street and adjacent to an 'Independent Chapel' (Fig. 4). The situation is unchanged on the 2nd Edition (1897) and 3rd Edition (1911) OS maps. By the 4th Edition OS map (1938) a house called 'Tanmead' is situated on the site, with a small ancillary building on its west side.
- 2.11** A 1947 aerial photograph¹⁰ shows the site unchanged, with the fields to the east probably being used as allotments. The 1965 OS map shows the same detail, although the new housing development is encroaching from the north east along Furners Mead. The same is shown on the 1974 OS map, although now the entire area to the east of the site is new housing developments.

⁷ *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3: Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) including Crawley New Town* (1987). URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18453> Date accessed: 30 March 2011.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm

¹⁰ <http://www.geog.sussex.ac.uk/grc/info/sussexairphotos/1940/10-5224.jpg>

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** On the 23rd June 2011 four archaeological assessment trenches were excavated at the site (Fig. 6). The four trenches each measured 10m in length, with a width of 1.5m. Trenches A and B were excavated in the locations proposed in the WSI. However, the position of Trench C had to be adjusted due to a large gas mains at the northern side of the entrance to the site, and a large Chestnut tree on the western boundary that was covered by Tree Protection Order. Trench D was moved to the west to avoid the location of the filled-in swimming pool in the north-east corner of the site.
- 3.2** The location of the trenches was first marked out and then subjected to a CAT scan, which proved the areas selected were clear of any services. These areas were then scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector. The metal detector was also used at various times during the excavation, and to scan the spoil whenever practicable. The spoil heaps were also visually inspected for artefacts.
- 3.3** All of the excavations were carried out using a 7 tonne 360° tracked digger using a 1.5m wide toothless bucket, except for the removal of the concrete base in the area of Trench C where a toothed bucket was used.
- 3.4** A spot height of 29.41m OD was located on the western side of Coopers Way, opposite the entrance to the site (Fig. 6). This was transferred to a temporary bench mark located at ground level on the northern gate post at the entrance to the site.
- 3.5** After the heavy rains on the afternoon on the first day, the ground in the centre of the site became a quagmire. Trenches B, C and D were left open overnight between the 23rd and 24th June to see if any archaeological features weathered out, with Trench A being backfilled on the first day. In each of the trenches a section was cleaned back and drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 3.6** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.7** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd, and will be deposited in Henfield Museum. A site reference of TMH 11 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1** Trench A was located at the eastern end of the site (Fig. 6). There were two deposits apparent in the trench (Fig. 7); Context 1 which was a dark brown sandy silty loam with a loose consistence. This appeared to be a mixed deposit of topsoil and subsoil (due to the demolition work and the subsequent levelling of the ground), and had a thickness of up to 400mm. The inclusions were of ceramic building material (<1%), sub angular pieces of flint up to 50mm (<1%) and charcoal flecks (<1%). Also apparent in this deposit was heavy rooting (5%). Artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and flint.
- 4.2** Below Context 1 was Context 2, which was a orange-buff sandy clay with a firm consistence. This deposit had a depth in excess of 700mm at which point the limit of the excavation was reached. The inclusions were of manganese flecks (<1%), and light rooting (<1%). This deposit had a very unclear interface with Context 1 and was interpreted as the natural. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.
- 4.3** Context 3 was a cut and fill located at the western end of the trench (Fig. 7). The feature cut both Contexts 1 and 2, and was only apparent in the north facing section. The cut had irregular sides which graduated gently into the base, which was slightly dished although irregular. The dimensions of the feature were 500mm in diameter by 500mm in depth. The fill was almost the same matrix as Context 1, the only difference being that the fill was a slightly darker colour. The inclusions were of ceramic building material (<1%), with heavy rooting (5%). Artefacts recovered from this feature comprised ceramic building material and an animal tooth. The feature was interpreted as modern tree root disturbance or a very disturbed shallow pit with a 17th to 18th century date.
- 4.4** Trench B was located in the north western corner of the site (Fig. 6). There were two deposits apparent in this trench (Fig. 7); Context 4 was the same combined topsoil and subsoil as noted in Trench A. This was a dark brown sandy silty loam with a loose consistence, with a depth of up to 400mm. The inclusions were of ceramic building material (5%) and pieces of concrete (1%), with most of the building material being noted in the western end of the trench. This deposit was also heavily disturbed by rooting (5%). Artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery, ceramic building material, metal and glass, it was also noted during the course of the excavations that it contained amounts of un-rotted leaves suggesting that this deposit had been recently disturbed.
- 4.5** Context 5 was below Context 4, and was a deposit of orange-buff sandy clay with a firm consistence. The thickness of this deposit was up to 800mm at which depth the limit of excavation was reached. This deposit was interpreted as the natural, with no artefacts being recovered from it.

- 4.6** Trench C was located as close to the western boundary walls as was possible (Fig. 6), as it was thought that this trench would be the one to most likely find evidence of the Medieval occupation along the High Street. Its position had to be adjusted to fit between a mains gas pipe and a large Chestnut tree that had a preservation order on it. The digger was used to remove a thick concrete floor and associated hard core from the former garage located here. When removed two deposits were apparent (Fig. 8), with Context 6, being a 400mm thick deposit of subsoil. The deposit was a dark brown sandy silty loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions were of ceramic building material (<1%), with heavy rooting (3%). The artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery, ceramic building material and glass.
- 4.7** Context 7 was below Context 6 with an uneven interface between the two deposits. This deposit was interpreted as the natural, and was an orange-buff sandy clay with a firm consistence. There were no inclusions noted in this deposit, and no artefacts were recovered from this deposit. The deposit was excavated to a depth of 700mm, where the limit of the excavation was reached.
- 4.8** Trench D was located in the north-eastern corner of the site, with its position being adjusted by moving it to the west to avoid the filled in swimming pool (Fig. 6). The same two deposits were apparent in this trench as in the other three trenches (Fig. 8). Context 8 was a 600mm (max) thick deposit of dark brown sandy silty loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this deposit were of ceramic building material (1%), pieces of concrete (1%) and heavy rooting (5%). The artefacts from this deposit were of ceramic building material, plastic and a pair of denim jeans. Also present in this deposit was a number of un-rotted leaves, these combined with the pair of jeans would suggest that the disturbance in the deposit was very recent.
- 4.9** Below Context 8 was Context 9, an orange-buff sandy clay with firm consistence. This deposit was up to 400mm thick, but not fully excavated as the limit of excavation was reached. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit, which was interpreted as the natural.
- 4.10** Apart from Context 3, all four trenches were sterile of archaeological features.

5.0 The Finds

5.0.1 The archaeological work recovered a moderately small assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarized in Table 1.

5.0.2 The small size of the assemblage, together with the degree of residuality within the deposits, means the material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage is therefore recommended for discard.

Table 1: The Finds

Context	Pottery (by chronological period)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Comment
1	1550-1750: 1/31g	Brick 4/353g Peg tile 8/387g Ridge tile 1/88g	Stone 1/2g Slag 3/93g Flint 1/26g Shell 1/4g	Early/mid 18 th century. Some tile possibly late C17th
3	1550-1750: 1/7g	Brick? 1/2g	Bone 1/37g	17 th – mid 18 th century
4	1750-1900: 4/36g	Brick 5/2851g Peg tile 1/10g	Stone 1/19g Slag 2/42g Flint 1/4g Glass 1/6g Metal 2/20g	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
6	1750-1900+: 14/252g	Brick 1/132g Peg tile 1/46g Wall tile 2/60g Drain 1/119g	Glass 1/28g Bone 1/68g Shell 1/67g	Late 19 th to mid 20 th century
8	-	Peg tile 3/42g	Stone 1/18g Metal 1/29g Plastic 3/91g	18 th – 19 th century

Quantification of finds assemblage (Number/weight in grams)

5.1 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery all of which can be placed in the Post-Medieval period. The assemblage is composed of small to medium sized sherds (to 60mm across) with slight to moderate signs of abrasion. As such it would appear that most of the pottery has been subjected to some reworking.

5.1.2 The earliest material consists of two sherds of early Post-Medieval date. The most ambiguous of these is the buff brown/grey unglazed hard-fired slightly sandy earthenware bodysherd from Context 3. The sherd is knife-trimmed externally and could be placed anywhere between the mid 16th and early 18th centuries. The other sherd consists of part of a probable tavern mug in London stoneware and is likely to be of late 17th to mid 18th century date.

5.1.3 Continuity of activity is suggested by the presence of a few creamware plate sherds of the later 18th to early 19th century. Those recovered from Context 4 include a late example with green shell-edge decoration and there is a further residual creamware plate sherd in Context 6. The two other sherds from Context 4 consist of an unglazed earthenware flower pot body sherd and an English stoneware bottle body sherd.

5.1.4 Context 6 produced the latest group of pottery despite containing single residual sherds of creamware and pearlware. Three glazed red earthenware sherds (76g), two unglazed earthenware flower pot sherds (18g) and part of a Sunderland-type slipware bowl (50g) could be placed anywhere in the 19th century, however, Context 6 also produced two sherds (11g) from English porcelain saucers, three sherds of refined white earthenware (27g) and part of a green glazed English stoneware moulded dish. These suggest a later 19th century or early/mid 20th century date.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The site produced a small but varied assemblage of ceramic building materials. Five brick fabrics were noted:

B1 – Sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxide and marl pellets/streaks to 3mm. Well formed and fired. C18th. A single fragment from Context 1.

B2 – Sparse fine sand with sparse iron oxide and marl pellets/streaks to 6mm. Well formed and fired. Context 1 produced a single piece of 57mm tall flooring brick with self-glazing on the header and distinct wear on its upper surface. C18th.

- B3 – Abundant fine/medium sand. Medium fired. A tiny granules of this fabric were recovered from Contexts 3 and 4. A mid 16th to early 18th century date is probable.
- B4 – Sparse fine sand in a poorly mixed ‘lumpy’ matrix with sparse iron oxides to 5mm. Quite crudely formed but well fired. Mid C18th – 19th. Context 4 produced a complete brick in this fabric measuring 220 x 103 x 63mm (2625g).
- B5 – Abundant medium sand with moderate slag inclusions to 3mm. Quite well made and fired. C19th. Only recovered from Context 6.

5.2.2 The peg tile on the site was of a similar chronological range:

- T1 – Moderate fine/medium sand with common iron oxides to 3mm. Quite well made but medium fired. C17th – early 18th. Pieces were recovered from Contexts 1 and 4.
- T2 – Moderate fine sand with rare marl inclusions to 2mm. Quite well made and fired. Later C17th – mid 18th. (Context 1 contained a peg and ridge tile in this fabric).
- T3 – Sparse fine sand with sparse/common black iron oxides to 1mm. Well formed and hard fired. Mid 18th to 19th century. (Context 1 only).
- T4 – Sparse fine sand with moderate marl lumps and streaks to 4mm. Quite well made and hard fired. Mid C18th – 19th. (Context 6 only).
- T5 – Sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxides to 2mm and common marl streaks. Quite well formed and hard fired. C18th – 19th. (Context 8 only).

5.2.3 The other ceramic building material consists of two fragments of 20th century beige wall tiles from Context 6, stamped ‘Made in England’ on the reverse, and a piece of salt-glazed buff stoneware drain (also Context 6) of late 19th to 20th century date.

5.3 **Stone** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Only three pieces of stone were recovered from the site: two pieces of coal (Contexts 1 and 8) and a piece of Welsh slate (Context 4) of a type likely to be 18th century in date.

5.4 Slag by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context **1** produced three pieces of slightly magnetic undiagnostic iron slag with bubbled surface and some aeration. These, along with a similar 35g piece from Context **4** are probably from a blacksmiths forge. Context **4** also produced a small piece of black clinker from coal burning.

5.5 Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.5.1 A single hard hammer-struck flake was recovered from Context **1**. This piece had been struck from a small beach pebble with an un-prepared platform. It is possible that this piece may derive from wall knapped flint.

5.5.2 A small soft hammer-struck flake with a blue grey patina was found in Context **4**. This flake derives from a well worked core, with regular parallel removal scars on its dorsal surface. The flake has a hinge fracture, and there is evidence of another hinge fractured removal on the dorsal side. This flake may date from the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

5.6 Other Finds by Chris Butler

5.6.1 Two fragments of green bottle glass were found, both of which date to the later 19th or early 20th century.

5.6.2 A cattle tooth was found in Context **3**, whilst a chopped fragment of a cattle pelvis was found in Context **6**. Oyster shell was found in Contexts **1** and **6**.

5.6.3 An iron nail and fragment of wire were recovered from Context **4**, whilst a modern steel nut was found in Context **8**. Three pieces of later 20th century plastic were also recovered from Context **8**.

6.0 Discussion & Recommendations

- 6.1** The four trenches excavated at Townmead, Henfield produced only a single possible Post Medieval archaeological feature. This could partly be due to the large amount of disturbance caused by the construction and, more likely, the demolition of the former buildings on the site in Trenches A, B and D. These buildings had been demolished, with the foundations having also been removed. A swimming pool located in the north-eastern corner of the site also had been filled in. After the demolition the ground had been levelled, which had involved soil being moved about across the site by the digger.
- 6.2** In the case of Trench C, which was the trench most likely to produce evidence of Medieval activity, the below ground archaeology would have, to some extent, been protected by the thick concrete base of the former garage located adjacent to the western boundary wall. Unfortunately, despite this, no evidence of medieval activity was found.
- 6.3** The earliest artefacts recovered from the site dated to the Post-Medieval period, consisting of two pottery sherds, dating to between the mid 16th century and the early 18th century. The rest of the pottery recovered from the excavations was of an 18th to 20th century date. All of the artefacts, including obviously modern items, such as the pieces of plastic, were recovered from the disturbed topsoil layer that was in evidence across the site.
- 6.4** The assessment excavation achieved its purpose, in that it established that there is no surviving archaeology at the site which may have been affected by the proposed development. With hindsight it may have been better, given the scale of the demolition work, to have excavated the evaluation trenches in the available spaces before any demolition had taken place.
- 6.5** Given the results of the assessment excavation it is recommended that no further mitigation is required.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Matt de Bruxelles of SDP Developers and Building Contractors for commissioning this archaeological assessment excavation, and also supplying the digger and the driver. John Kaines assisted with the excavation, Andy Bradshaw digitised the drawings, and Luke Barber and Chris Butler provided specialist reports on the artefacts.
- 7.2** The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Chris Butler, and was monitored by John Mills for WSCC.

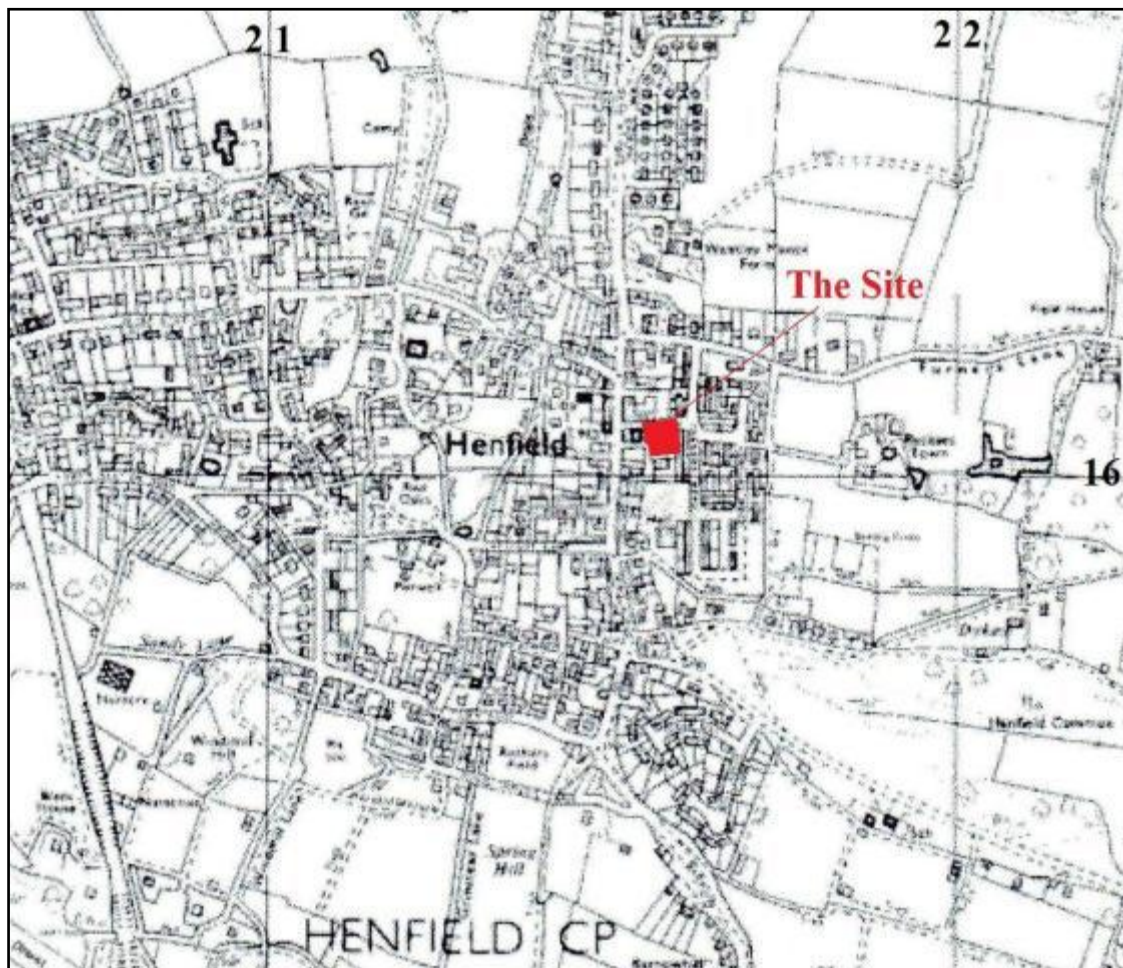


Fig. 1: Townmead, Henfield: Location of the Site
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

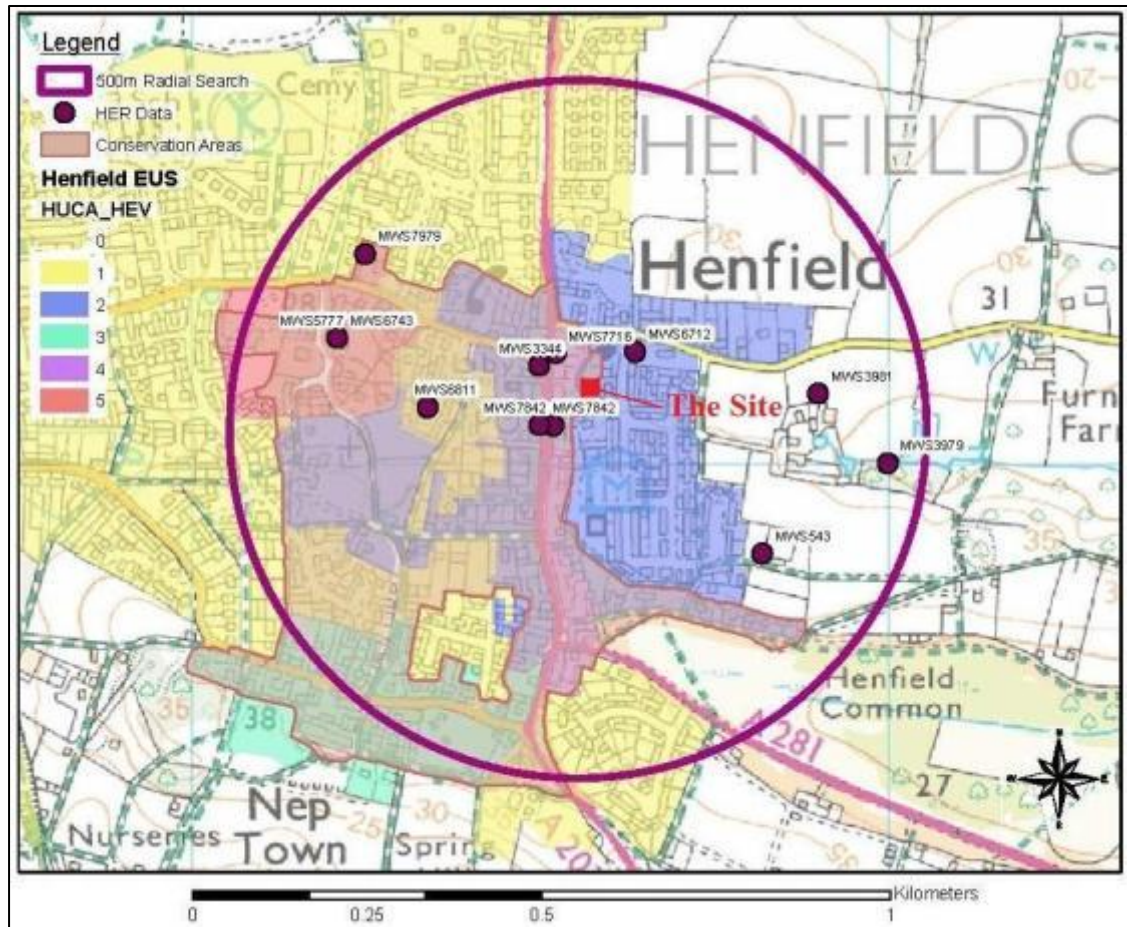


Fig. 2: Townmead, Henfield: Sites on the West Sussex HER
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

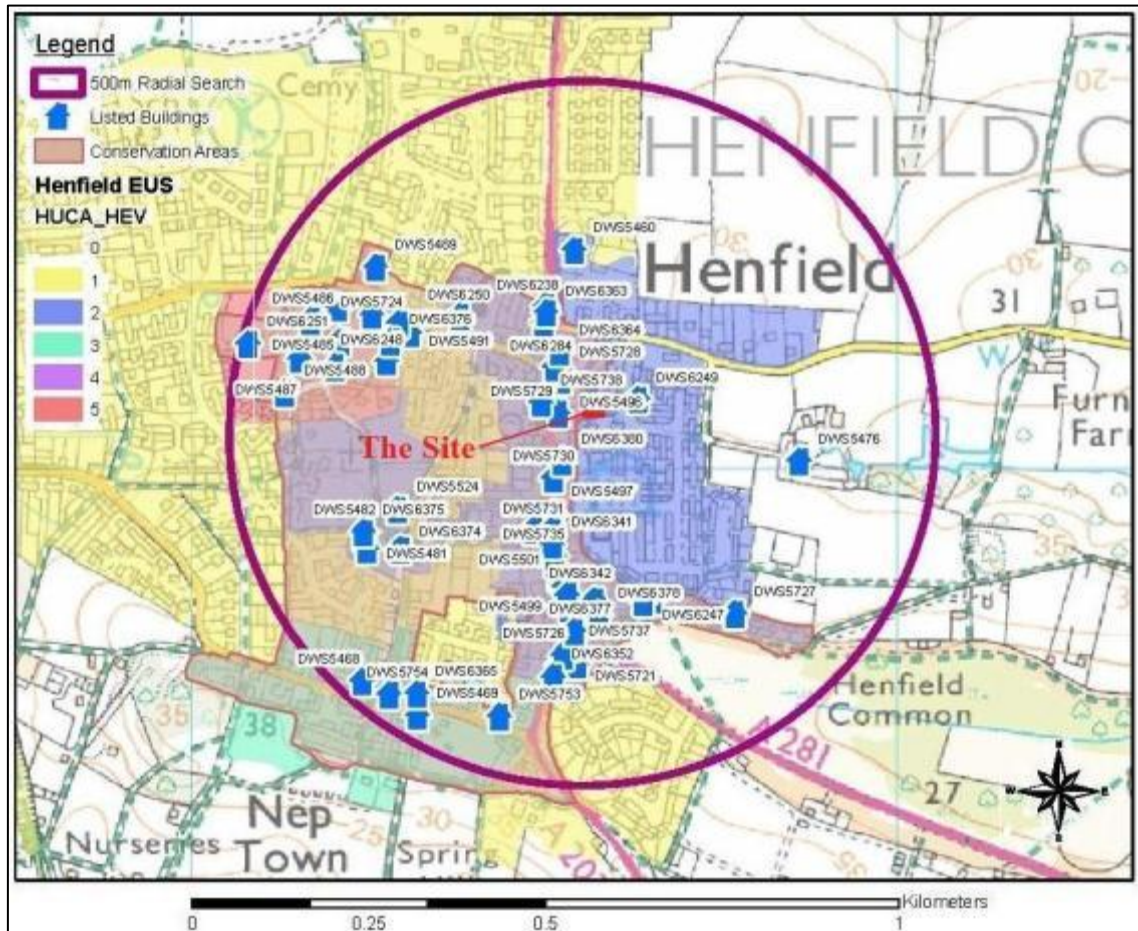


Fig. 3: Townmead, Henfield: Listed Buildings on the West Sussex HER
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

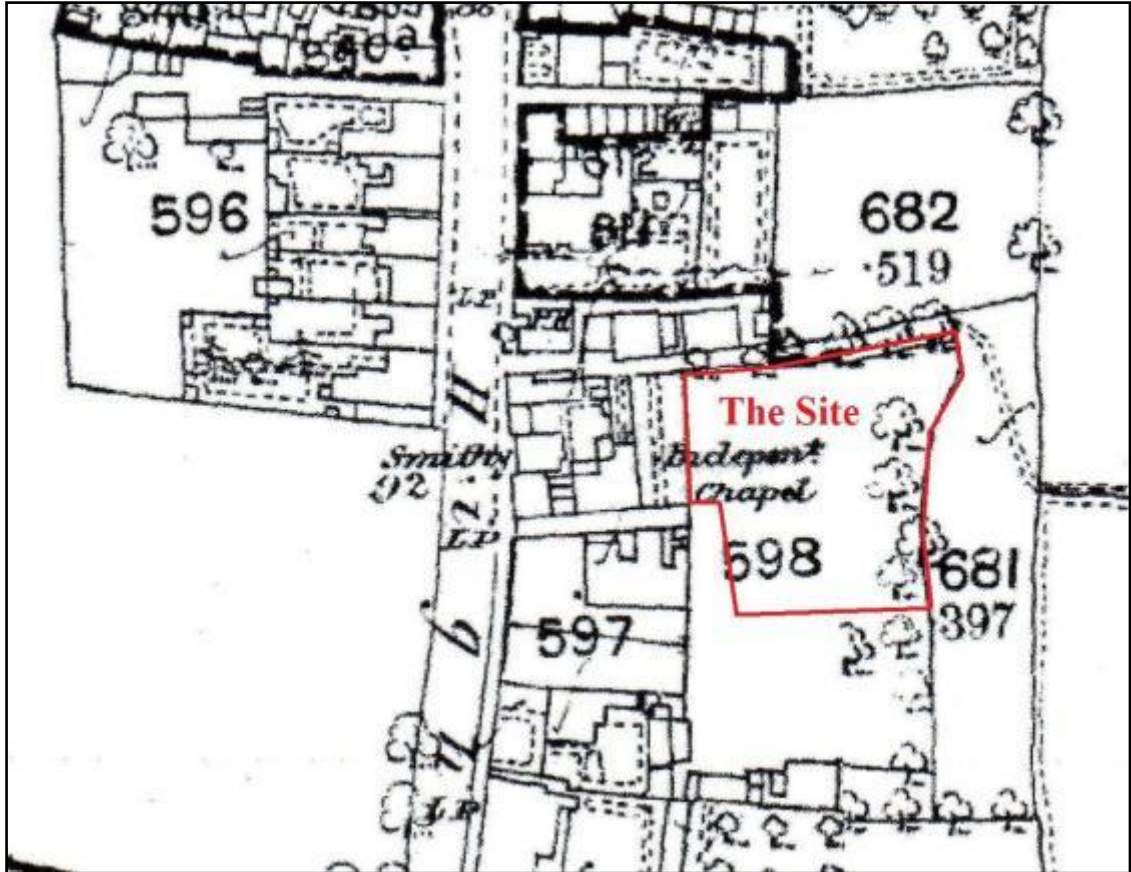


Fig. 4: Townmead, Henfield: 1st Edition OS map (1875)

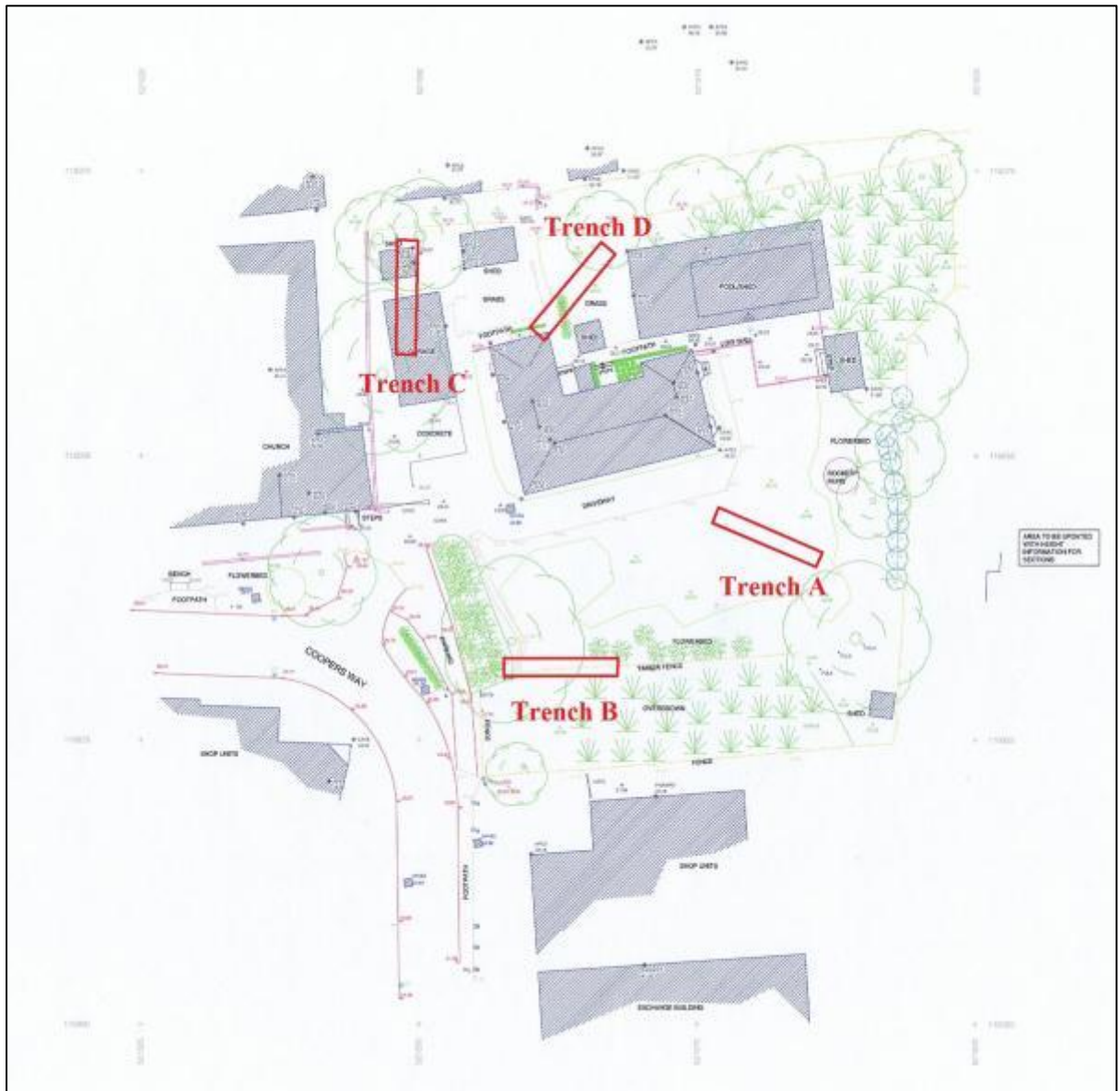
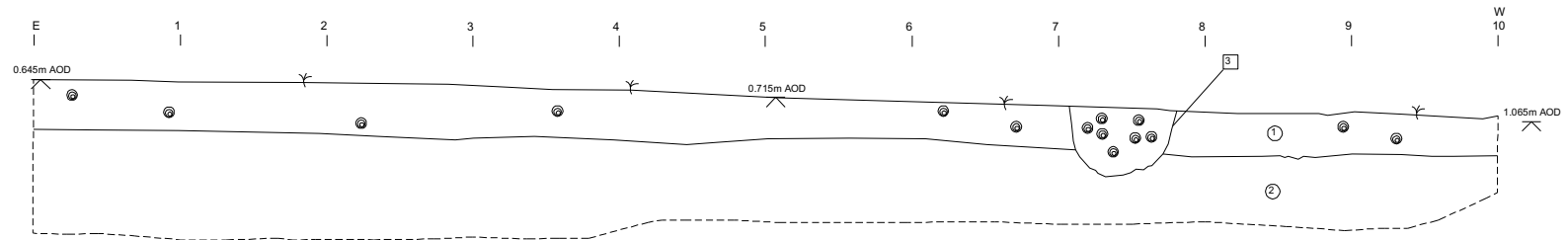
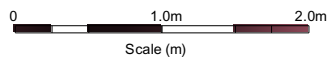
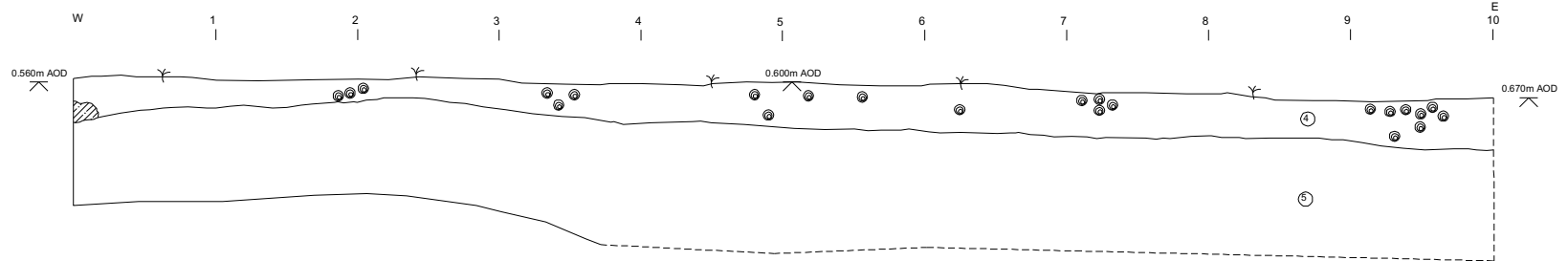


Fig. 6: Townmead, Henfield: Site Plan showing location of trenches
Adapted from architects drawing

Townmead, Henfield. Trench A.
Facing North.
TMH.11. KB.



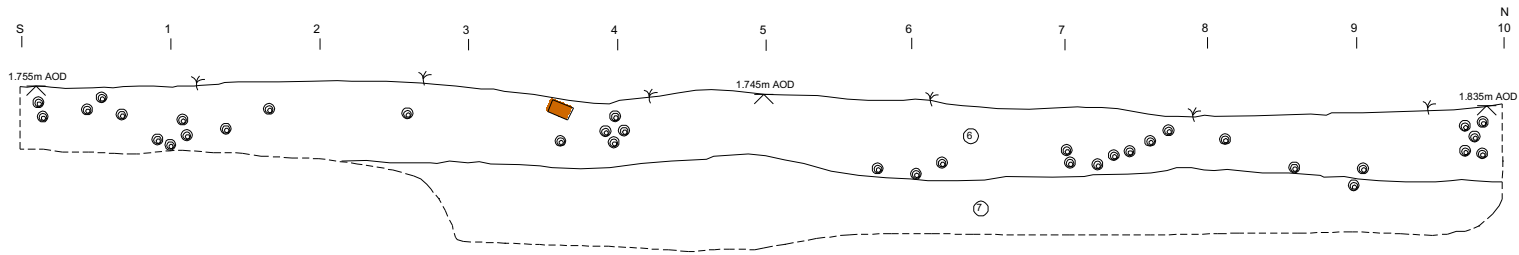
Townmead, Henfield. Trench B.
Facing South.
TMH.11. KB.



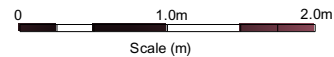
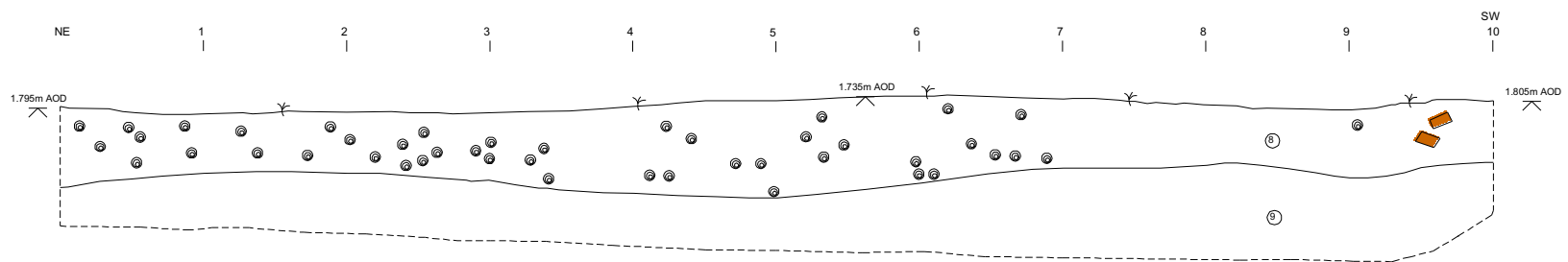
Key
Topsoil - Y CBM - [orange square] Roots - @ Concrete - [hatched square]

Fig. 7: Townmead, Henfield: Section Drawings Trenches A & B

Townmead, Henfield. Trench C.
Facing East.
TMH.11. KB.



Townmead, Henfield. Trench D.
Facing South.
TMH.11. KB.



Key
Topsail - Y CBM -  Roots -  Concrete -  

Fig. 8: Townmead, Henfield: Section Drawings Trenches C & D



Fig. 9: Trench A Photograph



Fig. 10: Trench D Photograph



Fig. 11: Trench C Photograph



Fig. 12: Trench B Photograph



Fig. 13: Cut 3 in Section of Trench A

Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

Site Code	TMH 11					
Identification Name and Address	Townmead, Henfield, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex County Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2156 1605					
Geology	Folkestone Beds with Lower Greensand to the north and Head deposit to the east.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 23&24 th -06-11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	SDP Developers & Building Contractors					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PIFA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Four 10m by 1.5m evaluation trenches were excavated at Townmead, Henfield in June 2011. The trenches were excavated after the demolition of the former house that had stood on the site, and the filling in of a swimming pool, all of which had caused a great deal of disturbance.</i></p> <p><i>All four trenches were sterile of archaeological features, with the earliest pottery sherds recovered dating to the early Post-Medieval period. The other artefacts recovered were all dated to between the 18th and 20th centuries, apart from a few pieces of prehistoric struck flint.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services Ltd

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Rosedale
Berwick
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TB

Tel & fax: 01323 871021

e mail: chris@reltub.fsbusiness.co.uk