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Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at Woodbarn Farm,
Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge,
West Sussex**

TQ 09015 21747

WSCC/052/12/WC

Project No. CBAS0430

by
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Summary

A watching brief was carried out at Broadford Bridge, Adversane Lane, West Sussex. This was during the groundworks associated with the construction of an onshore exploratory well, and its associated access road. A scatter of prehistoric flintwork was recovered, and pottery and tile found suggested the site was cultivated during the Romano-British period. Four small undated cut features were recorded on the main part of the site, containing charcoal rich soil, and possibly associated with woodland clearance in the 16th century. At the entrance to the site a small assemblage of unabraded medieval pottery hinted at the presence of an occupation site here, although no features were noted.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Celtique Energie Weald Ltd (The Client) to carry-out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an onshore exploratory well, at Woodbarn Farm, Adversane Lane, Broadford Bridge, West Sussex (Fig. 1).

1.2 As a result of the site's location and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority (West Sussex County Council) placed a condition on the planning consent for the development (WSCC/052/12/WC), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken:

15. The developer shall arrange for an archaeological organisation or appropriately qualified archaeologists to observe the excavations and record archaeological evidence that may be uncovered as a result of the development in accordance with a specification and timetable which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development,

REASON: In order to ensure that archaeological features and artefacts revealed during development works will be adequately recorded in accordance with paragraphs 132, 135, and 141 (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.3 The site lies at the southwest end of a field adjacent to Pocock's Wood, to the immediate west of Broadford Bridge, centred at TQ 09015 21747 (Fig. 1). It is located within the Low Weald, on land that slopes gently to the west, and lies between 25m and 30m OD. Both the site and its access track, which leads southwest off the B2133 Adversane Lane, have a combined area of 2.12 hectares. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Archaeological Notification Areas within a 1km radius of the site centre.

1.4 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey¹, comprises mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. The soil at the site is described as moderately fertile loamy soil with impeded drainage².

1.5 The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprised an archaeological watching brief as specified in a brief issued by the Archaeology Team at West Sussex County Council. A written scheme of investigation covering the watching brief was submitted and approved by the local planning authority³ prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

¹ http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

² <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

³ Butler, C. 2014 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Broadford Bridge, West Sussex*. CBAS0430

- 1.6** The watching brief on the groundworks was carried out by the author between the 17th September and the 3rd October 2014. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIfA.

2.0 Historical & Archaeological Background

2.1 A Heritage Statement has been produced for the site⁴. This has established that there is no evidence to suggest that human activity occurred within the vicinity of the site prior to the Saxon period. In the medieval period, the site was part of a wood. It is possible that this site produced wood for the blast furnaces of an early Post medieval glassworks located nearby (TQ 08000 22280), prior to being cut down sometime in the 16th century. Since it was cleared of trees, the site is likely to have been used for pasture. The Ordnance Survey maps have revealed that the site has remained largely unchanged since 1876.

⁴ Russell, C. 2012 *Heritage Statement for Broadford Bridge, West Sussex*, CBAS0308

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1 Two visits to the site were made to monitor works on the access road; the first visit to the site was on the 17th September 2014, this involved watching the machine strip of the topsoil to make a road surface for the site entrance using a 360° 20 ton machine with a flat bladed bucket (Fig. 2). This was an area approximately 50m long. The main portion of the road was 5.5m wide, and continued at that width along the route of the road.
- 3.2 The second visit was on the 24th September, following a pause in excavation while stone was put down in the entrance way. The topsoil strip of the roadway continued up to the 29th September. This consisted of a 20 tonne machine stripping the topsoil from the intended roadway, while an 8 tonne machine followed behind and excavated a narrow service trench along the centre of the roadway to a depth of 0.55m (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Roadway topsoil strip and service trench

- 3.3 The topsoil strip of the main part of the site started on the 29th September, and was completed on the 2nd October (Plate 2). The work was carried out by a 20 tonne machine using a flat bladed bucket. All machining was carried out in shallow spits under archaeological supervision.
- 3.4 Four features were identified during this operation, and were excavated using hand tools. Each of the four circular cut features were half sectioned. A 100% sample of the excavated half section was taken for environmental processing. The features were photographed before and after sectioning, with an appropriately sized scale. A plan of each feature was made, and a drawing of each section was made at 1:10 scale.

- 3.5** The spoil was visually inspected and also scanned with a Garrett ACE 250 metal detector for the recovery of artefacts, before being removed from the site.
- 3.6** A level was taken to the string line of each feature's section (Appendix 10). Two TBM's were established and were linked into the developers' site datum.
- 3.7** 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.
- 3.8** 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. A site reference of BBR13 has been allocated.



Plate 2: Machine stripping on the main part of the site

4.0 Results (Fig. 3)

- 4.1** Context **001** comprised a medium firm, red/brown sandy loam topsoil, and, with the exception of the very southern portion, was found across the whole site (Fig. 3), with a thickness of between 200-300mm. A full context register can be found in Appendix 2. A complete glass vessel was recovered from this context, possibly a Johnnie Walker whiskey bottle. Three sherds of pottery came from Context **001** (see Table 1); one sherd of Romano-British Oxidised Medium Sandy Ware, a sherd of Late medieval Fine Sandy Ware, and a sherd of Early Post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. Two pieces of peg tile dating to the mid-18th to 19th century were also found in this context.
- 4.2** Context **002** was found below Contexts **001**, and **004**. This comprised a firm, mottled grey/yellow/brown sandy clay subsoil, with a thickness of between 200-500mm. The majority of the finds were encountered in this context, and are mixed in date ranging from prehistoric flintwork through to 19th century pottery and CBM. 32 sherds of pottery were found in this context (see Table 1) these include; 14th to 15th century Surrey Whiteware, 14th to 15th century Fine Buff Sandy Ware, 14th century Fine Red Oxidized Sandy Ware, Late Post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Late Post medieval English Stoneware and Late Post medieval Blue Stoneware. Two single piece of Asbestos pipe, one piece of Romano British Tegula, three 18th to 19th century peg tile fragments, and a piece of 18th-19th century land drain. Three flakes, a flake fragment, and two Mesolithic blades, and a fragment of sheep tibia of uncertain date were also found in this context.
- 4.3** Context **003** was found below Context 002, and comprised a firm, yellow/blue-grey clay natural. This was encountered across the whole site (Fig. 3). Four features were encountered cut into this context.
- 4.4** Context **004** comprised a very firm, brown silty clay topsoil, with manganese inclusions, and a thickness of between 260-300mm. Context **004** was only encountered in the south west of the site (Fig. 3). A small number of finds were recovered from this context, including part of an iron rasp, three sherds of pottery (Table 1), including two sherds of Romano British Oxidized Silty Grog Tempered Ware, a single sherd of Early Post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (Fine). Four 18th to 19th century peg tile fragments, a flint flake fragment and a small flint core were also found in this context.
- 4.5** Context **007** (Fig. 4) is cut into Context **003** (Plate 3). This was a circular feature, with smooth, shallowly sloping sides, and a dish-shaped base. Cut **007** has dimensions of 0.65m x 0.7m, and was 130mm deep. Cut **007** was filled by Contexts **005** & **006**. Context **006** is a firm grey clay with a thickness of 80mm; this is the upper fill, consisting of re-deposited natural. Context **005** is the lower fill of Cut **007**, and comprised of charcoal rich clay, 50mm thick. This feature [**007**] was half sectioned (Plate 4, Fig. 4), and the excavated half was fully sampled (Sample <1>).



Plate 3: Pit [007] prior to excavation.



Plate 4: Pit [007] half-sectioned.

- 4.6** Context **009** (Fig. 4, Plate **5**) is cut into Context **003**. This was a circular feature, with gently sloping sides and a dish-shaped base. The dimensions of Cut **009** are: 0.8m x 0.78m, and 70mm deep. Cut **009** was filled by Context **008**. Context **008** is a firm grey/black charcoal rich clay, and fills Cut **009** completely. This feature [009] was half sectioned (Plate **6**, Fig. 4), and the excavated half was fully sampled (Sample <2>).



Plate 5: Pit [009] prior to excavation.



Plate 6: Pit [009] half-sectioned.

- 4.7** Context **011** (Fig. 5, Plate 7) is cut into Context **003**. This was a circular feature, 0.7m x 0.84m, and 40mm deep. Cut **011** was filled by Context **010**. Context **010** is a firm grey/black, charcoal rich clay, which fills Cut **011** completely. This feature [**011**] was half sectioned (Plate 8, Fig. 5), and the excavated half was fully sampled (Sample <3>).



Plate 7: Pit [011] prior to excavation.



Plate 8: Pit [011] half-sectioned.

- 4.8** Context **013** (Fig. 5, Plate **9**) is cut into Context **003**. This was a circular feature, 0.78m x 0.87m, and 70mm deep. Cut **013** was filled by Context **012**. Context **012** is a firm grey/black, charcoal rich clay which completely fills Cut **013**. This feature [**013**] was half sectioned (Plate **10**, Fig. 5), and the excavated half was fully sampled (Sample <4>).



Plate 9: Pit [013] prior to excavation.

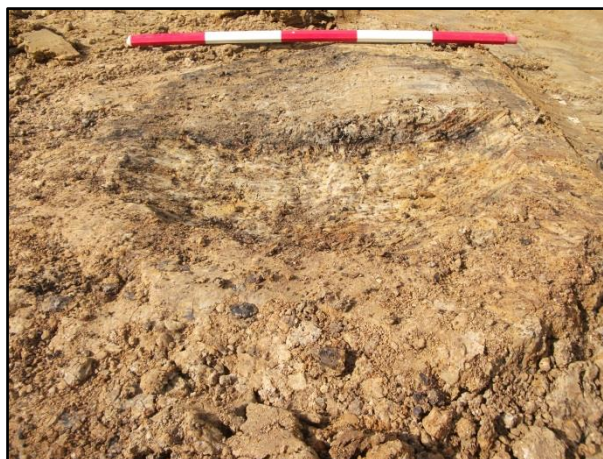


Plate 10: Pit [013] half-sectioned.

4.9 No other archaeological features or deposits were noted during the watching brief.

5.0 The Finds.

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 38 sherds of pottery, weighing 472g, from three individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 1 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated the county fabric code and all have been given a descriptive or common name.

Table 1: Pottery assemblage

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
1	Oxidized Medium Sandy Ware	RB	1	8	Uncertain form. Very abraded
1	Late Medieval Fine Sandy Ware	HM/LM	1	4	Uncertain form. Worn. Later C14th – 15th
1	Glazed Red Earthenware (Fine)	EPM	1	10	Uncertain form. Worn. C17th – mid 18th
2	Surrey Whiteware (Q/M10)	HM/LM	8	102	Jug x1 (green glazed with incised line decoration); Bowl x1 (wide flat-topped rim); cooking pot x2 (hammer-head rims, internal green glaze). Moderate wear. C14th – early 15th
2	Fine Buff Sandy Ware (West Sussex Ware type) (Q(f)/M2)	HM/LM	11	66	Jar x1 (late flaring rim), Jug x1 (green glazed), uncertain form x1. Internal green glaze common. Moderate wear. C14th – 15th
2	Fine Red Oxidized Sandy Ware (Q/M13)	HM/LM	9	118	Frying pan x1 (internal green glaze); jug x1 (thumbed base); uncertain form x4. Moderate wear. C14th
2	Glazed Red Earthenware (Late)	LPM	2	58	Dish x1; uncertain form x1
2	English Stoneware	LPM	1	94	Bottle base (58mm diameter) with Fe wash & salt glaze
2	Blue Stoneware	LPM	1	2	Uncertain form
4	Oxidized Silty Grog Tempered Ware	RB	2	6	Uncertain form. Very abraded
4	Glazed Red Earthenware (Fine)	EPM	1	4	Jar with D-sectioned rim

(RB – Roman; HM – High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.1.2 By far the earliest pottery consists of the three heavily abraded sherds of probable Roman date. These represent background manuring scatter and are notably abraded. There is then a long gap in the ceramic sequence until the 14th to mid 15th century. This period produced the bulk of the assemblage, suggesting activity at the site, or at least refuse disposal/manuring, was quite intense at this time. The sherds have some abrasion but are relatively large. Their quantities, size and condition suggest they have not travelled that far from the occupation source that generated them.

5.1.3 Very little Early Post-medieval material is present suggesting that the land may have gone back to being pasture for most of the time. The small Late Post-medieval assemblage would suggest an increase in manuring/cultivation, at least sporadically, in the middle of the 19th century.

5.2 The Prehistoric Flintwork by Steffan Klemenic

5.2.1 A small assemblage of eight pieces of worked flint (197g) was recovered during the fieldwork (Table 4), together with 5 pieces of unworked fire-fractured flint (68g). Terminology is after Butler⁵. The raw material comprises a typical range of Downland flint. One piece is patinated, with a light blue-grey patina, while the remainder are an un-patinated grey/black colour.

Table 4: The Prehistoric Flintwork.

Context	Hard Hammer Flake	Soft Hammer Blade	Fragments	Core	weight (g)
002	3	2	1	-	165
004	-	-	1	1	100
Total	3	2	2	1	265

5.2.2 The flintwork consists of five flakes, three of which are hard hammer struck, from Context **002**; the other two are fragments with missing platforms, from Contexts **002** and **004**. Two soft hammer struck blades were found, both from Context **002**, and look to be Mesolithic in date. A small, multifacially worked core was found in Context **004**, and may also be Mesolithic. Finally four fire-fractured pieces from Context **002** complete the assemblage.

5.2.3 The assemblage has been recorded, and it is recommended that no further work is required on it as all pieces came from either the topsoil or the subsoil, and are therefore likely to be residual.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A relatively small assemblage of tile was recovered during the archaeological work. Most was fairly abraded and has clearly been subjected to significant reworking. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 3 (fabrics) and 4 (quantification).

⁵ Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus Publishing Ltd

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material fabrics

Fabric	Description	Comments	Suggested date
RB1	Abundant fine/medium sand with common iron oxides to 6mm	Well formed, medium fired	Roman
T1a	Moderate fine sand with common iron oxides to 0.5mm	Well formed, medium fired	Mid C18th – 19th
T2a	Abundant marl swirls and iron oxides to 3mm	Quite well formed, well/hard fired	Mid C18th – 19th
T2b	As T2a but with sparse/common marl swirls	Well formed and fired	Mid C18th – 19th
T3a	Sparse fine/medium sand with common iron oxides to 1mm	Quite well formed, well fired	C18th – 19 th ?

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material assemblage

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments
1	Peg	T1a	1	26g	13mm thick
1	Peg	T2a	2	32g	10-12mm thick
2	Pipe	Asbestos	2	76g	C20th
2	Tegula	RB1	1	368g	30mm thick. Squared flange. Flange height 55mm
2	Peg	T2a	1	10g	-
2	Peg	T3a	2	18g	-
2	Land drain	T3a	2	32g	11mm thick
4	Peg	T1a	2	40g	12-13mm thick
4	Peg	T2b	2	46g	12mm thick

5.3.2 With the exception of one slightly abraded Roman tegula tile, the assemblage is totally composed of Late Post-medieval types. The material represents a scatter of natural wastage from an 18th to 19th century tiled structure/s over a period of time that has probably been spread on the land during manuring episodes. The assemblage from the site is essentially from open deposits and exhibits a fair degree of abrasion. The fabrics/types represented are well known for the area, with much larger groups having been excavated from Crawley, Horsham and indeed Broadbridge Heath. The assemblage is therefore not considered to hold any potential for further work beyond that undertaken for the current report. It is not recommended for long-term curation.

5.4 The Glass, Bone and Metal by Jan Oldham

5.4.1 A single complete clear glass vessel was retrieved from Context **001**, moulded glass flat sided square whisky bottle, stopper type top, with the remains of a thin metal seal in place. A dimpled patterned base has the letters 'JW' embossed in the centre, possibly indicating Johnnie Walker scotch whisky. Weight 414g, circumference at widest point 22cm, height 22cm.

5.4.2 From Context **002** came a partial sheep tibia, proximal end present, broken at 19cm. No butchery marks evident, weight 51g. From Context **004** was part of an iron rasp, heavily corroded. Weight 115g, length 24cm.

5.4.3 In summary, the glass, bone and metal finds represent late 19th – early 20th century refuse disposal and require no further analysis.

5.5 Environmental Samples by Chris Butler

5.5.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of the four cut features. Each sample comprised approximately 16 litres of soil. The entire sample was processed to assess whether the samples had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.

5.5.2 The samples were processed by standard washover flotation methods with the flots retained on 300µm mesh, and residues on 1mm mesh. The residues were fractionated (>4mm, >2mm and >1mm) and dried the coarse residues sorted by for artefacts and ecofacts and weighed (Table 4).

Table 4 Environmental Samples

Context	Modern roots	Animal bone	Marine mollusc	Land mollusc	Charcoal	Seeds	Residue
005	*	-	-	-	***	-	-
008	*	-	-	-	***	-	-
010	*	-	-	-	****	-	Fired clay fragments
012	**	-	-	-	****	-	Fired clay fragments

Frequency Key: None - ; Very low * ; Low ** ; Moderate *** ; High ****

5.5.3 All of the samples had small quantities of modern roots within the flots, with Context **012** having notably more. Charcoal fragments were present in varying quantities in all of the flots, with much larger quantities, and some pieces in excess of 10mm in size, in Contexts **010** and **012**. No seeds or other charred material was noted in the flots.

5.5.4 The content of the residues was almost entirely stone pieces, with just a few fired clay fragments in Contexts **010** and **012**. The residues from Contexts **010** and **012** contained a high proportion of magnetic pieces, many of which could be roasted iron ore fragments. The residue from Context **005** contained much smaller quantities of magnetic material, and that from Context **008** had virtually no magnetic material. Some further analysis of this material may determine the function of these burnt features.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** The Heritage Statement covering Broadford Bridge found that there was low potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric to the early medieval periods, medium potential for the medieval period, and high potential for the post medieval period, and this was broadly substantiated by the results of the watching brief.
- 6.2** The small assemblage of residual prehistoric flintwork provided the only evidence for prehistoric activity, with most pieces likely to be Mesolithic in date, although some may be later prehistoric. The presence of streams nearby may indicate a possible Mesolithic hunting camp having been located nearby, but there was no prehistoric occupation on the site itself.
- 6.3** The finding of the Roman Tegula is highly indicative of the presence of an, as yet, undiscovered Roman building in the surrounding area. This is unlikely to have been moved from the nearest villa (at Borough Farm, located *c.*2.6km to the southwest of the site), or even from the Oldhouse Farm Romano-British settlement (approximately 1.2km to the northeast of the site)⁶. It is likely to have arrived at the site with manuring, along with the three abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery. This suggests that the site may have been cultivated land during this period.
- 6.4** A scatter of medieval pottery dating from the 14th to 15th centuries, is suggestive of nearby occupation at this time and may be connected to the medieval settlement of Steepwood Farmhouse, dated to 1402⁷, or perhaps to an earlier occupation phase of Woodbarn Farm. However, the quantity, size and condition suggest they have not travelled that far from the occupation source that generated them, and the discovery of most of this pottery adjacent to the road, is suggestive of a possible roadside house at or adjacent to that location. The site was probably woodland at the time
- 6.5** The remaining pottery and ceramic building material, found across the site, is post medieval, and post-dates the likely 16th century removal of the woodland to create fields. This material, together with the other finds probably represents manuring of the fields during cultivation. The numerous tile fragments found is suggestive of long term loss of tiles from buildings over long periods of time.
- 6.6** The function of the four fire pits [007, 009, 011, 013] may relate to the management of the Medieval/early Post medieval woodland, or may possibly have some connection, either with a nearby glass works (TQ 08000 22280). They appear to be too small for charcoal burning, but could relate to the burning out of tree stumps during the woodland clearance, although the presence of possible roasted iron ore may suggest an industrial purpose.

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ Russell, C. 2012 *Heritage Statement for Broadford Bridge, West Sussex*, CBAS0308

7.0 Conclusion

- 7.1** With the exception of the four fire pits, there were no archaeological features encountered during monitoring of this site. All artefacts recovered during the watching brief were found in either the topsoil or the subsoil and, with the exception of the small, localised medieval pottery assemblage adjacent to the road, were spread across the site.
- 7.2** The results of the archaeological monitoring appear to confirm the sequence of events suggested by the Heritage Statement, with minimal prehistoric activity, possible cultivated fields during the Roman period, woodland during the medieval and early post medieval periods, and then after the 16th century a return to cultivated fields. The discovery of a possible road-side medieval site, suggests a house may have been located here.
- 7.3** The watching brief was successful in its aims, and it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be undertaken at the main site, although if there are any works being carried out at the entrance to the site during its decommissioning, a further phase of monitoring may encounter more evidence for the medieval site.

8.0 Acknowledgements

8.1 I would like to thank Celtique Energie Weald Ltd for commissioning this archaeological watching brief, especially Jenny Massingham who made all the arrangements for the watching brief, and their on-site contractors for their assistance and co-operation. I would also like to thank Luke Barber and Jan Oldham for their reports on the artefacts, and Andrew Bradshaw for the digital rendering of on-site drawings.

8.2 The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIFA, and it was monitored by John Mills for WSCC.



Fig. 1: Broadford Bridge: Location of Site
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

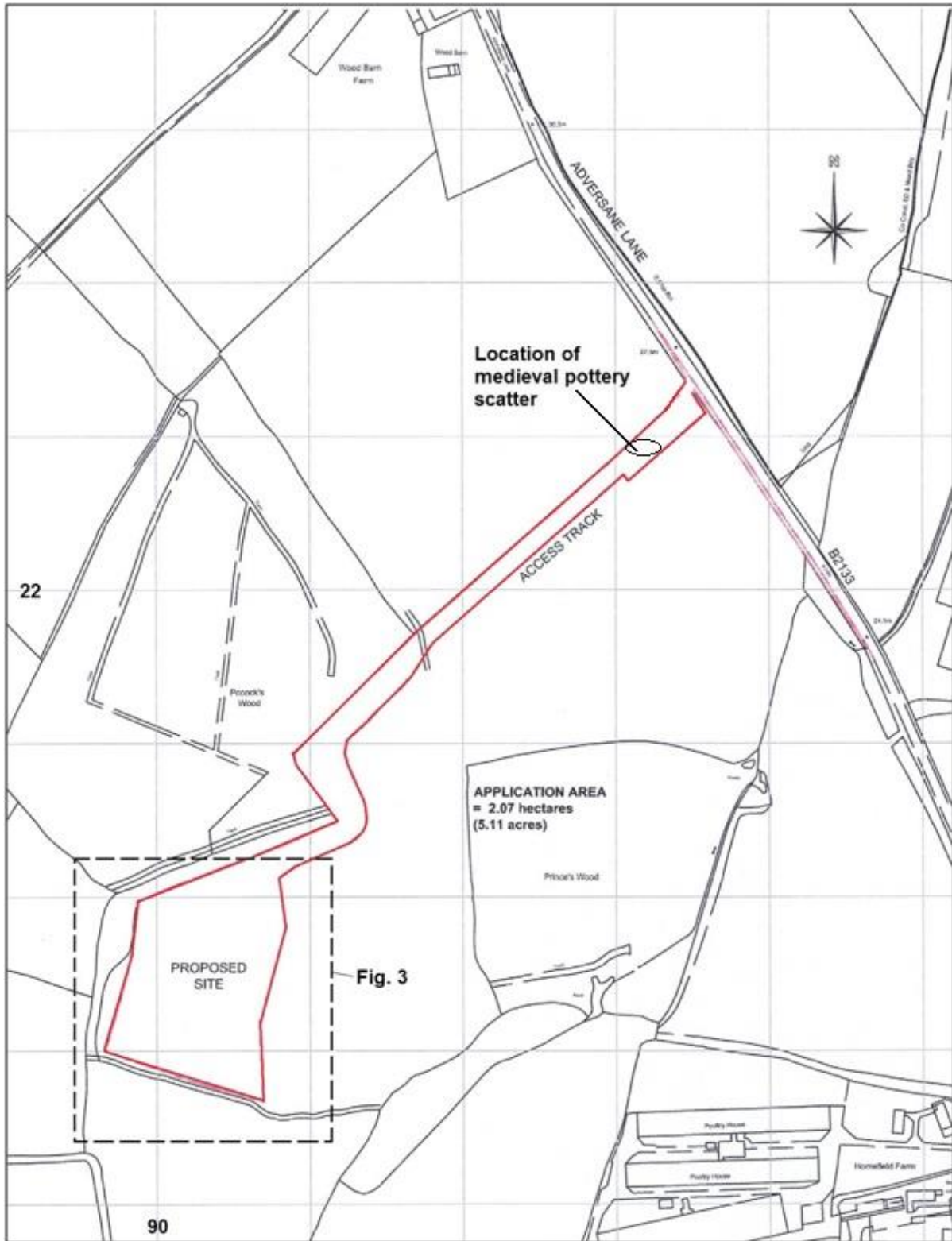


Fig. 2: Broadford Bridge: Site plan showing areas monitored
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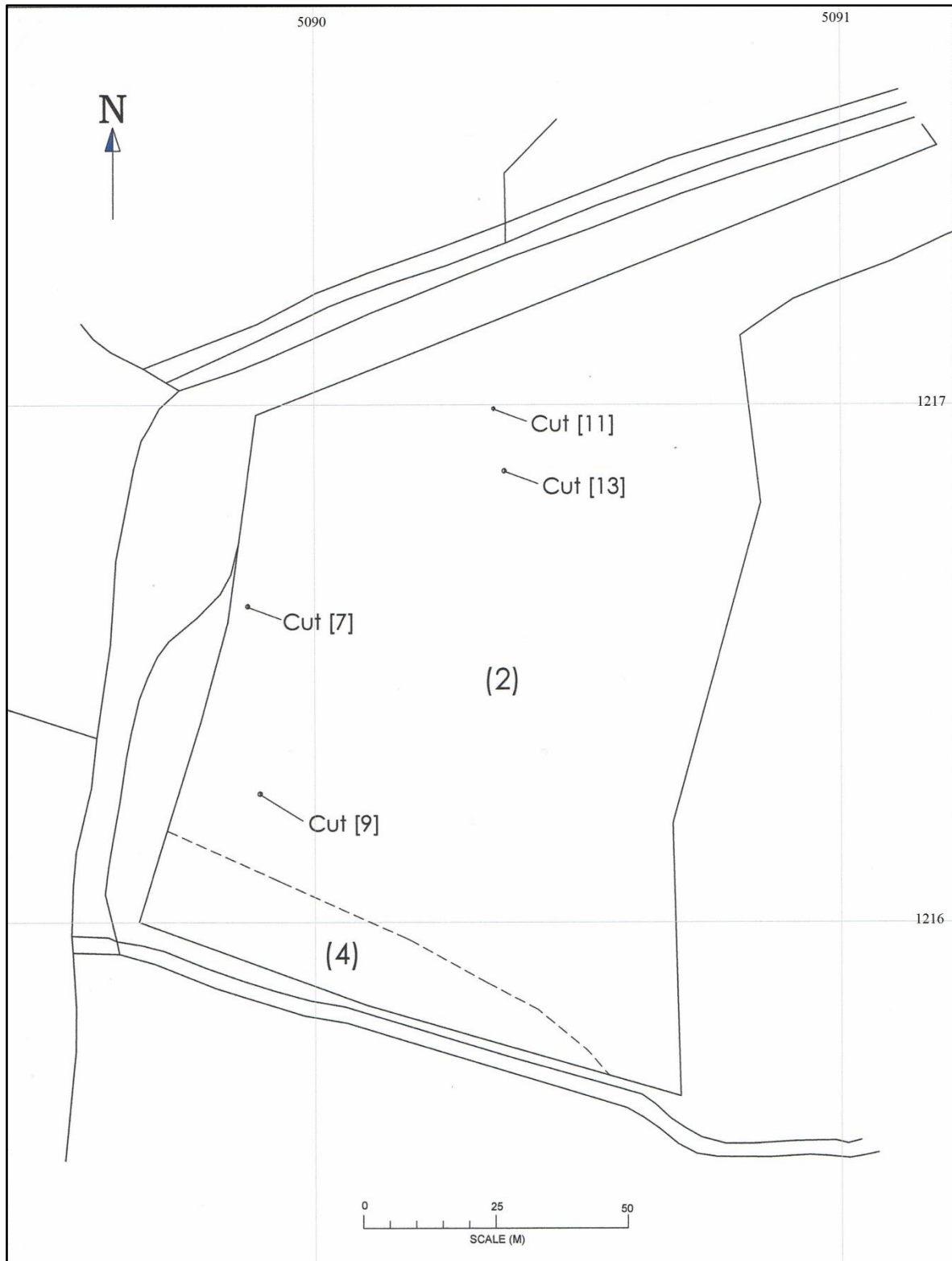


Fig. 3: Broadford Bridge: Plan of main site showing location of cut features

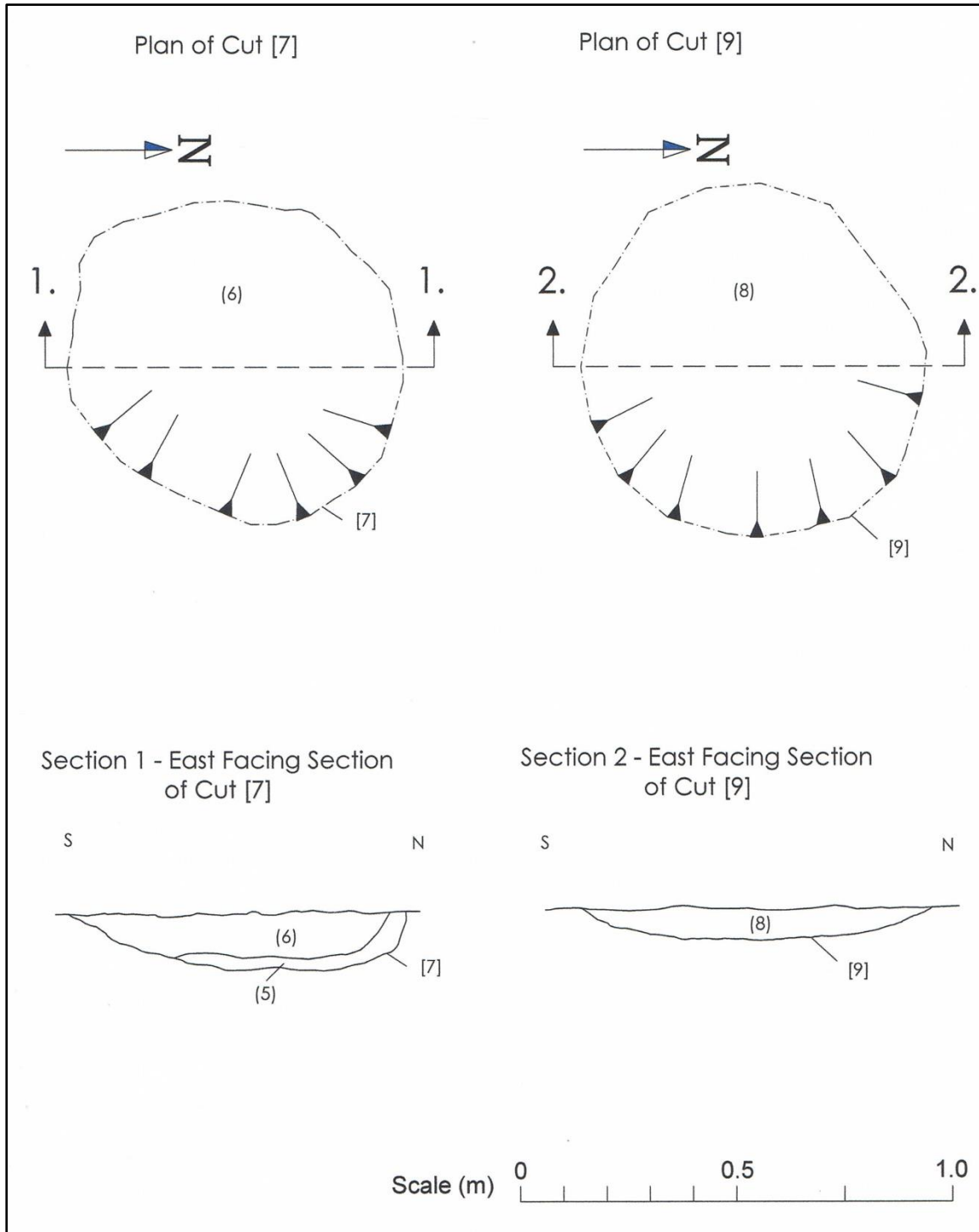


Fig. 4: Broadford Bridge, Section Drawings and plans of cut features [007 and 009]

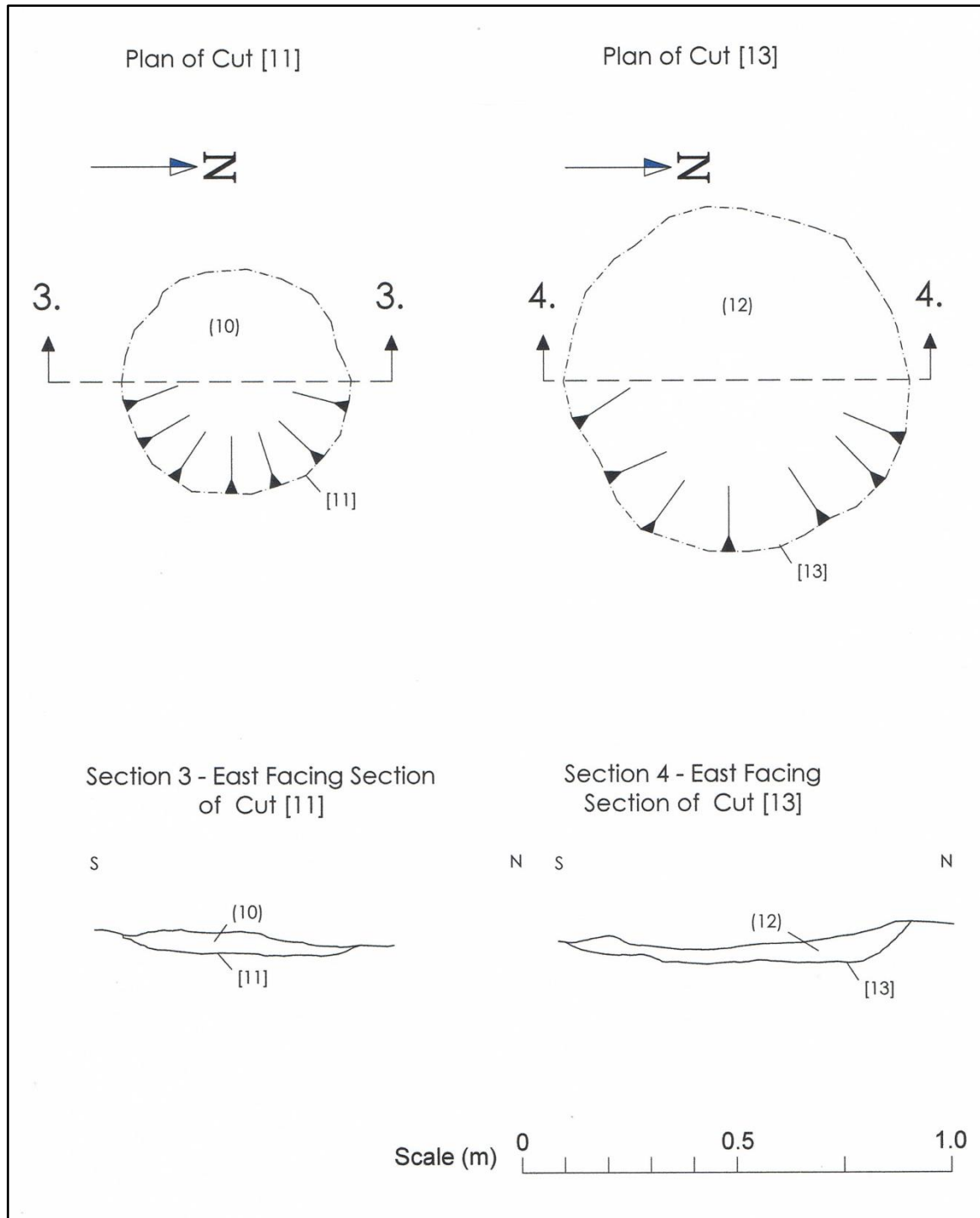


Fig. 5: Broadford Bridge, Section Drawings and plans of cut features [011 and 013]

Appendix 1: Levels Register

Level Number	TBM	Back Sight	Fore Sight	Height of Collimation	Reduced Level	Notes
1	1	1.47	1.74	501.47	499.73	Base of [007]
2	1	1.47	1.76	501.47	499.71	Base of [009]
3	2	0.90	1.27	600.90	599.63	Base of [011]
4	2	0.90	1.10	600.90	599.80	Base of [013]

Appendix 2: Context Register

Context	Context Type	Relationships
001	Deposit	Topsoil
002	Deposit	Subsoil
003	Deposit	Natural
004	Deposit	Topsoil in v. South of the site
005	Fill	Lower Fill of [007]
006	Fill	Upper Fill of [007]
007	Cut	Circular feature
008	Fill	Fill of [009]
009	Cut	Circular feature
010	Fill	Fill of [011]
011	Cut	Circular feature
012	Fill	Fill of [011]
013	Cut	Circular feature

Appendix 3: HER Summary Form

Site Code	BBR13					
Identification Name and Address	Broadford Bridge, Billingshurst, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Chichester District					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 09015 21747					
Geology	Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 17/9/14- 3/10/14	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Celtique Energie Weald Limited					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MCIfA					
Project Supervisor	Steffan Klemenic					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. X	Neo.	BA	IA	RB X
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>A watching brief was carried out at Broadford Bridge, Adversane Lane, West Sussex. This was during the groundworks associated with the construction of an onshore exploratory well, and its associated access road. A scatter of prehistoric flintwork was recovered, and pottery and tile found suggested the site was cultivated during the Romano-British period. Four small undated cut features were recorded on the main part of the site, containing charcoal rich soil, and possibly associated with woodland clearance in the 16th century. At the entrance to the site a small assemblage of unabraded medieval pottery hinted at the presence of an occupation site here, although no features were noted.</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** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was 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.

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