Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Mannings Heath to Horsham Pipeline
Horsham, West Sussex

NGR: 520154 129136 to 517263 130035

ASE Project No: 220513
Site Code: PMH23
ASE Report No: 2023101
OASIS id: archaeol6-515407

By Simon Stevens

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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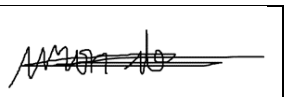
Prepared by:	**Simon Stevens**	**Senior Archaeologist**	
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Clancy on behalf of their client Southern Water to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the laying of a new pipeline between Mannings Heath and Horsham, West Sussex (NGR 520154 129136 to 517263 130035).

Fifty-five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the pipeline corridor. Topsoil and intact subsoil horizons overlying geological deposits were recorded in almost all of the trenches and therefore the pipeline corridor has potential for good archaeological survival, however, only a limited range of archaeological features were exposed in the evaluation. These were recorded in 3 places in the Chesworth Park area, in Trenches 3, 4, 5 [a possible medieval gully], 8 [a possible prehistoric pit] and 12 [a possibly medieval pit and gully with evidence of a burnt wattle and daub structure and iron-working] and in Trench 57, in the compound area immediately to the west of Sedgwick Lane [possible medieval / post-medieval ditches].

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Clancy on behalf of their client Southern Water to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the laying of a new pipeline between Mannings Heath and Horsham, West Sussex (NGR 520154 129136 to 517263 130035; Figure 1)

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The proposed route extends between the Mannings Heath WTW in the east to Chesworth Lane, Horsham in the west, a distance of *c.*3.5km The route crosses a mix of arable and pasture fields and existing roads to the north of the River Arun and is traversed by the Horn Brook tributary. The topography varies across the scheme, but broadly the corridor lies between *c.*68mAOD in the east and *c.*42mAOD in the west.

1.2.2 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Weald Clay formation (mudstone) and Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand (interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone). Most of the proposed route has no recorded superficial deposits, but there are Arun Terrace Deposits recorded near Kerves Lane (BGS 2023).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This scheme falls within the parameters of the General Permitted Development Order benefitting from Southern Water's Permitted Development rights as a Statutory Undertaker. It is understood that no element of the scheme is subject to planning consent.

1.3.3 Following consultation between Clancy, Southern Water and ASE, and based on results of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; ASE 2022) and Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2023), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2023) for the archaeological evaluation of the new route by trial trenching, and in production of a report and a site archive was produced (ASE 2023). The document also noted that further mitigation works might be required at the site dependent on the results of the evaluation.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The current report details the results of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken on the proposed route between March and May 2023.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment (ASE 2022) based on entries on the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and a subsequent geophysical survey (SUMO 2023) have been completed. The following summary of these is taken directly from the WSI (ASE 2023) and additional data.

2.1.2 The distribution of heritage assets within a 1km radius of the route ('*the Study Area*') is shown on Figures 2 and 3. Given the density of Listed Buildings in the Horsham area, not all these assets are individually identified on the plans in this document. Assets are indicated in the following text by a number in bold, (**X**), and are listed in Appendix 1.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Palaeolithic evidence mostly derives from deep deposits, where they have been either redeposited or buried in the course of subsequent geological and climatic events. These deposits include river gravels and alluvium along ancient river terraces; colluvial and solifluction deposits in valleys, valley slopes and hollows; Aeolian and loessic deposits, such as brickearth; and residual finds spots, mostly on higher ground and associated with clay-with-flint drift, which were either re-exposed through erosion or never covered by Pleistocene deposits.

2.2.2 The River Arun is located to the south of the scheme and it is crossed by The Horn Brook Tributary and as such has potential to encounter Arun Terrace Deposits, 4 Member (sand and gravel) where the watercourses meet at Kerves Lane. The potential for alluvial deposits and terrace gravels associated with the River Arun to incorporate Middle/Late Pleistocene deposits has been recognised. Although the presence of Palaeolithic artefacts associated with such deposits from the Upper Arun Valley is rare, they could contain important paleo-environmental and/or faunal remains. There are no Palaeolithic heritage assets recorded on the HER within the Study Area.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 During the Mesolithic the Weald would have been thickly covered with post-glacial primary forest, however, palaeoenvironmental analysis is now indicating that at least limited, localised clearance was being undertaken from this time (Holgate 2003, 30-31). It seems probable that such activity was intended to encourage game.

2.3.2 The 'West Central Weald' in which the site is situated is considered an important landscape for the study of human prehistory in north-west Europe. Specifically, this importance relates to the 20th century development of a technological framework for understanding the region's post-glacial hunter-gatherers. Study of flint assemblages from the area led to the classification of the 'Horsham Point'- a relatively large and distinctive microlith form (Clark 1933). Clark brought the importance of these flints as potential chronological and cultural markers to the attention of the wider public and his work on Mesolithic assemblages from southern Britain identified 'Horsham Points' within a chronological succession of microlith types (Clark 1932; 1933). The sand geologies of St Leonards Forest east of Horsham would seem to favour Mesolithic activity where large scatters have been found. One Mesolithic findspot comprising maceheads (**56**) is recorded on the HER within the Study Area. A Mesolithic site was identified at Bourne Hill House off Kerves Lane, just outside the Study Area (Stevens 2009).

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 A gradual intensification of woodland clearance is likely for the Neolithic of the Weald; however, such activity was probably still limited and localised in scale. The heavy clays of the region would not have been conducive to early farming and such activity may have largely been restricted to the more tractable soils on the Weald's edge (*i.e.* the Greensand, Downland and Coastal Plain). Exploitation of the Weald may have been undertaken on a largely seasonal basis and may perhaps have included hunting. As in the Mesolithic, the region's rivers would have provided highways into the interior from the coast. Evidence from areas north of the Downs is generally represented by isolated finds of stone axes and some flint tools. One Neolithic findspot, tools found at Needles playing field (**57**), is recorded on the HER within the Study Area.

2.5 Bronze Age

2.5.1 In Sussex, the vast majority of Bronze Age occupation has been identified on the Downs and the Coastal Plain. The area north of the Downs is very much a blank area in this period, based on current evidence, with only a few isolated find spots of bronze axes perhaps indicating exploitation of woodland resources, probably associated with woodland camps. The presence of several barrows and barrow cemeteries in the Weald and environmental evidence for agricultural activity indicates that some level of exploitation of the region was taking place during the Bronze Age (Gardiner 1990). A Late Bronze Age animal burial at Wakehurst Place (Stevens 1999), a Late Bronze Age enclosed settlement with at least one roundhouse at Gatwick (Wells 2005; Yates 2007, 46) and occupation traces found at Wickhurst Green (Margetts 2018) reinforce this. It has been suggested that the Weald may have been more extensively settled than generally thought at this period, with short-lived farmsteads established in clearings and moving on once the soil fertility was quickly exhausted (Gardiner 1990, 43). No Bronze Age activity is recorded on the HER within the Study Area.

2.6 Iron Age

2.6.1 Few sites of this period are recorded from north of the Downs, apart from a scatter of hillforts in the High Weald, perhaps associated with increased exploitation of the Wealden iron ores in the Later Iron Age. There are some indications that low-lying locations near watercourses (among others) may have been considered favourable for settlement by the end of the prehistoric period. No Iron Age activity is recorded on the HER within the Study Area, although the first hard evidence of farming in Horsham District was found at Chesworth where an Iron Age loom weight was found, along with other similar material, suggesting a farmstead in this location.

2.7 Romano-British

2.7.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is sparse, and is confined mainly to the arterial network of Roman roads, way-stations and ironworking or industrial sites. Few settlement sites have been found in the Weald (Rudling 1999), occupation favouring the less bleak periphery (Gardiner 1990), which in Sussex became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs and the fertile Coastal Plain.

2.7.2 The Weald remained heavily wooded throughout the Romano-British period. The iron industry took advantage of the favourable Wealden landscape, although the evidence is sparse and often destroyed or obscured by later working. Ironworking sites were usually located close to roads or tracks to allow the movement of heavy raw materials

and products.

2.7.3 Romano-British activity in the Study Area is confined to the western end in the Horsham area and comprises a burial to the west of the pipeline (**58**) and an isolated coin (**59**) findspot.

2.8 Early Medieval

2.8.1 During the early medieval period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of *Andredeswald*, which was known to the Romans as *Sylva Anderida*. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. The Weald was an important area for seasonal, swine pastures established as extra-territorial parcels of land associated with parent manors situated on better soils elsewhere in the region. This initial settlement was probably fairly nomadic in nature but incorporating some small-scale clearance. The clearances gradually coalesced into a series of enclosed estates from which the later parochial and manorial systems evolved. The predominant agricultural regimes at this time comprised pastoralism, supplemented by extensive woodland management. The predominantly north - south alignment of many of the roads within the Weald fossilise the line of many of the early droveways (Brandon 2003, 47), which in turn have acted as templates for distinctive linear co-axial field systems, forming ladder-like patterns in several areas of the Weald.
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2.8.2 The name Horsham is first recorded in 947 and 963, long before any known settlement, in a description of detached Wealden pastures in the area belonging to the downland estate of Washington (Gardiner 1990, 40). In the 8th century, the Saxon settlement of Steyning, with its port and important Anglo-Saxon church, was probably the dominant economic centre. Nearby there was a large Saxon estate based around Washington. Today, there are place names that have Anglo-Saxon origins all around Horsham, such as Roughey (later spelt Roffey), where “rough” means deer and “hey” means fence. Chesworth was “Ceoldred’s farm”, and this clearly shows that Saxons were working the land there by the 9th century if not long before. This practice was confirmed in land charters, including the first one that mentioned a place where horses breed, Horsham. The settlement arose in 947 when the people of Washington, 15 miles to the south, were given additional land for pasture.

2.8.3 The West Sussex HER records no early medieval activity within the Study Area.

2.9 High Medieval

2.9.1 The Study Area lies over the historic parishes of Horsham and Nuthurst. Settlements named in Domesday are more numerous in the south and west of Sussex, lying in the area of fertile land between the coastline and the ridge of the downs, than in the Wealden area to the north (King 1962, 419). Mannings Heath is not named in Domesday because it has later origins dating to the early post-medieval period. During the medieval period much of the Nuthurst parish lay within St. Leonard's Forest, which at that time extended much further to the south-west. In the 15th century, Sedgewick Park formed one bailiwick of the forest. The park had existed by 1248, and in 1326 comprised 400 acres, of which 300 acres was held of Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime, France).

2.9.2 The agricultural regime initiated in the early medieval period in the Weald, mainly scattered pastoral activity, continued on into the medieval period. The typical heavy

clayey soils of the area rendered much of the land unsuitable for arable farming at this time, as the primitive ploughing technology was unable to cope with these heavier soils. Consequently, an open field agricultural system never developed to any great extent, and those few examples that did exist were enclosed at an early date and have left few traces in the documentary record (Chapman & Seeliger 2001). Many of the scattered landholdings in the region had developed into small settlement foci, many of which still survive as farms in the modern landscape. Horsham Common still survived in 1800 but none of the enclosure maps extend as far south as the Site, suggesting that the area was not part of this extensive grazing 'common' during this period.

2.9.3 The corridor is located in a geological area that would have been favourable for iron production, which was a prolific industry within the Weald during the Roman occupation and the Tudor and early Stuart periods. The extensive forests of the area provided wood for charcoal production and the topography favoured the creation of 'Hammer' ponds needed to drive the bellows and the hammers of the iron industry. The name 'Hammerpond Farm' at the eastern end of the Study Area shown on historical mapping (ASE 2022, Fig. 8) hints at the prominence of this industry, and also relates to the nearby ponds, such as Roosthole Pond, Hawkins Pond and perhaps most significantly, Hammer Pond. One ironworking site is recorded on the HER within the Study Area at Birchen Bridge (**67**) In the east of the Study Area, Hammerpond Road links the two major 16th century iron workings in the forest, Upper Forge at Hammerpond and Lower Forge and furnace at Hawkins Pond.

2.9.4 The early medieval manor house of Chesworth Manor, which existed by 1324, occupied the moated site south of the present Chesworth House and lies in close proximity to the scheme. This is a Scheduled Monument, MOATED SITE AND FISHPONDS 15M SOUTH OF CHESWORTH HOUSE (**1**, HE listing ref. 1021446), located approximately 165m south-west of the proposed pipeline in the Chesworth Farm area. The listing text describes the monument as follows:

'*The monument includes a moated site and three associated fishponds lying on the north bank of the River Arun south of Horsham. The moated site and fishponds comprise a rectangular group of features aligned north west - south east, with the fishponds lying on the south east side of the complex. The River Arun forms the south arm of the moat, and the moat island is artificially moated on the other three sides. Both the west and north arms of the moat have been landscaped and canalised, but both the scarp and counterscarp banks of the west arm of the moat and the south scarp of the north arm can be seen standing to about 1.5m high. The east end of the north arm is largely intact. The distance between the outer edges of the banks on the west arm is 19m, and the moat itself is 10m wide. The east arm of the moat is now part of one of the ponds, and there is a shallow depression 0.5m deep where the east end of the central island platform terminates 5m before the most westerly pond. The island platform in the centre of the moat measures about 85m north-west – south-east by 60m north-east – south-west, the ground surface is uneven, but there are no obvious archaeological features visible. The Inspector of Ancient Monuments in 1966 noted that foundations lie 0.25m below the surface. Landscaping at the east end of the site has created five ponds which are now merged into each other. Four of these lie parallel to each other aligned approximately north - south longitudinally and the fifth runs horizontally lengthways across the north side of the two most westerly ponds. The horizontally aligned pond is the remnant of the north arm of the moat at this east end, and one of the longitudinal ponds is the vestigial remains of the east arm of the moat. The fish ponds lie on either side of this east arm of the moat; two to the east and one to the west. The northern pond is about 47m long by 14m wide; the pond which formed the east arm of the moat is amalgamated into the westernmost pond and this expanse*

of water now measures approximately 37m north-south by 40m east-west. The two remaining ponds to the east measure about 8m east-west by 34m north-south and 11m by 16m. The moated site is that of a C13 moated house. The manor of Chesworth was held in 1281 by William, Lord Braose. Edward I is thought to have stayed at Chesworth in 1299 and Edward II in 1324. It was also held by the Mowbray and the Howard (later Fitzalan-Howard) families, including the Dukes of Norfolk and Earls of Arundel. The manor house which lay on the moated island was in existence by 1324, and possibly by 1299; a drawbridge was mentioned in 1427. It was abandoned in favour of the adjacent Chesworth House in the late C15. The three artificial arms of the moat, the fishponds and a small part of the north-west corner of the island have been modified in the C20 during the construction of ornamental gardens. All above ground structures and hard landscaping such as ornamental steps, bridges, pergolas and sheds are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included.'

2.9.5 In addition to eight medieval listed buildings (**2** to **9**), twelve medieval, non-designated heritage assets (**60** to **71**) are recorded on the West Sussex HER within the Study Area (Appendix 1 and Fig. 3). These sites are summarised as follows:

- (**60**) Chesworth House Moated Site (also scheduled (**1**) - The monument includes a moated site and three associated fishponds lying on the north bank of the River Arun south of Horsham. The moated site and fishponds comprise a rectangular group of features aligned north-west – south-east, with the fishponds lying on the south-east side of the complex;
- (**61**) Horsham medieval town;
- (**62**) Site of medieval glassworks – Horsham;
- (**63**) Chesworth Farm historic medieval farmstead, Horsham;
- (**64**) 10 and 10A Market Square, Horsham - Historic Building Recording - No. 10 and 10A Market Square, Horsham, is one of ten medieval houses with one or two cross-wings that have been identified in the town, surviving in whole or in part;
- (**65**) 13-15 East Street - interpretative survey - the earliest surviving part of the building was formerly the three-bay crosswing of a medieval house;
- (**66**) 19, 21, 23 East Street - interpretative survey - a 15th century building which has undergone alterations through to the 20th century;
- (**67**) Ironworking site - Birchen Bridge is a possible ironworking site. A bay, with modern weir at its SE end, has been heightened and widened with chalk and flint rubble to carry the main A281 road. At several places at the base of the bay on the south-west side are quantities of forge cinder, and downstream the old watercourse has been dammed up with dumped soil and building rubbish, containing large amounts of forge cinder, possibly from the construction or reconstruction of the weir on the bay. A waterfilled pond is retained and there are two supply dumps on separate streams above, one waterfilled at TQ20452956;
- (**68**) Amies Mill - a watermill which dates back to at least 1410 when listed as 'Assheles Mille'. A survey of 1650 refers to it as Amies Mill;
- (**69**) The Former Territorial Army Centre, Denne Road- Archaeological Field Evaluation - consisting of observations and the excavation of four trials trenches revealed a gully of late medieval / post-medieval date and other modern features;
- (**70**) The Vicarage Garden, Causeway, Horsham - an open area of the Vicarage Garden was excavated and recorded where features including medieval and early post-medieval ditches, pits and possible quarry pits were encountered (Stevens 2012);

- (**71**) Horsham Museum, 9 The Causeway - interpretative survey - an historical interpretive survey was carried out at Number 9 The Causeway, which now houses Horsham Museum.

2.10 Post-Medieval

2.10.1 The agricultural landscape around Horsham is in part a fossilised late medieval landscape, comprising small irregular fields carved from the surrounding woodland, much of which has been left as shaws, often managed for woodland products through coppicing – woodland remained an important resource until modern times (Hudson 1986, 130). Areas of open waste such as Horsham Common were used as common pasture for manorial tenants and for other uses such as military musters, fairs and executions, until enclosed in 1812-13. Some modification of the field pattern, including the grubbing-out of shaws and hedgerows, took place during the 19th century when advances in technology allowed arable farming to be carried out on a much greater scale than before, but particularly in the post-war period with the advent of large agricultural plant. This resulted in the building of isolated barns in fields away from the farm, reflecting the difficulty of carting loads any great distance on clay – although technology could increase crop yields on the clay soils, it could not transport the produce any easier (Dales 1982). Further landscape developments in the wider area included the expansion of Horsham in the 19th and 20th centuries and the construction of the two railway lines in 1848 and 1867.

2.10.2 The post-medieval period saw Horsham retaining its function as a market town. The layout remained fundamentally medieval in nature, with piecemeal suburban development on all sides. By 1524, the town had the highest average wealth in Sussex, and was referred to in 1730 as the 'Metropolis of the Weald' (Hudson 1986, 132). In 1648 the town played a small part in national events when it was the scene of a Royalist uprising, swiftly crushed by the New Model Army. The later post-medieval period saw a continuing rise in prosperity, partly due to the presence of a large barracks and the holding of assizes in the town, culminating in its status as joint county town of West Sussex (with Chichester) in 1889. By 1939, Horsham had acquired its present function, a dormitory settlement serving London.

2.10.3 The 'Mannings' placename is thought to have derived from lands called Mannings in 1650 and the latter part 'heath' relates to the lowland heath habitat on the periphery of St. Leonards Forest in which the Site was located at that time. The north-eastern corner of Nuthurst parish remained unenclosed heathland in 1724 but had been largely reclaimed before 1795. Mannings Heath, however, continued unenclosed until the later 19th century, although it diminished in size by encroachments in the 18th century and later. By 1841 the heath had shrunk to 26 acres of waste land along the two roads which form the central crossroads of the modern settlement of Mannings Heath.

2.10.4 Details of Chesworth House in the post-medieval period are supplied in the DBA. There are a total of forty-three (**10** to **52**) post-medieval listed buildings within the study area, and forty (**72** to **111**) further non-designated heritage assets of post-medieval and modern date, details of which are included below (Appendix 1)

2.11 The Geophysical Survey

2.11.1 No features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey (SUMO 2023).

2.12 Project Aims and Objectives

2.12.1 The following general aim of the archaeological evaluation were outlined within the WSI (ASE 2023) was to:

- *is to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed by the evaluation are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.*

2.12.2 Similarly, site-specific research aims drawn from the South-East Research Framework (SERF 2019) were also included in the WSI (ibid.)

- *Can the investigation contribute to knowledge of the 'Middle' Mesolithic industry defined by SERF as "peculiar to the Weald, east of Horsham, not found elsewhere in Britain. Assemblages reflecting this technology include obliquely blunted points, isosceles triangles and large proportions of basally retouched 'Horsham points'?*

- *The use of the Weald in later prehistory: how good is the evidence for occupation or exploitation of the Weald in later prehistory? Was it a barrier to communication?*

- *Can the early medieval Wealden economy be better understood?*

- *Can the later medieval environment of the area be better understood? Can this be linked to phases of colonisation postulated by landscape historians (e.g. Witney 1976; which should perhaps now be considered as 'recolonisation' or even continuity albeit in modified form)? What was the nature and extent of later medieval woodland management?*

- *A manorial complex lies in proximity to the scheme. Can early medieval settlements patterns be better understood?*

- *The Horn Brook crosses the scheme. Can any features relating to water control / iron working be identified?*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figures 4-8)

3.1.1 It was planned that 62 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m would be mechanically excavated in 6 designated areas along the route of the pipeline where open cut excavation was to be undertaken, as well in proposed compound areas, locations provided in the WSI (ASE 2023). In the event, the 7 trenches in Area 5 (T30 to T36) could not be excavated owing to problems with access. There were also minor alterations to the agreed pattern owing to local obstacles and the need to respect ecological constraints in the 5 areas that were accessible. All trenches avoided the public footpaths which run across the pipeline corridor at various locations.

3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2023), Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC, ESCC & CDC, 2019) and the Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019).

3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the surface of archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually inspected and cleaned as necessary in order to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil and trench bases were scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

3.1.4 All features and deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.

3.1.5 Trench locations were planned using digital survey technology and a digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches, archaeological deposits and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course, although it is understood that the museum is not currently in a position to accept archives. The contents of the archive for the current phase of evaluation are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	189
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	274 (to be edited for archiving)
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	55

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	3
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	3

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 A countywide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South-East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.0 RESULTS - AREA 1: CHESWORTH FARM

(Figures 4, 5 and 6)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Area 1 was located at the western end of the scheme. The route crossed four pasture fields between Chesworth Lane and Kerves Lane. Twenty trenches each measuring 30m by 1.8m were mechanically excavated (eighteen on the pipe alignment and two in a compound adjacent to Kerves Lane).

4.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in seven of the trenches (T3, T4, T5. T7. T8, T9 and T12), with thirteen trenches (T1, T2, T6, T10, T11, T13 to T18, T54 and T55) containing no archaeological deposits (see Appendix 2 for overburden and 'natural' context numbers)

4.2 Trench 3

(Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mAOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.25	43.07 - 43.35
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.26 - 0.40	-
3/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	42.48 - 42.61
3/004	Cut	Gully	1.24	-	42.51
3/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.41	-

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts (all measurements in this and subsequent table in metres)

4.2.1 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers; a mid-brown clayey sandy/silty clay topsoil, context [3/001], and a mid-brown sandy clay subsoil, context [3/002], which directly overlay the orangey yellow and grey silt, clay and sand 'natural', context [3/003]. There were occasional exposures of mineral siderite (iron ore),

4.2.2 A single feature was identified and recorded; rounded to flat-bottomed gully [3/004], which ran from south-east to north-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [3/005]. The feature appeared to continue to the south-east as gullies [4/004] and [5/004] and was presumed to be medieval in date given the recovered of datable pottery from the continuation of the gully in Trench 4.

4.3 Trench 4

(Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mAOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.24	43.48 - 43.97
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.26 - 0.38	-
4/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	43.02 - 43.24
4/004	Cut	Gully	0.82	-	43.19
4/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.28	-

Table 4: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. A single feature was identified and recorded.

4.3.2 Round-bottomed gully [4/004] ran broadly south-east to north-west across the trench. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the single mid-greyish brown silty clay fill, context [4/005]. A sample taken for the analysis of environmental evidence produced little material of significance, except for a small quantity of charred oat grains, and fuel ash slag, which could come from either a domestic or industrial source.

4.4 Trench 5

(Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mAOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.17	44.37 - 45.07
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.23 - 0.31	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	43.83 - 44.57
5/004	Cut	Gully	0.75	-	43.89
5/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.31	-

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. Again, a single archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.4.2 Flat-bottomed gully [5/004] ran broadly south-east to north-west across the trench close to the western baulk. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [5/005], although the features was presumed to be medieval in date given the recovered of pottery from the continuation of the gully in Trench 4.

4.5 Trench 7

(Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.17	49.95 - 51.96
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.22 - 0.28	-
7/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	49.50 - 51.58
7/004	Cut	Gully	0.80	-	50.31
7/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.26	-

Table 6: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. A single feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.5.2 Round-bottomed gully [7/004] ran broadly north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-greyish brown sandy clay fill, context [7/005]. The feature broadly correlates to a field boundary shown on the 1876 1st first edition Ordnance Survey map but is on a slightly alignment. This field boundary is not shown on the 1900 Ordnance Survey map and so had presumably fallen out of use by that time.

4.6 Trench 8

(Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.19	51.52 - 53.06
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.29 - 0.38	-
8/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	51.05 - 52.52
8/004	Cut	?Pit	0.55	-	52.36
8/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.11	-

Table 7: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. A single archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.6.2 Pit [8/004] was encountered at the eastern end of the trench. A single piece of struck flint and a general-purpose nail was recovered from the light-greyish brown sandy clay fill, context [8/005], providing no clear date.

4.7 Trench 9

(Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.18	51.68 - 52.02
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.18 - 0.26	-
9/003	Layer	Natural	-		51.32 - 51.54
9/004	Cut	Gully	0.51	-	52.12
9/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.26	-
9/006	Cut	Pit	0.41	-	52.24
9/007	Cut	Fill, single	-	0.16	-

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. The trench was split into 2 lengths to avoid a service traced with a CAT scanner. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.7.2 Gully [9/004] ran from south-west to north-east across the trench. It had a 'v'-shaped profile and contained a single mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [9/005]. Pit/post-hole [9/006] contained a similar mid-brownish grey silty clay, context [9/007]. No datable material was recovered from either of the features in the trench.

4.8 Trench 12

(Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.17	46.74 - 46.91
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.25 - 0.30	-
12/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	46.28 - 46.50
12/004	Cut	Pit	1.20	-	46.47
12/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.45	-
12/006	Cut	Gully	0.80	-	46.29
12/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.27	-

Table 9: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 3. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.8.2 Pit [12/004] lay partially below the western baulk of the trench and contained a single, dark sandy clay fill, context [12/005], which contained a high concentration of charcoal and daub, although there was no evidence of *in situ* burning in the form of an indicative 'halo' around the feature. Although not *in situ* the nature of the fill of the pit suggests the presence of a structure of wattle and daub construction which had been subjected to extreme heat.

4.8.3 A sample taken for analysis of environmental material contained oak charcoal and a

small quantity of iron-working slag. The feature remains undated but is indicative of some form of industrial activity in the immediate vicinity of the trench, perhaps related to smithing or smelting activity.

4.8.4 The other feature was flat-bottomed gully [12/006] which ran north to south across the trench. A large sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the single mid-grey sandy clay fill, context [12/007] providing a potential date for adjacent pit [12/004].

5.0 RESULTS - AREA 2: AMIESMILL FARM

(Figure 6)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Area 2 was located on the eastern side of Kerves Lane. Four trenches (T18 to T22) were mechanically excavated in a pasture field. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered in any of the trenches (see Appendix 2 for overburden and 'natural' context numbers)

6.0 RESULTS - AREA 3: WEST OF SEDGWICK LANE

(Figure 6)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Area 3 was located immediately to the west of Sedgwick Lane and consisted of a single, large pasture field. Seven trenches were mechanically excavated in the area, five on the alignment of the pipeline (T23 to T27) with a further two trenches at the proposed location of a compound (T56 and T57).

6.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in three of the trenches. Details of the contexts encountered in the negative trenches are given in Appendix 2 below.

6.2 Trench 26

(Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.11 - 0.16	51.74 - 52.53
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.28 - 0.30	-
26/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	51.35 - 52.04
26/004	Cut	Gully	0.83	-	51.85
26/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.40	-
26/006	Cut	Gully	0.72	-	51.48
26/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.24	-

Table 10: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

6.2.1 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers; a dark brown silty clay topsoil, context [26/001], and a mid-brown silty sand subsoil, context [26/002], which directly overlay

the orangey yellow sandy clay 'natural', context [26/003]. There were occasional exposures of mineral siderite (iron ore) and deposits of manganese. Two archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded.

6.2.2 Round-bottomed gully [26/004] ran from north-east to south-west across the trench. The single fill was a light grey silty clay, context [26/005]. Gully [26/006] had a similar profile and ran from broadly from north-east to south-west. The single fill was a greyish brown silty clay, context [26/007]. No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the features encountered in the trench

6.3 Trench 27

(Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.13 - 0.17	52.74 - 53.32
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.28 - 0.30	-
27/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	52.26 - 52.78
27/004	Cut	Gully	1.15	-	52.38
27/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.22	-

Table 11: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

6.3.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 26. A single archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.3.2 Flat-bottomed gully [27/004] ran east to west across the trench. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single dark grey silty sand fill, context [27/005].

6.4 Trench 57

(Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.17	53.22 - 53.40
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.18 - 0.25	-
57/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	52.84 - 53.01
57/004	Cut	Gully	0.52	-	52.94
57/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.11	-
57/006	Cut	Gully	0.80	-	52.83
57/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-
57/008	Cut	Gully	0.96	-	52.72
57/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-

Table 12: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

6.3.1 Trench 57 was located in footprint of a proposed compound. The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those recorded in Trench 26. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.3.2 All of the features were gullies with slightly flattened 'v'-shaped profiles. Gully [57/004] ran east to west across the trench. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the single greyish brown silty sand fill, context [57/005]. Gully [57/006] ran broadly parallel to gully [57/004]. No datable material was recovered from the single light grey silty sand fill, context [57/007]. Neither of these features were detected in Trench 56 so they do not seem to represent the remains of a routeway/droveway continuing to the west, neither appear on any historic mapping.

6.3.3 The other feature was gully [57/008] which ran from north to south. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the single, greyish brown silty clay fill, context [57/009]. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material, showed the presence of a range of wildwood charcoal, with oak predominating, but only in relatively small quantities.

7.0 RESULTS - AREA 4: EAST OF SEDGWICK LANE

(Figure 6)

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Area 4 was located on the eastern side of Sedgwick Lane. Three trenches (T28 to T30) were mechanically excavated in a pasture field, positioned to avoid known buried services. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered in any of the trenches (see Appendix 2 for overburden and 'natural' context numbers).

8.0 RESULTS - AREA 5: LAMBING FIELDS

(Figure 7)

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Area 5 was located further to the east of Sedgwick Lane. Six trenches (T31 to T36) were planned for this area, but there were issues with access and so these could not be excavated, and it is understood that this stretch of the pipeline installation will be the subject of a watching brief.

9.0 RESULTS - AREA 6: EITHER SIDE OF BRIGHTON ROAD

(Figures 7 & 8)

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Area 6 was bisected by Brighton Road (the A281). Ten of the trenches were located to the west of Brighton Road, six in an arable field (T37 to T40 and T59 and T60) and two each (T41 and T42, and T43 and T44 respectively) in large pasture fields. On the opposite side of the road there were a total of twelve trenches, one trench (T58) was located at the site of a proposed compound, six trenches were located in a sloping pasture field (T45 to T48, T61 and T62), four more in a further area of pasture (T49 to T52), with a further trench (T53) in a pasture field forming part of the valley side of a local stream.

9.1.2 Archaeological features were identified in only one of the 22 trenches in the area. Details of the contexts encountered in the negative trenches are given in Appendix 2 below.

9.2 Trench 52

(Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height mOD
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.17	70.48 - 71.57
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.25 - 0.33	-
52/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	70.00 - 71.04
52/004	Cut	Gully	0.67	-	70.93
52/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-

Table 13: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

9.2.1 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers; a mid-brown silty clay topsoil, context [52/001], and a brownish orangey silty sand subsoil, context [52/002], which directly overlay the orange and yellow silty clay 'natural', context [252003]. One archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded.

9.2.2 Flat-bottomed slightly-curving gully [52/004] ran broadly south-east to north-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single dark brown clayey silt fill, context [52/005].

10.0 THE FINDS

10.1 Summary

10.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Table 19. The evaluation project produced no registered finds. All finds have been packed and stored following accepted professional guidelines (CIfA 2019).

10.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

10.2.1 The evaluation produced six pieces of worked flint weighing 161g. They were hand-collected from the topsoil in trenches 2, 4, 52, 54 and 55, and from context [8/005]. The hammerstone (114g) from context [52/001] was made from a minimally worked flake core. It displays areas with small facets. The remaining pieces consist of four flakes and a fragmentary core. The fragmentary core from context [4/001] and a flake from [55/001] are likely to be Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age in date. Only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for the remaining pieces.

10.2.2 A small assemblage of burnt unworked flint weighing 563g was also recovered. The 23 fragments were hand-collected from the topsoil in trenches 7, 8, 10, 43, 48-52, 54 and 62, and from the subsoil in trench 23. They are principally calcined and heavily calcined to a white colour and mostly small. The fragments may represent flint caught up in a naturally occurring wildfire or in a fire accidentally or incidentally ignited by humans at any period of the site use.

10.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

10.3.1 The archaeological work recovered 39 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 213g, from 17 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 14 as part of the visible archive. Overall, the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds usually with moderate to heavy signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to significant reworking and this would be very much in keeping with the majority of the assemblage having been recovered from topsoil deposits.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
1/001	Border ware	EPM	1	2	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
1/001	Creamware	LPM	2	3	Plate x1; ?bowl x1 (orange exterior slip with wormed decoration over)
1/001	Pearlware	LPM	1	1	?x1
1/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	8	Side plate x1 (Rhine pattern)
1/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	?Bowl x1
2/001	Creamware	LPM	2	2	?x1
2/001	Red transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	2	Cup x1 (foliage design)
3/001	Creamware	LPM	1	2	?x1

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
3/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	3	Plate x1 (floral design)
4/005	Ill-sorted quartz tempered	HM	1	3	?x1 (oxidised)
5/001	Kingston-type ware	HM	1	5	?x1 (green glaze internally with external spots)
5/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	3	8	Saucer x1; preserve jar x1 (vertical ribbing); ?x1
6/001	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	2	Teabowl x1
6/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	24	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
6/001	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Bowl x1 (hand-painted brown line)
6/001	Continental stoneware	LPM	1	14	Seltzer bottle x1 (iron wash)
7/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	2	28	Bowl x1 (squared rim); ?x1
8/001	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Plate x1
9/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	4	Flower pot x1
9/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	2	?Plate x1 (?geometric design)
10/001	Creamware	LPM	2	2	?x2
12/007	Medium/coarse quartz tempered	HM	1	50	Cooking pot x1 (necked with squared club rim, oxidised/reduced. Fresh)
43/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	4	Flower pot x1
44/001	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	2	?x1 (shepherdess figure?)
44/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	1	?Plate x1 (geometric design)
51/001	Creamware	LPM	1	2	?Bowl x1
57/005	Sparse coarse quartz, rare flint & sast	HM	3	3	?x1 (oxidised, worn. C12th-mid 13th)
57/005	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Side plate x1 (blue shell-edge 3 decoration)
57/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	9	Plate x1 (willow pattern, worn)
57/009	Earlswood-type medium sandy	HM	1	13	Cooking pot x1 (tapering club rim, oxidised, externally sooted)
61/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	6	Bowl x1 (simple rim)

Table 14: Pottery assemblage (HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

10.3.2 The earliest post-Roman pottery from the site is of the medieval period which accounts for seven sherds (74g). With the exception of the relatively large and fresh sherd from context [12/007] this material consists of quite small sherds that have suffered in an acidic burial environment and/or have been abraded through physical reworking. The earliest sherds are probably those residual in context [57/005] whose tempering agents suggest a 12th- to mid 13th- century date. The remainder are more in keeping with a 13th- to mid 14th- century date range and include local sandy wares as well as Earlswood and Surrey whiteware (Kingston-type) products. The presence of these Surrey wares is not unexpected in this part of Sussex – they are a common element of assemblages from Crawley and Horsham. The medieval pottery was mainly recovered from features, though never in large quantities, as well as the topsoil but it is clear activity was occurring on the site at this time.

10.3.3 The site produced no Late Medieval pottery, possibly as the result of the impact on population levels during the mid 14th- century plague. The next pottery consists of two sherds of early post-medieval date, both from topsoil deposits. These consist of a sherd of 17th- century Border ware (from the Surrey-Hampshire border) and a fragment of early/mid 18th- century teabowl in white salt-glazed stoneware. Together they suggest a very limited regime of manuring the land using domestic waste at this time.

10.3.4 At 30 sherds the late post-medieval assemblage dominates overall. With the exception of the two sherds from context [57/005], all are from topsoil deposits. The group shows a wide chronological spread from the creamwares and pearlwares of the second half of the 18th to early 19th centuries, which dominate, through to wares of the mid/later 19th century. The material is almost certainly represents an increase in the level of manuring arable land with domestic waste during the later 18th to early 19th centuries with a subsequent tailing off thereafter.

10.3.5 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. The post-medieval assemblage is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. The medieval material ought to be retained for the moment so it can be assessed in the light of any further material that may come to light if mitigation works are undertaken at the site.

10.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

10.4.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of 10 fragments weighing 151g was recovered during the evaluation. Four small fragments of flat roof tile in fabrics T1, T2, and T3 were recorded from the topsoil of trenches [3], [5] and [51]. Due to a lack of diagnostic features beyond form and fabric, these fragments have a broad medieval to post-medieval date. Six pieces of spalled brick in the B1 fabric were also recovered from the topsoil of trenches [1] and [11], and the fill of pit [8/004]. No complete dimensions were possible. The only piece with an intact surface had very fine mould sand, no creasing visible and was neat. This suggests a post-medieval date.

10.4.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site-specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 15. All of the material has been retained for the present.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with abundant fine to medium quartz and sparse medium to coarse black oxidised material.
T2	Orange fabric cream streaking, sparse very fine quartz, and moderate to common, medium and coarse slightly darker orange silty pellets.
T3	Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz and sparse fine dark red to black oxidised material.
B1	Pale orange with cream streak and some darker orange, iron rich material.

Table 15: CBM fabric descriptions.

10.5 **The Fired Clay** by Stephen Patton

10.5.1 An assemblage weighing a total of just over 5.5kg was recovered from three separate contexts during the evaluation. Two single abraded and amorphous pieces weighing less than 1g are from gully [4/004] fill [4/005] and gully [57/004] fill [57/005] respectively. They are entirely undiagnostic.

10.5.2 The rest of the assemblage is from pit [12/004] fill [12/005] and consists of 470 fragments of daub which altogether weigh 5524g. Some of these fragments have wattle impressions approximately 20mm in diameter, and other fragments have flat surfaces. The fragments are not fully ceramic and are dusty to the touch, indicating that they have not been exposed directly to fire.

10.5.3 The fragments are most likely from a wattle and daub superstructure, but what this structure was is not clear. The presence of a small amount of slag from the same context suggests that the structure may be to do with ironworking, possibly a bloomery, but this is conjecture. The lack of *in situ* burning in the pit suggests that the structure, if it was an oven or a furnace, is also not in its original place. However, it is also possible that the fragments are simply remnants from a wattle and daubed structure not intentionally exposed to fire. Overall, whilst the original structure is unknown, it appears that some of the remnants were either intentionally disposed of in the pit, or that the structure was nearby, and the fragments rolled into the open pit after it collapsed.

10.6 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

10.6.1 A single stem fragment weighing 2g was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 5 ([5/001]). The fragment, which is unmarked and undecorated, dates between c. 1750 and 1910.

10.7 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

10.7.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments of glass with a combined weight of 169g was recovered from five individually numbered contexts, all of which represent topsoils in different trenches. The assemblage is largely made up of small dark green glass wine bottle body shards, dating to the 19th century. A dark green beer bottle base fragment (diam. 74.75mm) was recovered from [7/001] and is of mid-19th- to early 20th-century date. The base is moulded with embossed central raised dot and an '0' to the side.

10.8 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

10.8.1 The archaeological work recovered just 12 pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 16 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
1/001		Welsh slate	1	10	5mm thick
12/005		Ferruginous fine sandstone	2	952	Carstone. Worn
12/005	2	Iron concretion	9	2739	largest piece 2698g. Not slag

Table 16: Stone assemblage

10.8.2 The stone from context [12/005] consists of worn ferruginous carstone and irregular pieces of natural iron concretion. None show signs of having been modified at the hand of man and both types could be considered natural to the area. The only other stone consists of the piece of Welsh roofing slate that is a common type across the area between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries. It is presumably part of the domestic spread noted with the pottery.

10.8.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

10.9 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

10.9.1 A small quantity of material initially identified as slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 17 as part of the visible archive. The majority was recovered from three different environmental samples – only two pieces being recovered by hand in the field. The sample residues produced both larger pieces of slag as well as magnetic fractions. Each of the latter were carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved in the environmental residues the material was quantified by weight only. It should be noted that although a number of the magnetic fractions contained under 1g of material 1g was the minimum weight recorded during listing.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
4/005	1	>2mm	Fuel ash slag		1	x4 pieces. Worn
4/005	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
7/001			Blast furnace slag	1	25	Dull olive green, worn
12/005			Undiagnostic iron slag	1	31	Quite dense
12/005	2	>2mm	Fuel ash slag		32	x4 pieces. Vitrified
12/005	2	>2mm	Undiagnostic iron slag		67	x2 pieces. Quite dense
12/005	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		4	
57/009	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	

Table 17: Slag assemblage

10.9.2 Fuel ash slag was recovered from two of the environmental samples (contexts [4/005] and [12/005]) but only in small quantities. This lightweight slag type can be formed from any high temperature event, including domestic hearths. As such it is not diagnostic of any particular process but in the current case it is suspected of being related to medieval iron working. Context [12/005] also produced definite iron working slag. Although strictly speaking this material is not diagnostic of process it is suspected it relates to smithing rather than smelting but a larger sample would be needed to be certain of this. Certainly the quantities involved are insignificant suggesting whatever iron working process that was taking place was at some distance from the excavated trenches. A single worn piece of (iron) blast furnace slag was recovered from context [7/001]. The type is derived from smelting iron using the blast furnace process – one in common use in the Wealden iron industry from the 16th to early 18th centuries. However, the slag was frequently subsequently quarried for re-use as hardcore/road metalling both at the time it was created and as late as the early 20th century. As such the material is found widely spread in the Weald well beyond the actual ironworks that produced it.

10.9.3 All three environmental samples produced magnetic fractions. Despite careful study of

these all were found to consist solely of magnetic fines. These consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone and sandstone that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire.

10.9.4 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

10.10 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

10.10.1 The evaluation at Manning's Heath Pipeline recovered six iron objects weighing a total of 730g. Trench 8 produced two general purpose nails from the topsoil [8/001], the form of which is largely obscured by corrosion product and adherent soil. A third general purpose nail came from pit fill [8/005]. CBM from the same context is of post medieval date.

10.10.2 Trench 57 subsoil [57/002] contained a complete iron horseshoe (L130mm W125mm) with a wide web, minimum of three nail holes on each side and slightly thickened calkins. The form is suggestive of a late 17th century or later date. Gully fill [57/005] contained a modern hinge plate. Lastly, a modern brake pad was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 57.

10.11 The Shell by Trista Clifford

10.11.1 A single edible oyster (Ostrea edulis) left/ upper valve was recovered from topsoil [11/001] weighing 14.1g.

11.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Elsa Neveu

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Three bulk samples <1> [4/005], <2> [12/005] and <3> [57/009], measuring 40 litre each, were collected from undated a pit and two ditches during the evaluation at the site; sampling aim to retrieve dating evidence and environmental remains, such as charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. This report will examine evidence for crop, fuel use and local vegetation environment.

11.2 Methodology

11.2.1 These samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flot. Residues and flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. The residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts quantified in Table 18. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to scan the flots and identify remains, which were described and recorded in Table 19. Identification of charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structures. Remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers et al. 2006) was also consulted. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for wild taxa, and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for domesticated plants and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

1.2.2 A minimum of ten charcoal fragments per feature were randomly selected and identified at this stage; they were each fractured by hand in order to get three sections: transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal according to standard procedures described by Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000) and Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal fragments were observed with the use of a metallurgical reflected light microscope at magnifications up to 400X and reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch et al. 2004, Schweingruber 1990) were consulted to refine identifications. In addition, the presence of round wood, radial cracks and other factors affecting the state of preservation were listed in table 3. The nomenclature follows Stace (2010) and quantification and taxonomic identification of charcoal were recorded in Table 20.

11.3 Results

11.3.1 An array of archaeological remains was noted and included charcoal, charred plant remains, fired clay, glass, flint, slag and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. These finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports and the following text summarise the results regarding archaeobotanical material.

Medieval Features

11.3.2 All samples revealed variable quantities of uncharred material, seeds of weeds and rootlets, which indicated a moderate level of disturbance. No charred plant remains were retrieved from sample <3> [57/009], while samples <1> [4/005] and <2> [12/005] revealed modest assemblages of plant macrofossils. The taxa were recorded as oat (*Avena* sp.), rose family (*Rosaceae*) and knotgrass family (*Polygonaceae*; Table 19).

11.3.3 Some charcoal fragments were moderately well preserved, but half of them were poorly preserved: they presented radial cracks, which could indicate presence of moisture in the wood, while others showed signs of encrustation or vitrification. This phenomenon implies that the wood anatomy fuses and seems glossy; McParland *et al* (2010)

examined factors that could provoke vitrification of charcoal concluding that vitrification is not caused by exposure to high temperatures. Experiments suggest it may be a result of several factors in combination such as the type and age of wood, dynamics of the depositional environment prior to, during and after charring. Fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) were common in assemblages <2> [12/005] and <3> [57/009], which also produced in low amounts charcoal of Maloideae (sub-family of *Maloideae* including species like apple, pear and hawthorn), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.), plum (*Prunus* sp.) and privet/honeysuckle (cf *Ligustrum*/*Lonicera* sp.; Table 20).

11.4 Discussion

11.4.1 The charred plant remains were scarce in the fill of these features and it could be partly explained by the poor conditions of preservation and the infrequence of activities related to crop husbandry and processing and near these contexts. However, these features yielded large assemblages of charcoal fragments where oak was abundant; this species was commonly used as fuel, which is not surprising since oak was known as being an excellent fuel although also commonly use as timber for joinery (Taylor 1981). There is still potential for nearby deposits to comprise better preserved charcoal and charred plant remains. Any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting a range of features in order to retrieve more environmental remains that could provide insights on crops, regional patterns and local vegetation.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
<1>	[4/005]	Gully	40	*	<1	**	<1			FC >8mm (*/2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Slag >2mm (*/1g); W. Flint >2mm (*/<1g)
<2>	[12/005]	Pit	40	***	26	****	7	**	<1	FC >8mm (***/1295g); Glass (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/2g); Slag >2mm (**/2879g); W. Flint >2mm (*/24g)
<3>	[57/009]	Gully	40	**	9	***	5			Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g)

Table 18: Residues quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (%)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	Further work for macro plant remains	notes
<1>	[4/005]	Gully	61	100	100	5	90	*Chenopodiaceae**	**	**	**	**	Oat (49)	+	Very low density of CPR; very low density of charcoal	N	common rootlets
<2>	[12/005]	Pit	51.1	70	100	10	90	*Rubus***, *Sambucus**	*	*	**	*	*Polygonaceae* (1), *Rosaceae* (1)	+	Very low density of CPR; very low density of charcoal	N	common rootlets
<3>	[57/009]	Gully	48.6	40	100	10	90	*Chenopodiaceae**, *Lamiaceae**		*	**				No CPR; very low density of charcoal	N	common rootlets

Table 19: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Charcoal identification
<2>	[12/005]	Pit	*Quercus* 7, cf. *Maloideae* 1, cf. *Ligustrum/Lonicerea* sp. 1, Unidentified 1
<3>	[57/009]	Ditch	*Quercus* 4, cf. *Maloideae* 2, *Salix*/*Populus* 2, *Prunus* sp. 1, cf.*Quercus* sp. 1

Table 20: Identifications of charcoal fragments

12.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

12.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

12.1.1 Topsoil and intact subsoil horizons were recorded overlying geological deposits in almost all of the trenches.

12.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

12.2.1 There were relatively deep deposits of intact subsoils across much of the investigated area, some in excess of 0.30m, in addition to similar thicknesses of topsoil, providing some level of protection to archaeological deposits from modern truncation. The possible exception was the field containing trenches T37 to T42 and T59 and T60 in Area 6, which had been recently ploughed and showed only intermittent subsoil. The paucity of archaeological finds present in the topsoil and subsoil further confirms that there has been little truncation.

12.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

12.3.1 There was only a scatter of flintwork recovered from across the scheme which does not indicate intense prehistoric occupation within pipeline corridor.

12.3.2 The only possible exception to this was the recovery of a single piece of struck flint from a pit excavated in Trench 8.

Medieval

12.3.3 There was limited evidence of land division, dated by a restricted pottery assemblage, in 3 of the trenches - T4 (but probably continuing into T3 and T5), T12 and T57. There were no other features associated with the gully that ran through T3, T4 and T5.

12.3.4 However, a pit with probable industrial activity (charcoal and a small quantity of iron-working slag) and an adjacent gully containing a large sherd of medieval pottery were also recorded in T12. The pit also appeared to contain the remains of a burnt wattle and daub structure. Taken together the evidence suggests medieval iron-working in the vicinity of this trench.

Post-Medieval

12.3.4 As well as a small assemblage of material recovered from the overburden presumably from manuring, evidence of post-medieval land division was encountered in a ditch in Trench 57.

Undated

12.3.9 The majority of features recorded in the evaluation are undated ditches.

12.4 Consideration of Archaeological Research Aims

12.4.1 The identification of a range of archaeological deposits fulfils the general aim (2.12.1) of the evaluation.

12.4.2 The evaluation results do not have the potential to address the site specific research aims (2.12.2).

12.5 Updated Research Agenda

12.5.1 The identification of archaeological deposits has allowed the formulation of a number of site specific research aims:

- *What is the earliest evidence for systematic land division at the site? Is there any possibility that some of the undated features are (cf. Yates 2007)?*
- *Are the features encountered in Trench 12 solitary or part of a cluster of medieval features?*
- *What was the form and function of the burnt wattle and daub found in the pit in Trench 12? Did it relate to iron smithing or even smelting? Why was it demolished and elements deposited in a pit?*
- *Is the medieval activity in Trench 12 contemporary with and therefore possibly related to the medieval moated site at Chesworth?*

12.6 Conclusions

12.6.1 Fifty-five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the pipeline corridor. Topsoil and intact subsoil horizons overlying geological deposits were recorded in almost all of the trenches and therefore the pipeline corridor has potential for good archaeological survival, however, only a limited range of archaeological features were exposed in the evaluation. These were recorded in 3 places in the Chesworth Park area, in Trenches 3, 4, 5 [a possible medieval gully], 8 [a possible prehistoric pit] and 12 [a possibly medieval pit and gully with evidence of a burnt wattle and daub structure and iron-working] and in Trench 57, in the compound area immediately to the west of Sedgwick Lane [possible medieval / post-medieval ditches].

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Appendix 1: Summary table of heritage assets

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Scheduled Monuments					
1	DWS299	517617	129385	Moated Site And Fishponds 15m South Of Chesworth House	Medieval
Listed Buildings					
2	DWS6294	517065	130257	Parish Church Of St Mary - Grade I Listed Building	Medieval
3	DWS5145	517611	129477	Chesworth House - Grade II* Listed Building	Medieval
4	DWS5626	517202	130451	Horsham Museum - Grade II* Listed Building	Medieval
5	DWS5620	518184	129867	116 & 118, Brighton Road, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Medieval
6	DWS5682	517254	130475	Building To Rear Of No 6 And Buildings To Rear Of No 10 - Grade II Listed Building	Medieval
7	DWS6066	517372	130476	19-25 East Street - Grade II Listed Building	Medieval
8	DWS6276	517142	130359	19 & 20, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Medieval
9	DWS6340	517691	130421	31 New Street - Grade II Listed Building	Medieval
10	DWS6271	517144	130460	The Manor House - Grade II* Listed Building	Post-medieval
11	DWS5571	517205	130534	1, South Street - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
12	DWS5572	517195	130517	4, South Street - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
13	DWS5591	517116	130149	Arundale - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
14	DWS5602	517232	130473	Market Square 1 - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
15	DWS5603	517229	130494	Town Hall, Market Square - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
16	DWS5605	517253	130381	6, Morth Garden - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
17	DWS5612	517699	130333	1-5, Brighton Road - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
18	DWS5613	517737	130317	11, Brighton Road - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
19	DWS5614	517746	130313	13, Brighton Road, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
20	DWS5618	517903	130139	Southgrove - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
21	DWS5627	517185	130414	13, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
22	DWS5628	517159	130379	17, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
23	DWS5629	517145	130367	18, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
24	DWS5630	517053	130301	24 & 26, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
25	DWS5631	517148	130387	The Minstrel - Grade Ii Listed Building	Post-medieval
26	DWS5632	517135	130415	Former Stables To South Of Manor House - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
27	DWS5662	517195	130435	Number 10, Causeway Lodge - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
28	DWS5663	517173	130404	14, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
29	DWS5666	517101	130312	Churchyard And Vicarage Wall And Gate Piers - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
30	DWS5676	517235	130307	12 & 18, Denne Road - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
31	DWS5710	517172	130528	34 South Street - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
32	DWS5793	516863	129746	North Lodge - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
33	DWS5857	520142	128694	Red Cottage And The Old Smithy - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
34	DWS6255	517196	130525	2 & 3 South Street - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
35	DWS6264	517229	130470	12 & 13, Market Square - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
36	DWS6265	516864	130280	Town Mill - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
37	DWS6275	517162	130390	16, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
38	DWS6277	517116	130362	28, The Causeway, Horsham - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
39	DWS6290	517303	130520	35, Carfax - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
40	DWS6291	517219	130461	7 & 8, The Causeway - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
41	DWS6292	517188	130425	Numbers 11 And 12 Including Attached Wall To Number 11 And Summerhouses In Garden Of Number 11 - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
42	DWS6293	517168	130397	16, The Causeway - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
43	DWS6295	517076	130314	Chantry House - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
44	DWS6296	517135	130396	16, The Causeway - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
45	DWS6297	517397	130450	3, Denne Road - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
46	DWS6308	517128	130145	Arun House - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
47	DWS6311	517241	130483	6 & 10, Market Square - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
48	DWS6312	517211	130535	Nos 5 & 5a, Middle Street - Grade Ii Listed Building	Post-medieval
49	DWS6313	517244	130388	5 Morth Gardens - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
50	DWS6319	517730	130320	9 Brighton Road- Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
51	DWS6544	520065	128612	Chulmleigh - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
52	DWS6549	520277	128737	Masons - Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
Archaeological Notification Areas					
53	DWS8532	517163	130310	Horsham Town Medieval Core, Horsham	Medieval
54	DWS8533	518034	129519	Chesworth House Medieval Moated Site and surrounding area, Horsham	Medieval
55	DWS8543	517424	129268	Denne Park - Historic park at Denne. House built 1870 in early C17 style. Stables and coachman's cottage. Fine double avenue of lime trees planted in C17. Good C19 cast iron screen railing. Extents of parkscape shown by the OS in 1813 and 1872-4. Within the grounds is the location of the ice house, as well as the location of a Canadian camp and firing range	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
Finds and Monuments (archaeology)					
56	MWS1243	517000	130000	Mesolithic maceheads - Horsham	Mesolithic
57	MWS4598	516850	130050	Neolithic tools found at Needles playing field, Horsham	Neolithic
58	MWS494	517000	130000	Roman burial - Horsham	Romano-British
59	MWS502	517100	130400	Roman coin - Horsham	Romano-British
60	MWS3359	517608	129475	Chesworth House Moated Site - The monument includes a moated site and three associated fishponds lying on the north bank of the River Arun south of Horsham. The moated site and fishponds comprise a rectangular group of features aligned north west - south east, with the fishponds lying on the south east side of the complex	Medieval
61	MWS4203	517200	130500	Horsham Medieval town	Medieval
62	MWS495	517160	130340	Site of medieval glassworks - Horsham	Medieval
63	MWS9730	517643	129503	Chesworth Farm Historic medieval Farmstead, Horsham	Medieval
64	MWS9015	517241	130473	10 and 10A Market Square, Horsham - Historic Building Recording - No. 10 and 10A Market Square, Horsham, is one of ten medieval houses with one or two cross-wings that have been identified in the town, surviving in whole or in part	Medieval
65	MWS6724	517340	130490	13-15 East Street - interpretative survey - the earliest surviving part of the building was formerly the three-bay crosswing of a medieval house	Medieval
66	MWS6730	517300	130500	19, 21, 23 East Street - interpretative survey - a 15th century building which has undergone alterations through to the 20th century	Medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
67	MWS3213	519350	129170	Ironworking site - At Birchen Bridge is a possible ironworking site. A bay, with modern weir at its SE end, has been heightened and widened with chalk and flint rubble to carry the main A281 road. At several places at the base of the bay on the SW side are quantities of forge cinder, and downstream the old watercourse has been dammed up with dumped soil and building rubbish, containing large amounts of forge cinder, possibly from the construction or reconstruction of the weir on the bay. A waterfilled pond is retained and there are two supply dumps on seperate streams above, one waterfilled at TQ20452956.	Medieval to Post-medieval
68	MWS6841	518300	129100	Amies Mill - a watermill which dates back to at least 1410 when listed as 'Assheles Mille'. A survey of 1650 refers to it as Amies Mill.	Medieval to Post-medieval
69	MWS7931	517416	130278	The Former Territorial Army Centre, Denne Road- Archaeological Field Evaluation - consisting of observations and the excavation of four trials trenches revealed a gully of Late Medieval / Post- Medieval date and other modern features	Medieval to Post-medieval
70	MWS8090	517110	130292	The Vicarage Garden, Causeway, Horsham - Evaluation - an open area of the Vicarage Garden was excavated and recorded where features including medieval and early postmedieval ditches, pits and possible quarry pits were encountered	Medieval to Post-medieval
71	MWS6721	517213	130444	Horsham Museum, 9 The Causeway - interpretative survey - an historical interpretive survey was carried out at Number 9 The Causeway, which now houses Horsham Museum	Medieval to Modern
72	MWS10618	519317	129094	Site of Foxhole Barn Historic 19th century Outfarm, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
73	MWS11873	518056	128953	Kerves Barn (Kerveslane Farm) Historic 19th century Outfarm, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
74	MWS12631	520066	128739	Northland Farm Historic 19th century Farmstead, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
75	MWS12826	517208	129796	19th century Historic Outfarm, Southwater	Post-medieval
76	MWS13166	517144	130192	Horsham Parish Workhouse, Horsham - Horsham's parish workhouse was established in 1727 near the parish church, on the south side of Normandy. In 1842, the site was taken over to become St. Mary's almshouses	Post-medieval
77	MWS13186	517525	129331	Historic 19th century Outfarm South West of Chesworth Farm, Southwater	Post-medieval
78	MWS13421	519647	128586	Rickfield Farm Historic 19th century Farmstead, Nuthurst	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
79	MWS13534	519761	129155	Site of Sheep Hovel Historic 19th century Outfarm, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
80	MWS13743	518071	130146	No. 72 Brighton Road, Horsham - a suburban villa dating from c1840 and altered in the late-C20 (delisted)	Post-medieval
81	MWS13989	518682	129108	Site of Whitesbridge Farm Historic 19th century Farmstead, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
82	MWS13993	519273	128343	Whytings Farm (Whitings Farm) Historic 19th century Farmstead, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
83	MWS497	517110	130220	Normandy Well - supposed to have been used by the Norman Brotherhood, who lived in the first house next to the churchyard	Post-medieval
84	MWS500	517200	130400	Post box - the 'window' letter box dating from 1830 consists of a wooden hinged panel in the entrance to Pump Alley. It is labelled 'Ye Old Horsham Post Box'	Post-medieval
85	MWS472	519380	129150	Watermill - Birchen Bridge - Birchenbridge Mill is shown by the OS in 1874	Post-medieval
86	MWS5143	517520	130260	Brickworks - Horsham	Post-medieval
87	MWS6723	517250	130450	Manor House, Causeway - Excavation produced five sherds of pottery: one late 13th - early 14th century sherd; one late 17th - early 18th century sherd; three rim sherds of c. 1900 dinner plate. Description of the house, built on the site of earlier tenements, which dates from 1704.	Post-medieval
88	MWS8571	517458	130418	Post-medieval and Modern Features, 52-56 East Street, Horsham - Evaluation	Post-medieval
89	MWS8777	517480	130459	1-4 Peel House and Bailey House, Bartellot Road - Former police station buildings. Peel House is two-storey with four gables fronting the road, and Bailey House built to similar designs, however of a smaller street front with two gables.	Post-medieval
90	MWS8782	517464	130461	Christian Life Church, East Street - previously the Pentecostal church and originally the Primitive Methodist Church.	Post-medieval
91	MWS8783	517472	130450	51 and 53 East Street - 51 East Street is a 2 and a half storey Victorian brick building and forms a group with 53 East Street	Post-medieval
92	MWS8784	517482	130415	58, 60 and 62 East Street - Double fronted two storey buildings providing a group value and form an attractive frontage to the jusction with Park Way	Post-medieval

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
93	MWS8785	517531	130419	71 East Street and 1 Park Terrace West and Arches below - an unusual building with coarse rough stone façade, topped with heavy cement rendered cornice	Post-medieval
94	MWS8796	517644	130362	35 Queen Street - Two storey detached shop building	Post-medieval
95	MWS8797	517658	130358	Queens Head Public House, 37 Queen Street	Post-medieval
96	MWS9280	518367	129159	Amiesmill Farm Historic 19th century Farmstead, Nuthurst	Post-medieval
97	MWS15120	519360	129280	World War II Pillbox, Horsham	Modern
98	MWS9380	517000	130200	Memorial Garden, The Causeway - A Garden of Remembrance dedicated to the First World war, in particular Charles S Laughton	Modern
99	MWS8791	518312	129651	Highridge, Kerves Lane - Designed by local architect Claude Kay as his own home	Modern
100	MWS7517	517880	129790	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Cold War) - Horsham	Modern
101	MWS7692	517413	130283	Cold War Royal Observer Corps 2 Group Headquarters, Horsham	Modern
102	MWS6731	516800	130000	Horsham Barracks	Modern
103	MWS5313	517060	129930	Guard House	Modern
104	MWS5318	517086	129969	Horsham Anti-tank Blocks	Modern
105	MWS5319	517285	129860	Horsham - Pill Box	Modern
106	MWS5320	517356	129914	Anti tank blocks - Horsham	Modern
107	MWS5321	518804	129261	Horsham - Pill Box	Modern

No	HER No	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
108	MWS5333	516999	130186	Horsham Pill Box	Modern
109	MWS5334	517300	130050	Trenches	Modern
110	MWS5540	517181	130447	Horsham anti-tank blocks	Modern
111	MWS4249	517280	130470	Archaeological Intervention - Talbot Lane - Two trenches were excavated around NGR TQ 1728 3047, the only features found were modern (e.g. a C20 manhole cover and electricity cable).	Modern
112	MWS6718	517351	130492	Archaeological evaluation (Stage 2) at 11/15 East Street - no archaeological feature were encountered during the evaluation	Negative

Appendix 2: Recorded contexts in trenches with no archaeological features

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.27	41.07-41.76
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.28	
1/003	Layer	Natural		40.54-41.22
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.25	41.96-42.60
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.24	
2/003	Layer	Natural		41.43-41.99
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.12	46.08-47.01
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.17	
6/003	Layer	Natural		45.65-46.74
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.15	50.91-51.24
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.29	
10/003	Layer	Natural		50.47-50.75
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.12	48.24-49.94
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.40	
11/003	Layer	Natural		47.61-49.49
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.16	45.02-45.95
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.33	
13/003	Layer	Natural		44.68-45.50
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.18	45.02-45.95
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22-0.31	
14/003	Layer	Natural		44.68-45.50
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.21	44.49-44.92
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.40	
15/003	Layer	Natural		44.05-44.27
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.21	44.76-45.01
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.38-0.50	
16/003	Layer	Natural		43.90-44.47
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.24	44.75-44.89
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.36-0.51	
17/003	Layer	Natural		43.82-44.32
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.17	44.44-44.71
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.29	
18/003	Layer	Natural		43.93-44.26
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.19	41.55-43.78
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.29	
19/003	Layer	Natural		41-23-43.30
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.30	43.99-44.55
20/002	Layer	Natural		43.62-44.18
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.17	44.37-44.59

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.35	
21/003	Layer	Natural		44.02-44.05
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.15	44.28-44.63
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.29	
22/003	Layer	Natural		43.90-44.21
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.15	48.77-49.07
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.31	
23/003	Layer	Natural		48.34-48.72
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.16	49.34-49.86
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.31	
24/003	Layer	Natural		48.94-49.44
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.14	50.50-51.35
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.31	
25/003	Layer	Natural		50.02-50.85
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.22	54.74-55.12
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28-0.29	
28/003	Layer	Natural		54.24-54.62
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.21	52.84-53.97
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21-0.28	
29/003	Layer	Natural		52.35-53.69
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.22	50.73-50.96
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29-0.39	
30/003	Layer	Natural		50.21-50.48
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27-0.31	60.87-61.14
37/002	Layer	Natural		60.47-60.70
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.28	61.20-61.42
38/002	Layer	Natural		60.78-61.13
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.19	59.71-60.80
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.32	
39/003	Layer	Natural		59.19-60.24
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.20	57.64-59.09
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.29	
40/003	Layer	Natural		57.22-58.37
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.15	57.05-57.25
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21-0.28	
41/003	Layer	Natural		56.71-56.91
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.13	56.90-57.38
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28-0.29	
42/003	Layer	Natural		56.51-57.02
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.11	58.71-60.01

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.25	
43/003	Layer	Natural		58.39-59.66
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.12	60.60-61.63
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.34	
44/003	Layer	Natural		60.18-61.19
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.38	62.05-63.06
45/002	Layer	Natural		61.86-62.57
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.39-0.44	63.35-64.19
46/002	Layer	Natural		62.95-63.70
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.33	64.74-66.40
47/002	Layer	Natural		64.45-66.03
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30-0.40	71.45-72.50
48/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.15	
48/003	Layer	Natural		71.13-72.01
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.39	73.05-73.43
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.15	
49/003	Layer	Natural		72.67-73.06
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.32	73.53-73.64
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.12	
50/003	Layer	Natural		73.18-73.26
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.42	72.83-73.52
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.20	
51/003	Layer	Natural		72.29-73.05
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.24	64.20-67.98
53/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.31	
53/003	Layer	Natural		63.75-67.64
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.17	45.09-45.51
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31-0.41	
54/003	Layer	Natural		44.56-44.90
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.12	45.04-45.33
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.34-0.41	
55/003	Layer	Natural		44.64-44.75
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.17	52.88-53.08
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.29	
56/003	Layer	Natural		52.41-52.60
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.34-0.37	62.11-62.87
58/002	Layer	Natural		61.83-62.37
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.34	61.35-61.62
59/002	Layer	Natural		60.84-61.24
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.29	60.98-61.64

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
60/002	Layer	Natural		60.66-61.16
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37-0.40	68.99-70.64
61/002	Layer	Natural		66.51-67.71
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.36-0.44	68.99-70.64
62/002	Layer	Natural		68.66-70.02

Appendix 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/001			6	16	2	1	1	10											1	2		
2/001	1	3	3	4																		
3/001			2	5	2	42													2	21		
4/001	1	36																				
4/005			1	3													1	1				
5/001			4	13	1	3							1	2								
6/001			4	42															1	5		
7/001			2	28					1	25					1	3			1	132		
8/001			1	2							2	37			1	2						
8/005	1	1			2	11					1	17										
9/001			2	6																		
10/001			2	2											1	12						
11/001					2	26															1	14
12/005							2	952	1	31							470	5524				
12/007			1	50																		
23/002															1	55						
43/001			1	4											2	45						
44/001			2	3																		
48/001															1	167						
49/001															2	30						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
50/001															2	4						
51/001			1	2	1	68									4	61						
52/001	1	114													5	157						
54/001	1	6													1	3						
55/001	1	1																				
57/001											1	135										
57/002											1	457										
57/005			5	14							1	84					1	1				
57/009			1	13																		
61/001			1	6															1	9		
62/001															2	24						
Total	**6**	**161**	**39**	**213**	**10**	**151**	**3**	**962**	**2**	**56**	**6**	**730**	**1**	**2**	**23**	**563**	**472**	**5526**	**6**	**169**	**1**	**14**

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site code	PMH 23					
Project code	220513					
Planning references	Permitted Development					
Site address	Mannings Heath to Horsham Pipeline					
District/Borough	Horsham District					
NGR (12 figures)	520154 129136 to 517263 130035					
Geology	Weald Clay and Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	20.03.2023 - 2.05.2023					
Sponsor/client	Clancy on behalf of Southern Water					
Project manager	Leonie Pett					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary						
			Medieval	*Post-Medieval*		
Project summary	Fifty-five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the pipeline corridor. Topsoil and intact subsoil horizons overlying geological deposits were recorded in almost all of the trenches and therefore the pipeline corridor has potential for good archaeological survival, however, only a limited range of archaeological features were exposed in the evaluation. These were recorded in 3 places in the Chesworth Park area, in Trenches 3, 4, 5 [a possible medieval gully], 8 [a possible prehistoric pit] and 12 [a possibly medieval pit and gully with evidence of a burnt wattle and daub structure and iron-working] and in Trench 57, in the compound area immediately to the west of Sedgwick Lane [possible medieval / post-medieval ditches].					

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-515407

Project Name: Evaluation at Mannings Heath to Horsham Pipeline

Activity type: Evaluation

Project Identifier(s): Mannings Heath to Horsham Pipeline

Planning Id: [no data]

Reason for Investigation: Statutory requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

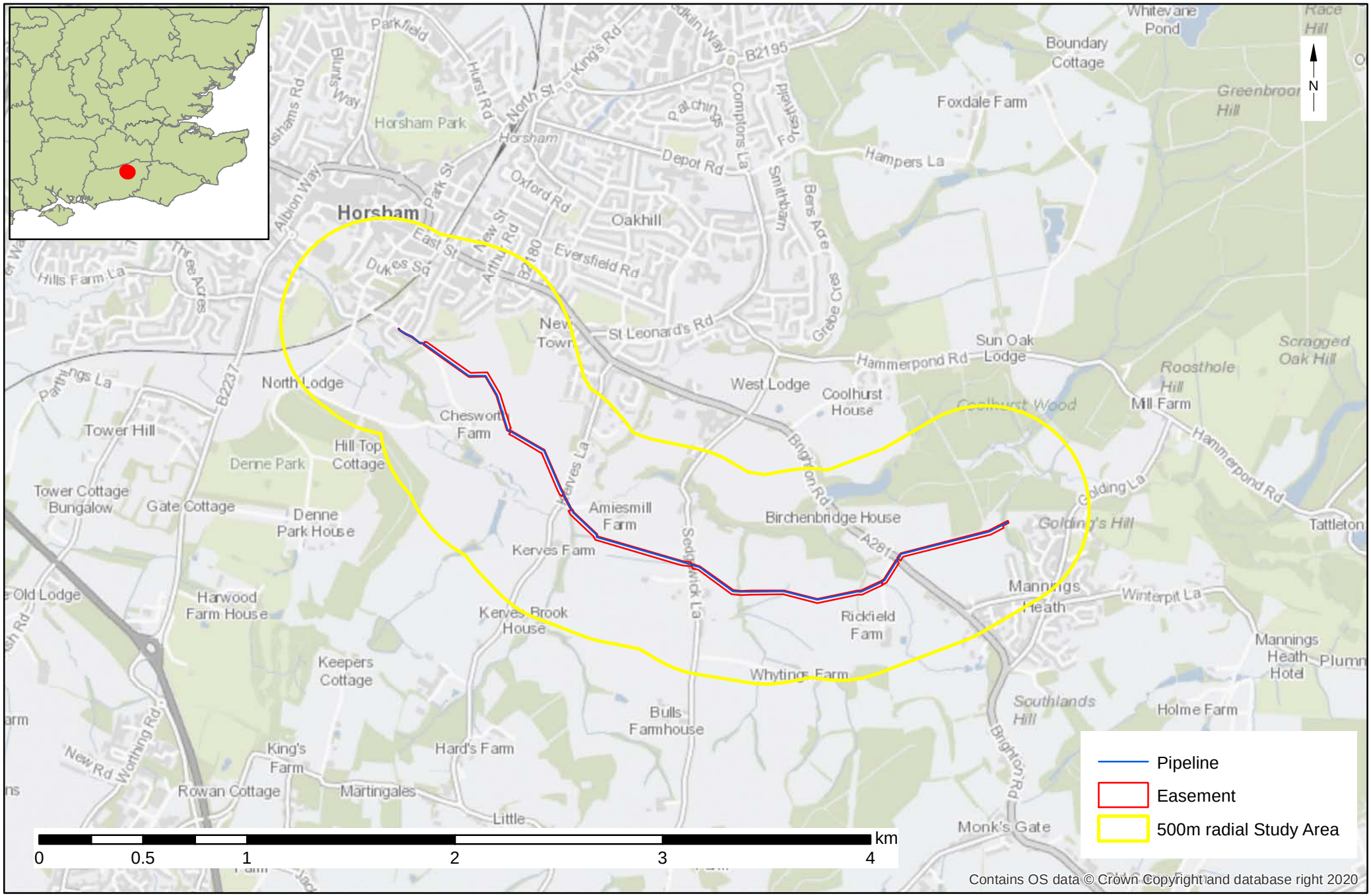
Project Dates: 20-Mar-2023 - 02-May-2023

HER: West Sussex HER

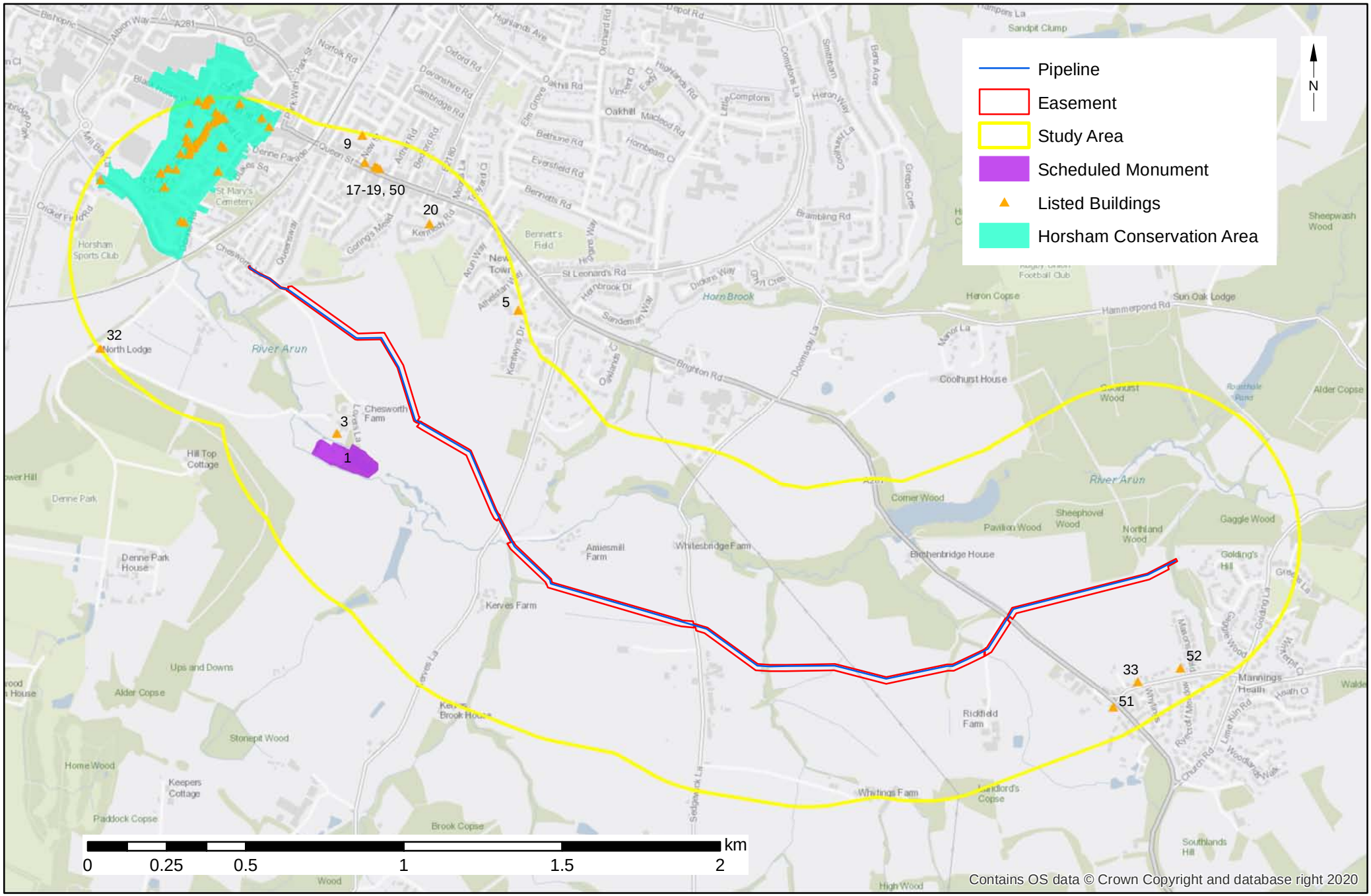
Project Methodology: All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2023), Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC, ESCC & CDC, 2019) and the Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019). Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the surface of archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually inspected and cleaned as necessary in order to identify any potential archaeological features. Spoil and trench bases were scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector. All features and deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms. Trench locations were planned using digital survey technology and a digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches, archaeological deposits and of the site in general.

Project Results: Fifty-five archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the pipeline corridor. Topsoil and intact subsoil horizons overlying geological deposits were recorded in almost all of the trenches and therefore the pipeline corridor has potential for good archaeological survival, however, only a limited range of archaeological features were exposed in the evaluation. These were recorded in 3 places in the Chesworth Park area, in Trenches 3, 4, 5 [a possible medieval gully], 8 [a possible prehistoric pit] and 12 [a possibly medieval pit and gully with evidence of a burnt wattle and daub structure and iron-working] and in Trench 57, in the compound area immediately to the west of Sedgwick Lane [possible medieval / post-medieval ditches].

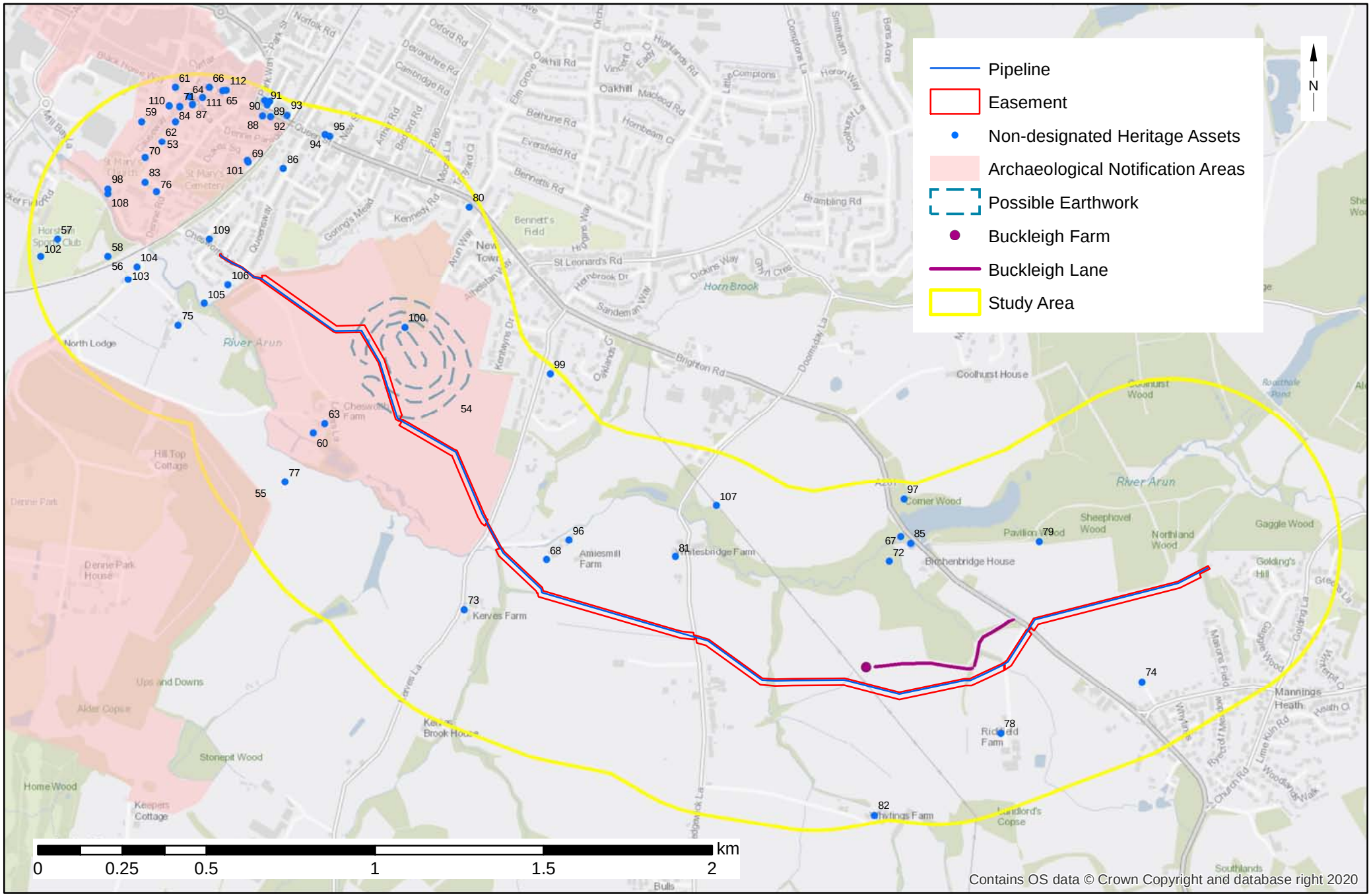
Reports in OASIS: Stevens, S., (2023). *Archaeological Evaluation at Mannings Heath to Horsham Pipeline*. Portslade, East Sussex: Archaeology South-East. 2023101.



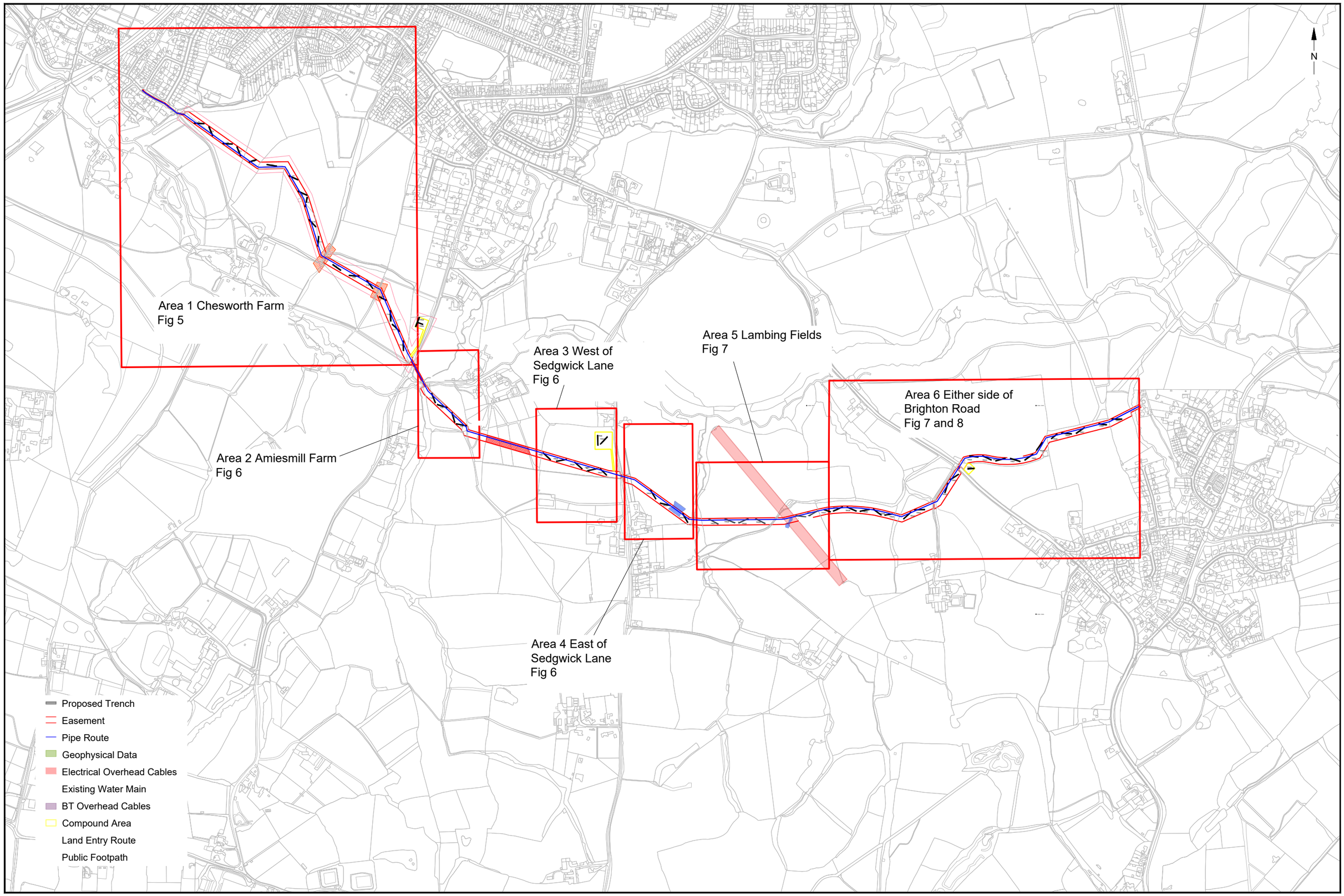
© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 220513	February 2023	Location of Site and Study Area	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: KLGR		



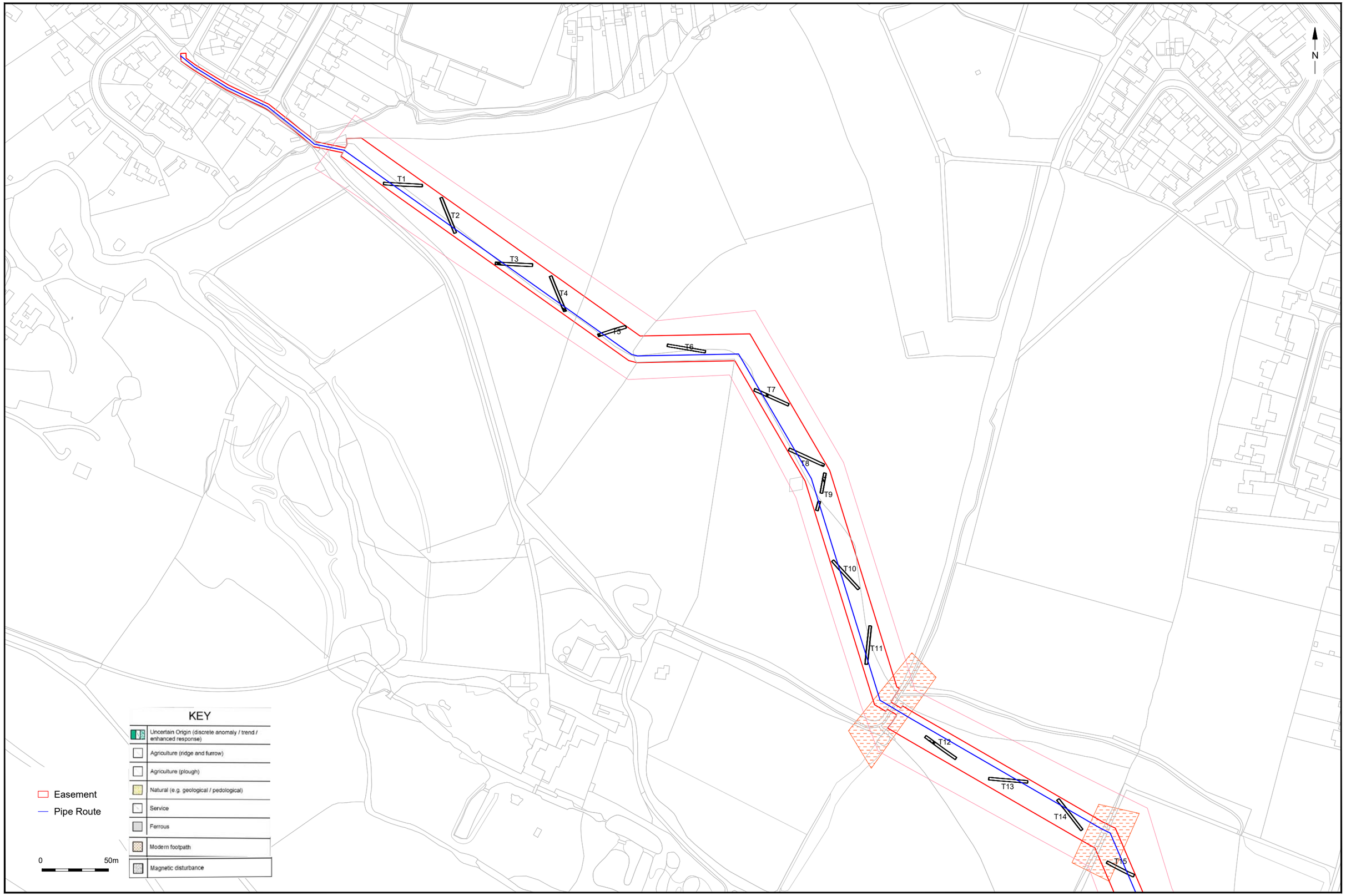
© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 220513	February 2023	Designated Heritage Assets	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: KLGR		



© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 220513	February 2023	Non Designated Heritage Assets	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: KLGR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Route Section 1 - Overall Plan	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.5
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trenches 1-15	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

30x30m
Compound

Welfare and Plant Delivery Area, Bollard and Gate

T16
T17
T18
TR54
TR55
T19
T20
T21
T22
TR23
TR24
TR25
TR26
TR27
50x50m
Compound
TR56
TR57
TR28
TR29
TR30
Possible
Services

N

KEY

- Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / enhanced response)
- Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Agriculture (plough)
- Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
- Service
- Ferrous
- Modern footpath
- Magnetic disturbance

Easement
Pipe Route

0 50m

Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex			Fig.6
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trenches 16-30, 54-55 and 56-57	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

N

519285, 129078

TR45 TR46 TR47 TR61

TR58

25x25m Compound

TR44

TR43

TR42

TR41

TR40

TR39

TR38

TR59

TR60

TR36

TR37

Possible Services

TR30

TR31 TR32 TR33 TR34

Possible Services

BUCKLEY LANE (Track)

KEY

Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / enhanced response)
Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
Agriculture (plough)
Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
Service
Ferrous
Modern footpath
Magnetic disturbance

Easement

Pipe Route

Unexcavated Trench

0 50m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.7
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 31-47, 58 and 61	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

519959, 129078

N

TR53

TR52

TR51

TR50

TR49

TR48

TR62

TR61

TR47

TR46

TR45

TR58

25x25m Compound

R44

MS

Pond

Pond

KEY

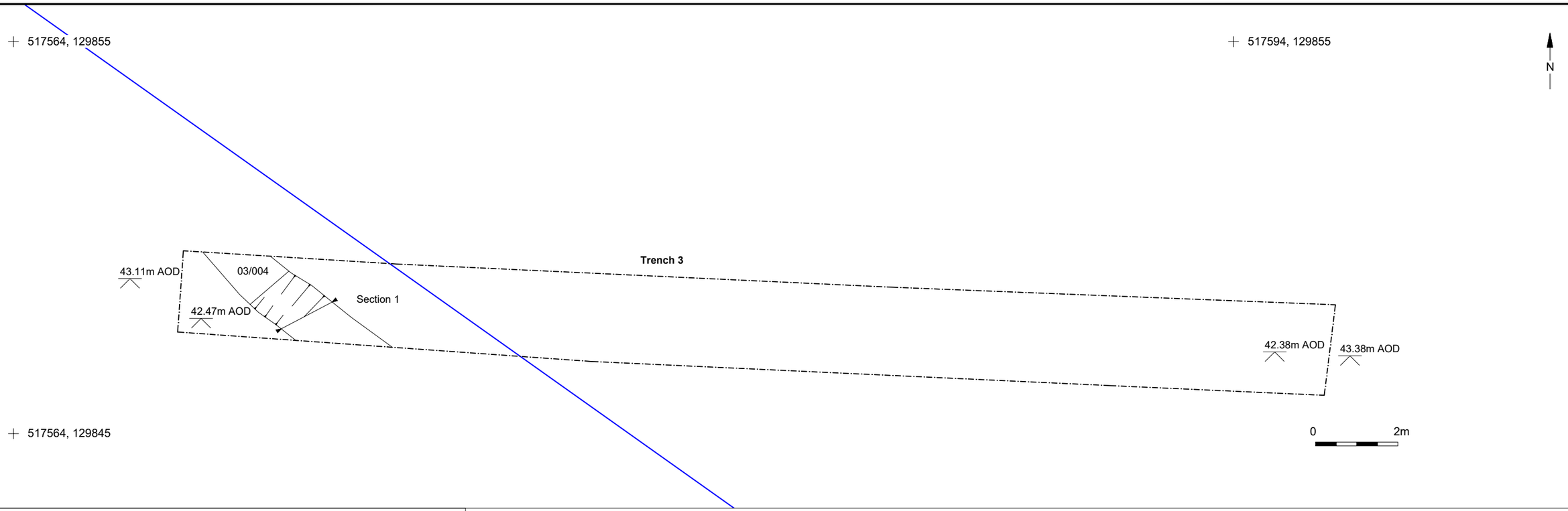
- Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / enhanced response)
- Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Agriculture (plough)
- Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
- Service
- Ferrous
- Modern footpath
- Magnetic disturbance

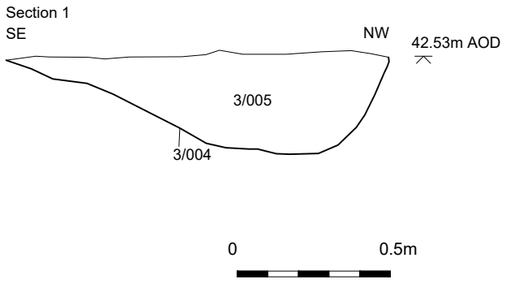
Easement

Pipe Route

0 50m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.8
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trenches 45-53	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		





Trench 3 facing west

3/004 facing south-east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.9
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 3; Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

N

517608, 129841

43.47m AOD

42.98m AOD

Trench 4

Section 2

04/004

43.21m AOD

43.86m AOD

0 2m

517608, 129808

517619, 129808

Section 2

SW NE 43.20m AOD

4/005

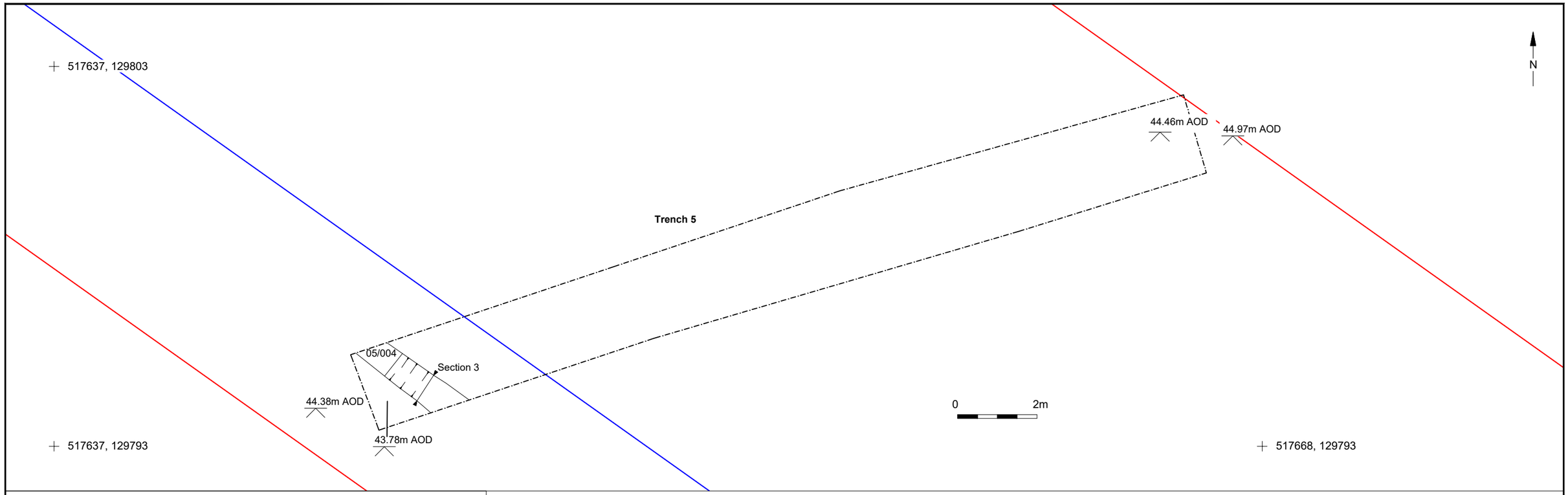
4/004

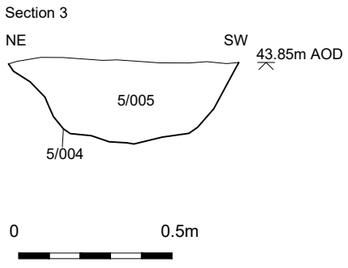
0 0.5m

Trench 4 facing south

4/004 facing north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.10
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 4; Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

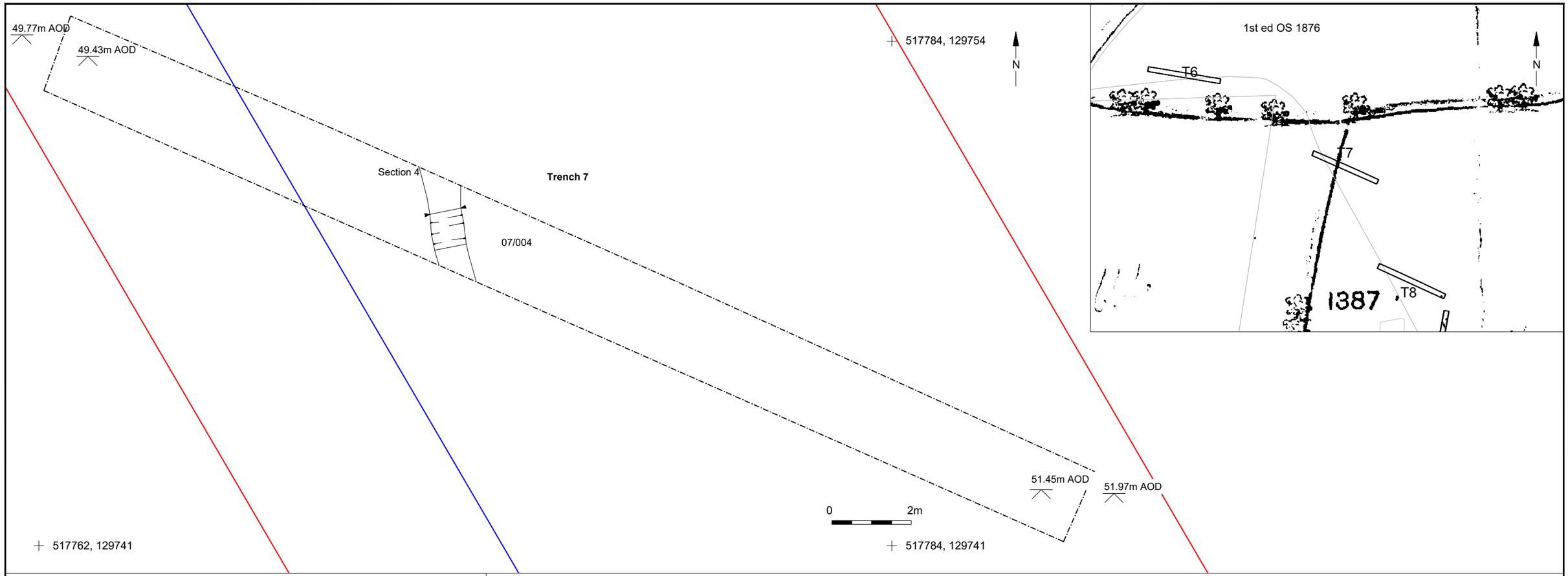


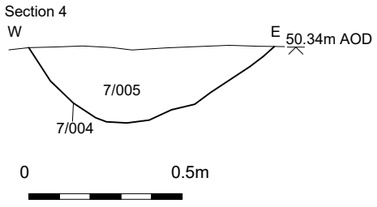


Trench 5 facing west

5/004 facing south-east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.11
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 5; Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		





Trench 7 facing south-east

7/004 facing north

© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.12
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 7; Plan, Section and Photographs with 1st ed OS 1876 insert	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

517819, 129710

N

51.42m AOD

51.03m AOD

Trench 8

52.36m AOD

08/004

53.02m AOD

0 2m

Section 5

517785, 129695

517819, 129695

Section 5

SW NE 52.36m AOD

8/005

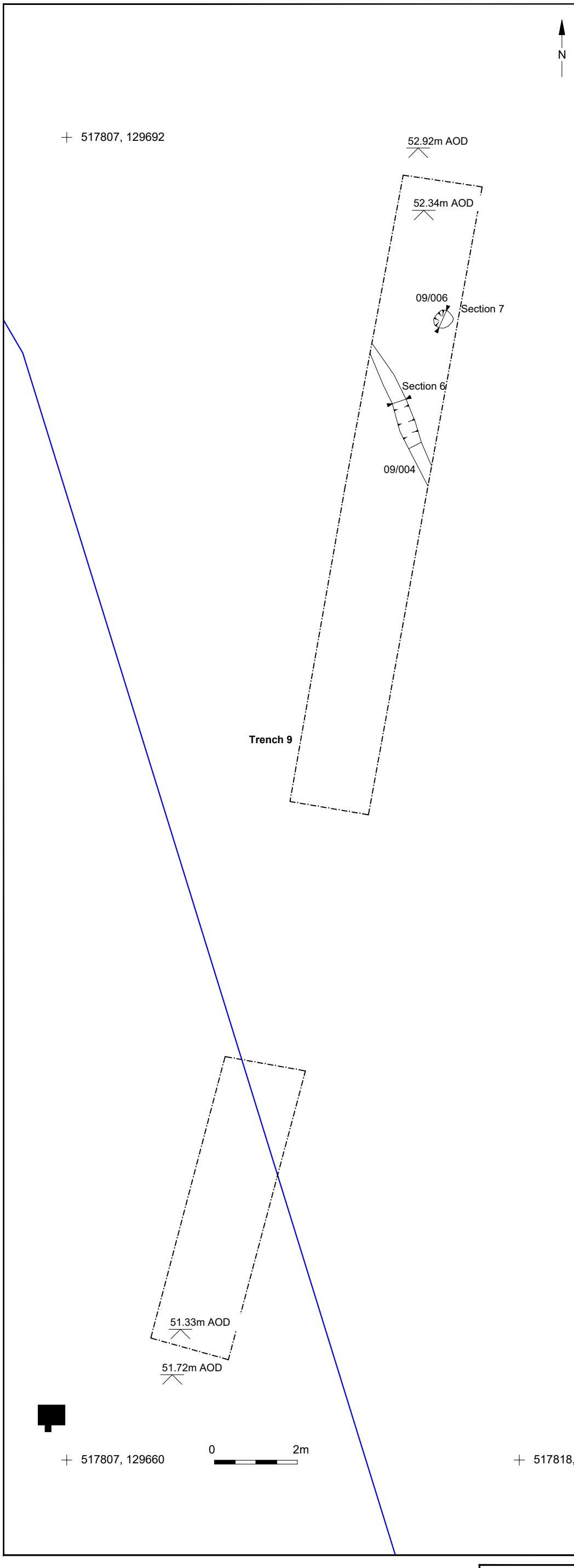
8/004

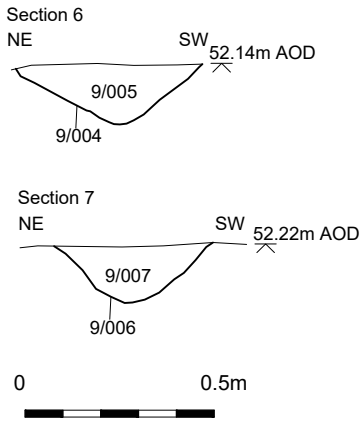
0 0.5m

Trench 8 facing north-west

8/004 facing north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.13
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 8; Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		



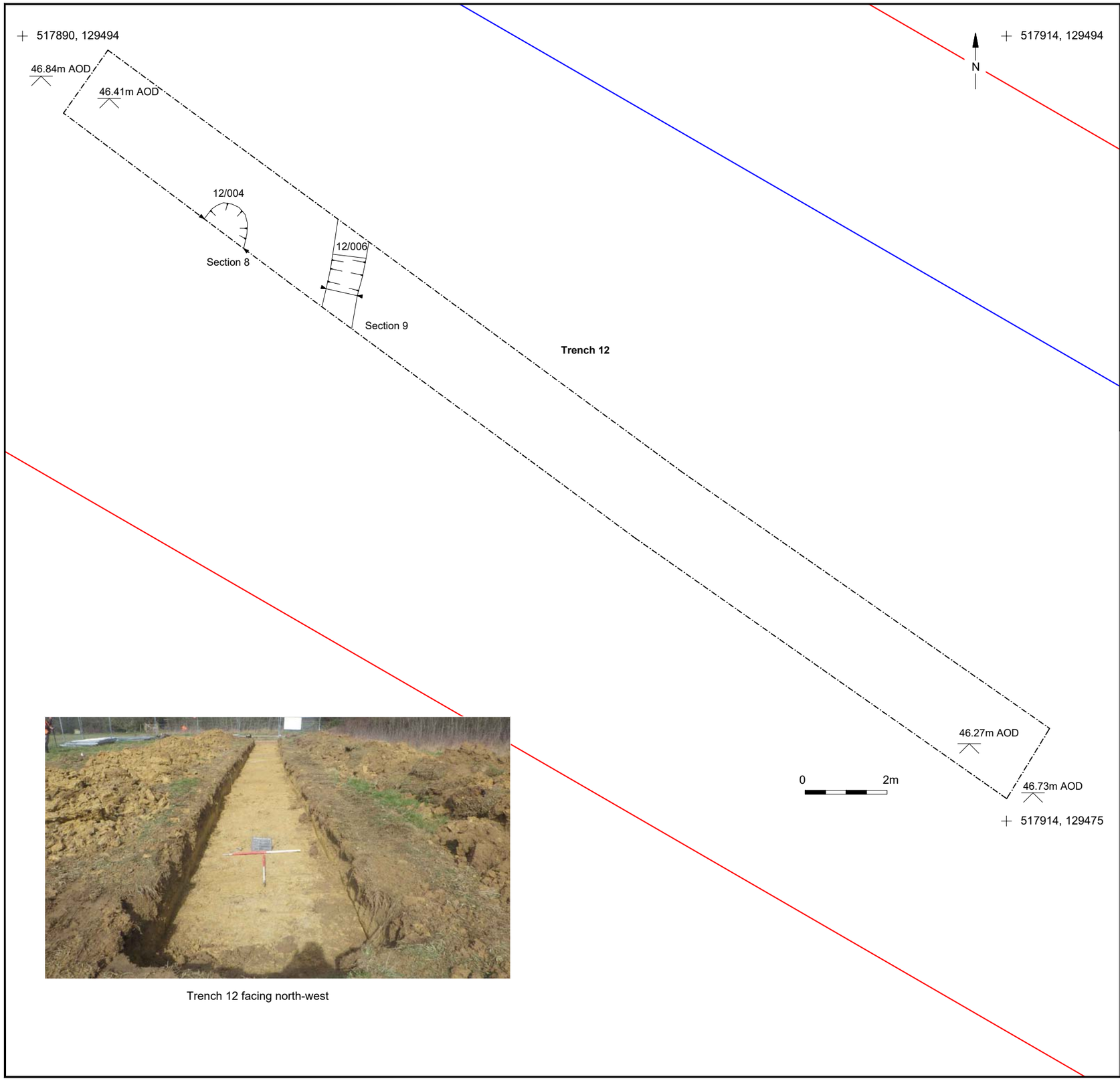


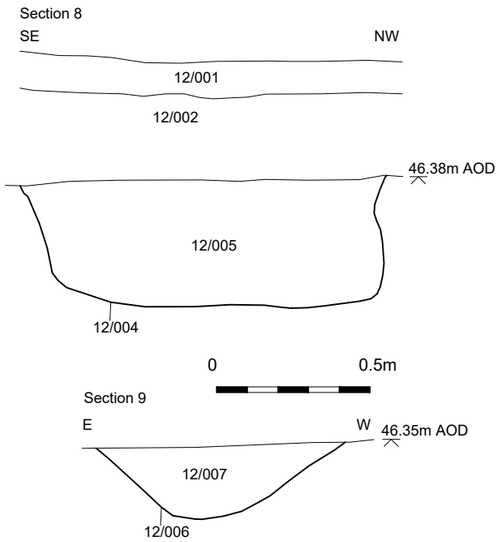
Trench 9 northern extent facing north

9/004 facing south-east

9/006 facing south-west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.14
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 9; Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		



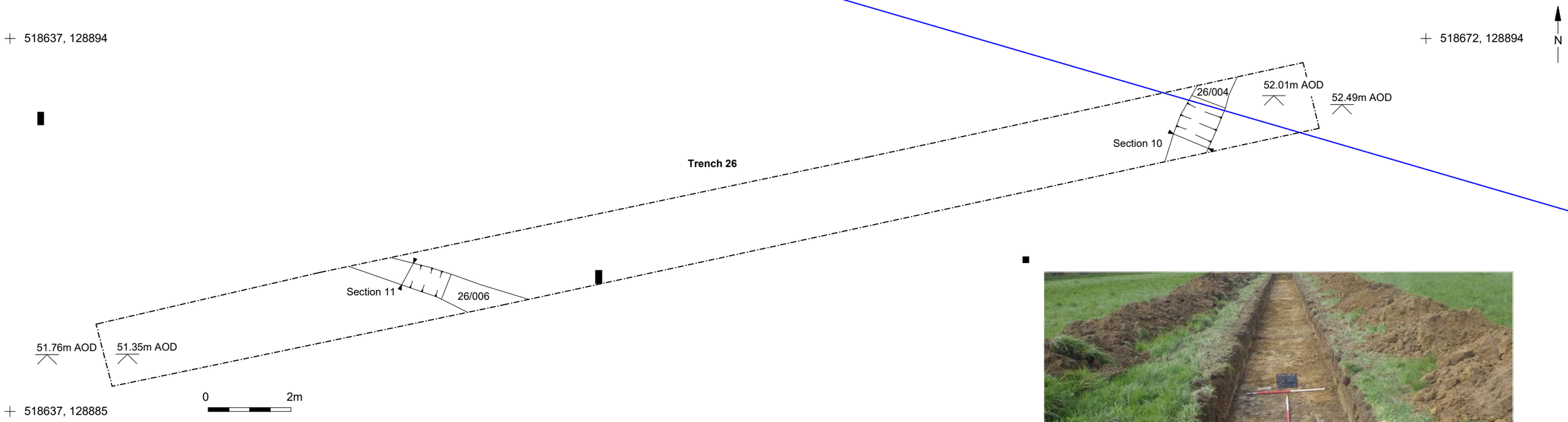


12/004 facing south-west

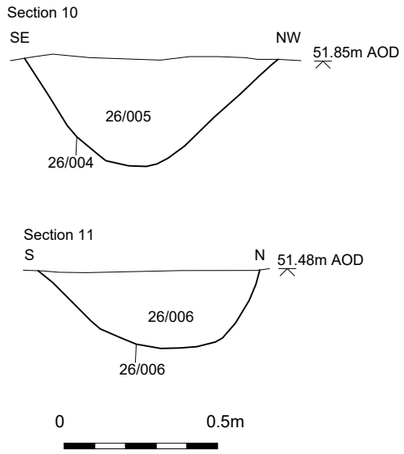
12/006 facing south

Trench 12 facing north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.15
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 12; Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		



Trench 26 facing west



26/004 facing south-west

26/006 facing west

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Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 26; Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

518676, 128894

N

52.72m AOD

52.29m AOD

27/004

Section 12

Trench 27

Section 12

N S 52.34m AOD

27/005

27/004

0 0.5m

52.76m AOD

53.30m AOD

0 2m

518676, 128872

518700, 128872

Trench 27 facing north-west

27/004 facing south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.17
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 27; Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

520137, 129029

520166, 129029

N

71.55m AOD

70.99m AOD

52/004

Section 13

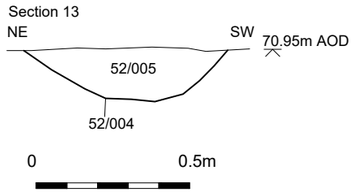
Trench 52

69.98m AOD

70.47m AOD

0 2m

520137, 129017



Trench 52 facing west

52/004 facing south-west

Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.18
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC	Trench 52; Plan, Section and Photographs	

518676, 128987

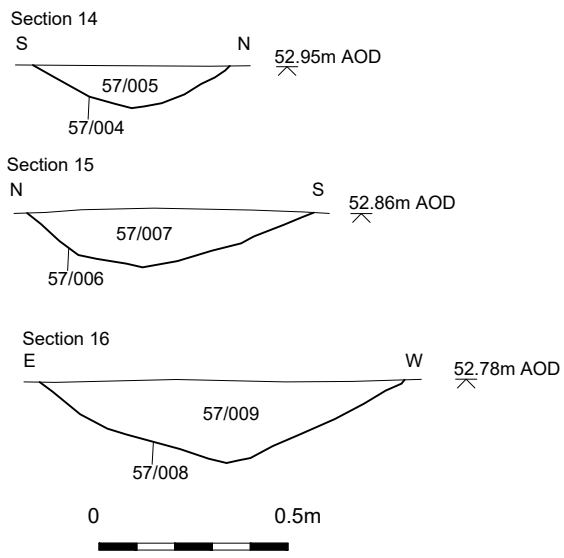
57/004 facing west

518676, 128963

518688, 128963

57/006 facing east

57/008 facing south



Trench 57 facing south-west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mannings Heath WTW to Chesworth Lane, West Sussex	Fig.19
Project Ref: 220513	May 2023	Trench 57; Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2023101	Drawn by: ARC		

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