N

+10nT

-10nT

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plots

Client:
Archaeology South-East

Project:
14053 - Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation

Scale:
0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No:
07

N

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
XY Trace Plots (clipped at +/-15nT)

Client:
Archaeology South-East

Project:
14053 - Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation

Scale:
0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No:
08

N

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
XY Trace Plots (clipped at +/-50nT)

Client:
Archaeology South-East

Project:
14053 - Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation

Scale:
0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No:
09

N

sumo Survey
GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY & ENGINEERING

Title:
XY Trace Plots (clipped at +/-100nT)

Client:
Archaeology South-East

Project:
14053 - Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation

Scale:
0 metres 75
1:1500 @ A3

Fig No:
10

Appendix A - Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Method

Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1.0m	0.25m
Magnetometer	Bartington Cart System	1.0m	0.125m

Instrumentation:

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted horizontally, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths.

Bartington Grad 601-2

Hand-Held: Data will be collected using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two paired sensors and readings are logged at 0.25m centres along traverses 1.0m apart across 30m grids. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution as per Historic England guidelines

Bartington Cart System

Data will be collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings will be taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart.

Data Processing

Zero Mean Traverse	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot	This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall,* etc.) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

Archaeology / Probable Archaeology	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
Possible Archaeology	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
Industrial / Burnt-Fired	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
Former Field Boundary (probable & possible)	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
Ridge & Furrow	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
Agriculture (ploughing)	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
Land Drain	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
Natural	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
Magnetic Disturbance	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
Service	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
Ferrous	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
Uncertain Origin	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of *Possible Archaeology* / *Natural* or (in the case of linear responses) *Possible Archaeology* / *Agriculture*; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

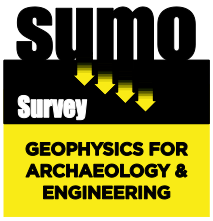
Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.

OASIS Summary for sumogeop1-518872

OASIS ID (UID)	sumogeop1-518872
Project Name	Geophysical Survey, Magnetometry Survey at Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation
Sitename	Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation
Sitecode	14053
Project Identifier(s)	14053
Activity type	Geophysical Survey, Magnetometry Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	SUMO Geophysics Ltd.
Project Dates	29-Aug-2023 - 29-Aug-2023
Location	Staplefield Southern Water Wetland Creation NGR : TQ 28061 27455 LL : 51.03220394730269, -0.175078657470866 12 Fig : 528061,127455 NGR : TQ 27919 27468 LL : 51.03234781805756, -0.177101165451997 12 Fig : 527919,127468
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : West Sussex District : Mid Sussex Parish : Ansty and Staplefield
Project Methodology	A temporary grid system was established over the site and marked out using canes. The location of the grid was set out using an RTK GPS system theoretically accurate to some 0.01m and referenced to OS co-ordinates. Hand Held: Data was collected using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two paired sensors and readings are logged at 0.25m centres along traverses 1.0m apart across 30m grids. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution as per Historic England guidelines. Two sensors mounted 1m horizontally apart and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.
Project Results	The magnetometer survey has recorded a series of discrete anomalies, trends and zones of increased response which are likely to be associated with a former forge which is recorded due south of the site. Other magnetic responses have been assigned to the category of uncertain and are likely to have been caused by agricultural practises or other modern processes. The routes of several land drains have been plotted in the magnetic data. In the south-east of Area 2 bands of increased response, within which a number of intermittent discrete responses are visible, are likely to have been caused by alluvial deposits or former channels associated with the River Ouse.

Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drainage System - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Archaeology South-East
HER	West Sussex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Simon Haddrell
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 05 Sep 2023, 14:25



- Archaeological
- Geophysical
- Laser Scanning
- Measured Building
- Topographic
- Utility Mapping

SUMO Services Ltd, incorporated under the laws of England and Wales,
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F. 2011 Watching Brief

Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hammer Hill Bridge, Stapleford, West Sussex

Planning Ref: N/A

NGR: 528173 127410
(TQ 28173 27410)

Project No: 4841
Site Code: HBS11

ASE Report No. 2011050
OASIS id: 95883

Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Karine Le Hégarat and Dylan Hopkinson

April 2011

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April 2011

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Four Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the Staplefield Water Treatment Works. The groundwork excavations for the installation of a service trench and a compound area were monitored.

Residual worked flint of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered from the plough soil and an iron-working deposit was identified at the eastern edge of the site relating to Holmstead Forge. The excavations indicate that the forge extended across both banks of the river.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Four Delivery Ltd to undertake a watching brief during ground works at the Hammer Hill Water Treatment plant (the site NGR 528173 127410, Fig.1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies a relatively flat area of cultivated farmland alongside a stream area with gentle slope upwards to the north.

1.2.2 The underlying geology is Wealden Clay.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The works are part of ongoing improvements to the water treatment plant at Hammer Hill Bridge.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aim of the work was to ensure that any finds or features of archaeological interest to be impacted upon by the works were recorded to appropriate standards.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological watching brief undertaken by Sarah Porteus (archaeologist) between the 7th and 10th of March 2011. The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An Historic Environment Record (WSCC HER) search of the area was undertaken upon which the archaeological background is based. The search revealed eight sites of archaeological interest within the 1km radius study area (Table 1) and an additional eight listed buildings including the church of 13th century origin and a number of buildings of later medieval and post-medieval date.

SMR number	Site name	Monument Type	Date
2787 – MWS89	Parkscape, Holmstead Place	Park	Post-medieval
4421 – MWS939	Holmstead Forge	Iron working Site, Pond Bay	c.1520-1664 Late medieval, early post – medieval
6204 – MWS4864	Brickfield on Tyes Farm	Brickworks	c.1843, post-medieval
6579 – MWS5360	Pill box	Pill box	1939-1945
6580 – MWS5361	Staplefield Anti-tank blocks	Anti-tank blocks	1939-1945
6578 – MWS5468	Staplefield pill box	Pill box	1939-1945
7102 – MWS7155	Anti-aircraft – The Kentish Gun Belt – Tyes Place	Anti-aircraft Battery	1939-1945
7532 – MWS7606	Pill box	Pill Box	1939-1945

Table 1: HER data within a 1km radius of the site

2.2 The oldest entry within the area is Holmstead Forge recorded through documentary evidence as having existed at the western edge of the site close to the present Hammer Hill Bridge (SMR number 4421-MWS939). The forge is thought to have belonged to the Chaloners in AD1520 , working in 1656 and ruined by 1664 (WSCC HER). Note is also made of works by the County Council in 1928 digging away the 'U' shaped pond bay to the west of the road, the location of the present works. The site is listed as an archaeologically sensitive area and possible SHINE (Site of Historic Interest Natural England) candidate.

2.3 Within the area in the post-medieval period was a parkscape (HER 2787 – MWS89) with the remainder of entries being of Second World War date.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 All intrusive groundworks for the installation of a service trench and compound area (Fig. 2) were monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

3.2 All encountered deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with West Sussex County Council standard conditions (WSCC 2008) using Archaeology South-East context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

3.3 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. All finds recovered were labelled by context and retained for archive.

3.4 A full photographic record of the work was kept *(digital images)* and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum.

Number of Contexts	6
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	0
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
001	Dep	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	0.10	50.00
002	Dep	Subsoil	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.30	49.90
003	Dep	Stream dredging deposit	5.00	N/A	0.30	49.90
004	Nat	Wealden clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.40
005	Dep	Iron working deposit	15.00	N/A	0.20	49.60
006	Dep	Redeposited natural clay	30.00m	N/A	0.10	49.90

4.2 Groundworks in the western half of the site revealed the natural substrate Wealden Clay [004] with a seam of iron rich material at the centre of the site, overlain by a light yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil [002] of 0.23 to 0.30m thickness containing occasional iron stone and residual worked flint. This was in turn overlain by a loose brown fine clayey silt plough soil [001] of 0.10m thickness.

4.3 Groundworks in the eastern half of the site revealed more variable stratigraphy. Here the natural substrate [004] was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit of subsoil [002], in turn overlain by a patchy layer (c. 30m in length) of redeposited natural yellow clay [006] in the central part of the field. This deposit was in turn overlain by 0.20m thick topsoil [001]. The origins of the clay [006] are uncertain, but it may derive from dredging of the stream or from the levelling (by ploughing) of an earthwork depicted on various historic maps (including the 1875 pre- WWII 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map).

4.4 At the far eastern end of the site the natural substrate [004] was directly overlain by a compact c. 0.20m thick deposit of iron-working waste [005] with slag and charcoal extending for c. 15m from the eastern edge of the field. The fact that the iron-working deposit [005] immediately overlay the natural substrate [004] here suggests that the area may have been stripped or quarried prior to deposition. At its western edge this deposit [005] was seen to rise up and then taper out below the subsoil [002] and was overlain by plough soil [001]. At its eastern edge, the plough soil [001] was overlain by dredged material [003] from the neighbouring field drain. The extent of the iron-working deposit was suggested by dark staining in the surrounding plough soil (Fig. 2).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of worked flint and metalworking slag was recovered during the watching brief (Table 3).

Context	Flint	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2	3	21		
5			5	2652

Table 3: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Three struck flints weighing 21g were recovered from subsoil [002] during the watching brief. The small assemblage consists of pieces of debitage. Two artefacts are manufactured from fine grained brown flint. They are in a relatively poor condition and both pieces are broken and display post-depositional edge damage. They include the proximal end of a blade, which might be a product of blade-based industry (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date) and a flake fragment. The latter piece exhibits multi-directional flake scar removals on the dorsal face, which might indicate an axe thinning flake (Neolithic period). The outer surface of the third piece is buff and slightly rolled off. The artefact is entirely re-corticated pale grey to white and displays some iron mould (rust marks). It consists of a tertiary flake and is otherwise undiagnostic.

5.3 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Five pieces of slag were recovered from the site, all deriving from context [005]. Two conjoining pieces (1337g) from a flat 25mm thick slab of iron smithing slag are present. The pieces, which are notably magnetic, may well represent accumulation on the floor of a forge. A more weathered piece of very dense (and magnetic) smithing slag with adhering charcoal lumps is also present. The piece clearly still contains a significant quantity of iron. The last two pieces consist of fuel ash slag with adhering grey sandy clay hearth lining and charcoal lumps. These pieces are very slightly magnetic in places and are almost certainly from iron smithing. All in all the assemblage is probably the result of secondary, rather than primary, smithing although a larger sample would be needed to be certain.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The iron-working deposit recorded at the eastern edge of the site appears to be related to the system of earthworks on the other, southern side of the stream which are noted as 'old forge' on historic maps (including the 1875 pre- WWII 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map). The HER records the site as Holmstead Forge of late-medieval and early post-medieval date. A seam of iron rich material possibly 'shrave' was observed at a depth of 0.50m below surface level. The conditions for the occurrence of 'shrave' are poorly drained soils where there is alternate waterlogging and drying out (Cleere and Crossley 1995 p14), given the proximity of the river these conditions are likely to have been met at the site. No sample of the material was obtained though a photograph of the deposit was taken (Fig.2). Though relatively poor quality for use as an ore this type of iron may have been used in medieval bloomery forges (*ibid*). The forge is recorded in the later medieval period (SMR record 4421-MWS939), it may be that the post-medieval forge replaced an earlier bloomery forge which could have used the naturally occurring iron source and may be a reason for the location of the forge at the site. It was also noted that a number of trees on the south bank of the stream had been coppiced, often associated with charcoal production for iron working. The form of the slag suggests the area may in part have formed a smithing floor. The level of the iron-working deposit uncovered is similar to that of the stream and the deposit may relate to the location of the 'U' shaped pond noted as having been disturbed in 1928. The extent of darkened plough soil suggests the associated iron-working deposits extend further north than the monitored area (Fig.1).

6.2 Residual worked flint recovered from the subsoil is indicative of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the area.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The archaeological watching brief successfully identified deposits relating to a late-medieval and early post-medieval iron-working forge known to exist to the south of the river bounding the site to the south. A background scatter of Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint was also identified.

References

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IFA 2001. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance* documents

WSCC 2008 *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions, version b2*

WSCC HER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank 4Delivery Ltd for commissioning the work and Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council for his assistance during the project.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HBS11					
Identification Name and Address	Hammerhill Bridge, Staplefield					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	528173 127410					
Geology	Wealden Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4841					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief √	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field √	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 7-10/3/11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	4Delivery					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. √	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED √	PM	Other Modern		

100 Word Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Four Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the Staplefield Water Treatment Works. The groundwork excavations for the installation of a service trench and a compound area were monitored.

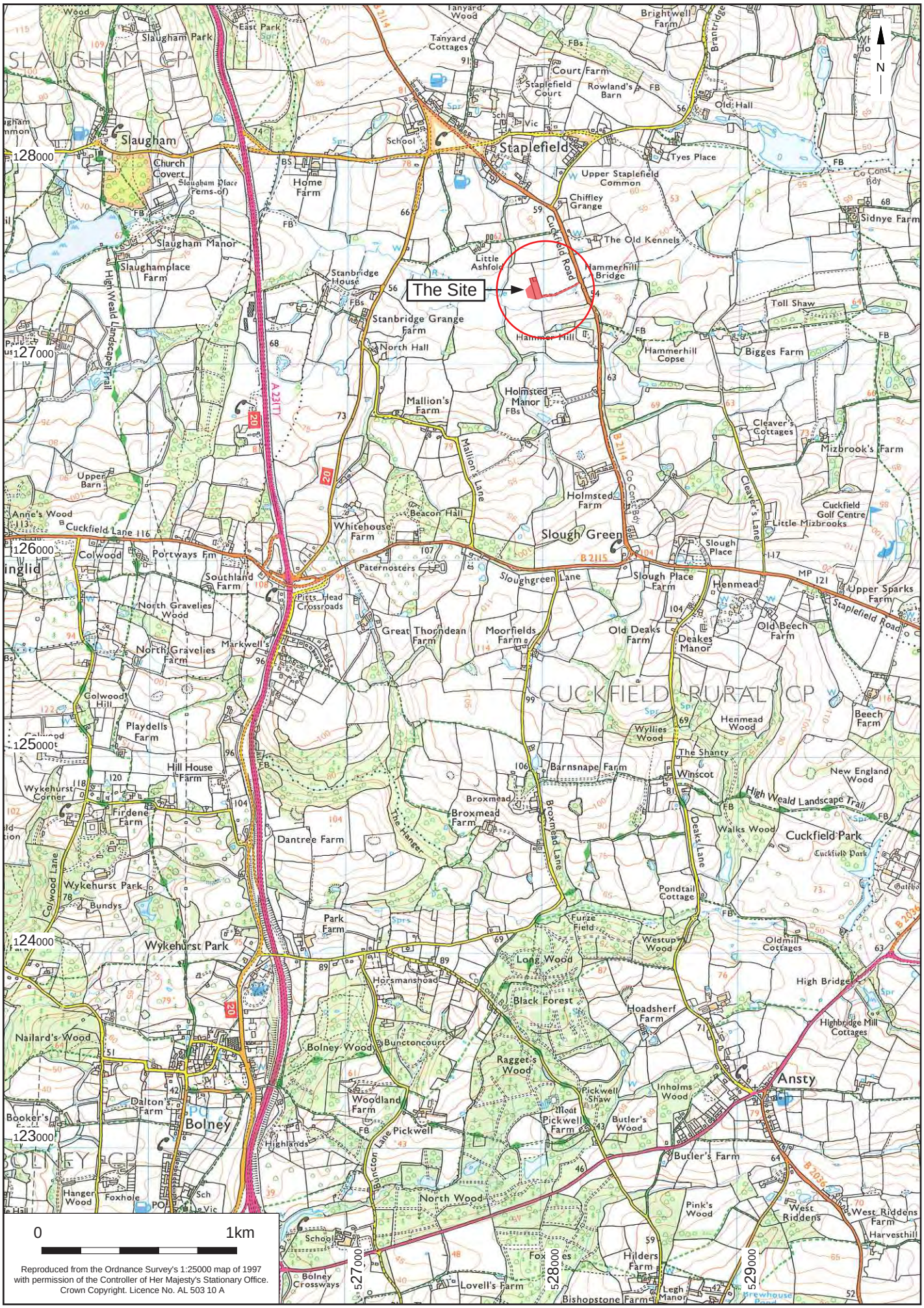
Residual worked flint of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered from the plough soil and an iron-working deposit was identified at the eastern edge of the site relating to Holmstead Forge. The excavations indicate that the forge extended across both banks of the river.

OASIS Form

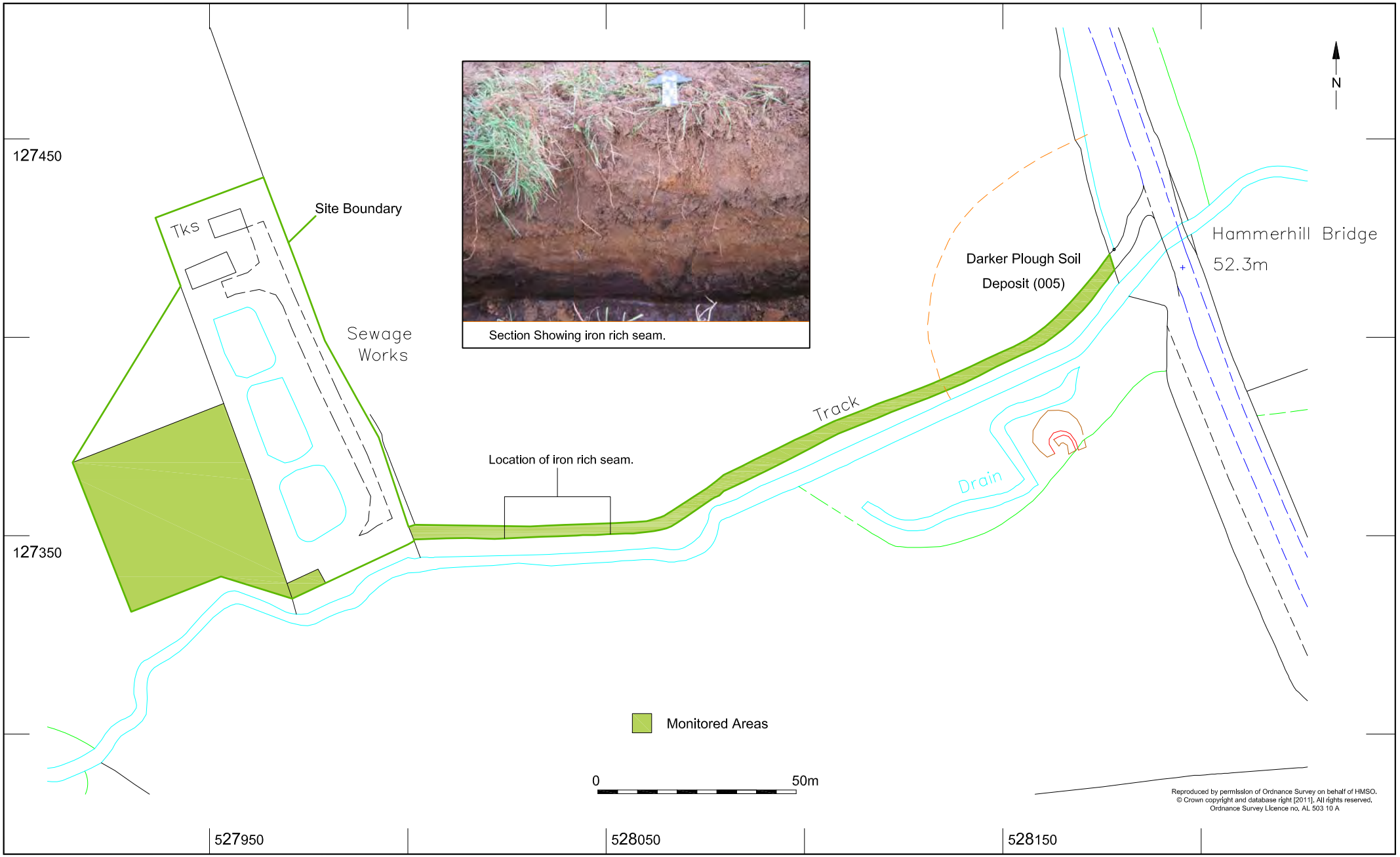
OASIS ID: archaeol6-95883

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Hammer Hill Bridge, Staplefield, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Four Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the Staplefield Water Treatment Works. The groundwork excavations for the installation of a service trench and a compound area were monitored. Residual worked flint of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was recovered from the plough soil and an iron-working deposit was identified at the eastern edge of the site relating to Holmstead Forge. The excavations indicate that the forge extended across both banks of the river.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2011 End: 10-03-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HBS11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	FORGE Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Medieval
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Mesolithic
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Early Neolithic
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH Hammer hill bridge
Postcode	RH17 6ES
Study area	1.00 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 2817 2741 51.0311935681 -0.171958786249 51 01 52 N 000 10 19 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project	Andy Leonard

director/manager	
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	4D Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Report'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological watching brief at Hammer Hill Bridge, Staplefield, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	report 2011050 project 4841
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East, Portslade
Description	A4 bound and pdf versions
Entered by	sarah porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 April 2011



© **Archaeology South-East**		Hammerhill Bridge, Staplefield	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4841	March 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011050	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		Hammerhill Bridge, Staplefield	Fig.2
Project Ref: 4841	March 2011	Monitored Areas	
Report Ref: 2011050	Drawn by: DJH		

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