

STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE/ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex

Site Code: KIL17

June 2021

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation and watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex between the 8th and 16th March 2021. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd in advance of the continued development of residential buildings and associated services.

In the site compound watching brief area no archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed and only topsoil was removed. In the SMS excavation area the archaeological horizon was predominantly intact and does not appear to have been significantly affected by previous groundworks or farming activity. Here, 32 features were recorded. One pit was identified by C14 dating to be late Saxon, whilst another was dated by the same method to the 17th-20th centuries. Several other undated small pits or postholes were also recorded across the area. Based on the minimal finds recovered and on their orientation, the vast majority of the exposed ditches are likely to represent redundant post-medieval field boundaries.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix 1: List of Recorded Contexts
Appendix 2: Environmental Data, Residue quantification
Appendix 3: Flot quantification

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples
Table 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds
Table 4: AMS dates for charcoal from pits [49] and [63]

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Site plan
Figure 3: Plan of northern SMS area
Figure 4: Plan of southern SMS area
Figure 5: Sections
Figure 6: Photographs
Figure 7: Photographs
Figure 8: Site plan with 1874-5 Ordnance Survey map

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd (RPS) on behalf of their client Crest Nicholson, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample/watching brief on land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex (Figure 1; centred on NGR 522991 134723).
- 1.1.2 The site is located on the A264 between Faygate and Bewbush. A recent housing development lies to the east of the site, open fields are to the west and an area of woodland is to the north.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock at the site consists of Weald Clay. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2021).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission was granted in 2011 by Horsham District Council for a development of 2500 residential units and other facilities with associated parking access and services at Kilnwood Vale (outline permission reference DC/10/1612).
- 1.3.2 Consultation between RPS and Place Services (Essex County Council), the archaeological advisor to Horsham District Council, established that a Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) and watching brief was required for this area in advance of the proposed spine road for a residential development.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2020) was compiled, submitted to and approved by RPS, Horsham District Council and their Archaeological Advisor prior to commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological work is to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest that may be exposed and affected by the excavations are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological work was carried out between the 8th -16th March 2021.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Prehistoric occupation has been identified nearby. Of particular note is concentration of Mesolithic flintwork, found to the south of the A264 (Clark 1934).
- 2.2 One possible barrow mound is located nearby at Two Trees Hill. A small investigation within this area by proved inconclusive (SLR 2011).
- 2.3 In the medieval and post-medieval periods the Bewbush area lay in a landscape dominated by forest and woodland. The heathland was reclaimed and dispersed cottage buildings constructed during the early 19th century.
- 2.4 During the late 16th – early 17th century mining for iron ore, smelting and iron-working became a significant activity, as part of the wider Wealden industry. This involved substantial remodelling of the landscape with large millpond reservoirs being created for two hammer (later corn) mills, at Bewbush and further downstream at Ifield. Building stone was another local quarrying industry intermittently practised, and brickworks are recorded in the vicinity.
- 2.5 Recent evaluation ahead of development to the east of the site revealed a scatter of archaeological features, predominantly ditches. Where these could be dated, either by finds or by correlation with historic maps, they appear to belong to the post-medieval period. A number of features remained undated. The lack of finds or of any dense concentrations of features suggests that the archaeology relates to agricultural landuse.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 The route of the proposed developmental spine road to be archaeologically excavated was located and set out using GPS equipment. The route measured between 10m – 25m wide. This route was scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).
- 3.1.2 A mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove the overburden in spits of no more than 0.10m until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached.
- 3.1.3 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (ASE 2020), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Regulations, Standard and Guidance (CIfA 2020) and the Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC, ESCC, MSDC, WSCC, 2019).
- 3.1.4 All resultant features were investigated by hand excavation. All deposits and features were recorded using the standard ASE recording sheets.
- 3.1.5 All features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 3.1.6 A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of all trenches.
- 3.1.7 Whilst ASE were on site, ground workers also excavated an area for the works compound. This involved reduction of the topsoil using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat blade. This area was monitored by the ASE supervisor.

3.2 The Site Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below. (Table 1).

Context sheets	68
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	70
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

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

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 3-7)

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site comprised of a simple sequence of natural geology [003], overlain by a subsoil, [002], a mid-grey, brown, silty clay, sealed by a topsoil, [001], dark grey, brown, silty clay.
- 4.1.2 Features were encountered throughout the excavation area and comprised primarily of ditches with a series of pits/postholes and two burnt pits.
- 4.1.3 A table of recorded contexts can be seen in Appendix 1.

4.2 Spine Road

- 4.2.1 On the southern half of the monitored road scheme an undated ditch, aligned north-east to south-west which measured a total of c.45m in length. No finds were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.2.2 The eastern ditch section, [004], measured 1.14m wide by 0.30m deep. This had concave sides and a flat base and was filled with a moderate, mid-grey brown, clay silt with fragments of ironstone and rooting, [005]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.2.3 A second section was excavated, [035], through the same ditch which measured 1.45m wide by 0.24m deep. This also had concave sides and a flat base which was filled with a moderate, mid-grey brown, clay silt with fragments of ironstone, [036]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.2.4 To the south of this ditch was a cluster of four undated shallow, circular features which were all found to contain similar fills. Posthole, [006], had gradual sides and a flat base and measured 0.03m in depth and was filled with a mid-grey brown, clay silt, [007], whilst the second feature, [008], measured only 0.03m in depth had a similar mid-grey brown, clay silt fill, [009]. A third shallow feature, [010], had sharp concave sides and a flat base and comprised of a similar fill, [011], which again measured by 0.03m deep and lastly, a much wider pit, [012], measured 0.63m wide by 0.03m in depth had gradual sides and a flat base. This was filled with a mid-grey brown, clay silt, [013]. No finds were retrieved from these features.
- 4.2.5 Towards the centre of the monitored roadway was an undated pit, [014], measuring 0.70m wide by 0.13m deep. This had concave sides and a rounded base, and was filled with a mid to dark brown grey, clay silt, [015]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.2.6 To the north west of this was a series of three, slightly irregular, undated postholes. The first, [016], had sharp, nearly vertical sides, with a rounded base, measured 0.23m in diameter by 0.22m depth. This was filled with a mid-grey, clay silt, [017]. This lay close to a second posthole, [018], which was

slightly shallower at 0.11m depth with gradual, concave sides and a rounded base. This was filled with a mid-grey, clay silt, [019]. A third posthole, [020], slightly larger than the previous two, measured 0.39m wide and 0.12m depth and was rounded in shape and filled with a mid-brown, clay silt fill, [021]. No finds were retrieved from these features.

- 4.2.7 Slightly further north west were two undated pits located next to each other. A rounded pit, with concave sides and a rounded base, [022] comprised of a mid-grey silty clay, [023]. This feature measured 0.55m wide and 0.16 deep. The second pit, [024], which is of a similar size, had concave sides and a flat base and was filled with a similar mid-grey, silty clay fill, [025]. No finds were retrieved from these features.
- 4.2.8 Further south was a shallow, undated circular pit, [026], which had gradual sides and a slightly irregular base and measured 0.39m wide and 0.11m deep. This was filled with a moderate, mid-grey silt clay with no inclusions, [027]. Just to the north of that was a second similar circular pit, [028] which was slightly bigger at 0.61m wide by 0.14m deep and comprised of a mid-grey silty clay fill, [029]. No finds were retrieved from these features.
- 4.2.9 A few metres north of the previous pits were two undated shallow postholes, measuring between 0.22-0.24m wide by 0.05-0.11m depth. [030], had sharp sides and a rounded base and was filled with a dark brown grey, clay silt, [031], overlain by a mid-grey brown, silty clay, [032]. The second was a much shallower rounded posthole, [033] filled with a mid-grey brown silty clay, [034]. No finds were retrieved from these features.
- 4.2.10 In the southernmost area a shallow, gully terminus, [037], aligned east to west, had rounded sides and a gradual rounded base and was filled with a mid-grey, silty clay, [038]. Another sondage through the gully, [045], revealed a similar fill, [046], which produced two fragments of Clay Tobacco Pipe stem dated between 1640 and 1680. The gully was truncated to the east by a larger boundary ditch, which measured at least 15m in length and was aligned north-east to south-west. One section, [047], comprised of sharp, concave sides with a flat base, and was filled with a mid-grey brown, silty clay, [048]. A section further southwards gave a full profile of the ditch, [043], of a similar shape and fill, [044]. This ditch measured 1.63m wide by 0.28m deep. No finds were retrieved from this ditch.
- 4.2.11 Located next to the ditch and gully was a circular, shallow pit, [049], which had gradual sloped sides and a flat base. The fill comprised of a dark brown grey, clay silt with occasional fired clay and charcoal fragments and red burnt staining, [050]. Environmental sample <1> was taken from this feature and produced some charcoal fragments as well as uncharred material, mainly rootlets, which indicates a moderate level of modern disturbance. A fragment of Alder collected from the environmental sample gave a radiocarbon date (see section 6.5) of between the 10th and 11th century. No other finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.2.12 Towards the centre of the site was an undated circular posthole, [039], which measured 0.40m diameter by 0.10m deep. It had gradual concave sides and a

rounded base and was filled with a mid-brown grey, silty clay with fragments of charcoal, [040]. Located to the north of this was another undated posthole, [041] of a similar size and shape which comprised of a soft, mid-grey brown, silty clay, [042]. Along the eastern edge of the same area, was a possible gully terminus, [051], aligned north-east to south-west which had concave sides and a flat base. This was filled with a soft, mid-orange brown, silty clay, [052]. No finds were retrieved from any of these features.

4.2.13 To the north of site, a small undated gully was aligned north-west to south-east. The terminus, [053] comprised of concave sides and a rounded base and was filled with a soft, mottled grey orange, silty clay, [054]. The second section, [055] through this feature comprised of a similar shape and fill, [056]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.2.14 Just to the north of this was a circular pit, [063]. The sides were gradual sloping with a slightly irregular base and filled with a mid-red brown, silty clay with frequent ironstone fragments, [064]. Environmental sample <2> was taken which produced uncharred rootlets and seeds of weeds indicating modern disturbance as well as charcoal fragments which were unidentifiable. A fragment of Hazel from the environmental fragment was sent for radiocarbon dating and produced a date of between the 17th and the 20th centuries.

4.2.15 To the north of [063] was a north-east to south-west aligned boundary ditch. This feature, [057], had sharp, concave sides with a flat base and was fairly shallow. The fill, [058], comprised of a mid-brown grey, clay silt with frequent ironstone fragments. This ditch appeared to continue to the north-east in the eastern strip of the road [065] where it was found to be slightly deeper and with fairly gradual sloping sides, and a flat base, and was filled with a mid-grey brown, silty clay, [066]. Both sections of the ditch excavated produced small fragments of brick dating to the 19th to 20th century.

4.2.16 At the far north of site, was an undated ditch aligned north-west to south-east which would appear perpendicular with the previous ditch described. This ditch, [061], had regular concave sides with a slightly rounded base and was filled with a soft, mid-grey brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal and ironstone fragments, [062]. This would appear to correlate with the ditch found within Trench 3 of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE in 2012. A deep, undated posthole, [059], found just to the west of the ditch, had sharp, vertical sides and a rounded base and comprised of a moderate, mottled orange brown sandy clay fill, [060]. No finds were retrieved from these features.

4.2.17 Along the eastern stretch of the road was a single, undated possible posthole, [067], which had concave sides and a rounded base and was filled with a mid-brown grey, clay silt with occasional charcoal fragments, [068]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.3 Site Compound Area

4.3.1 Only topsoil was removed and the natural geology was not exposed. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed in this area.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and 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 Table 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendices 2 and 3. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	CBM	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)
046			2	6
058	1	974		
066	1	31		
Total	2	1005	2	6

Table 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.2.1 Two pieces of brick weighing 1005g were collected from contexts [058] and [066]. The larger piece, in context [058], weighed 974g, was 100mm in breadth and 54mm thick. It had an orange fabric with sparse cream streaks and black oxidised material. The form was neat with sharp arrises and cut sides, all of which indicate a late 19th to 20th century date. The smaller fragment had no surfaces remaining; however, the fabric appears to be a less well fired version of the piece in [058], which may point to a concurrent date range; although, this is not a given, as some ceramic building material fabrics were used for extended periods of time. It does indicate that the same raw material source was used, however.
- 5.2.2 The brick has little archaeological significance, and no further work is recommended. The brick was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions and fabric, and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Both fragments have been discarded.

5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 Two abraded fragments of clay tobacco pipe (weight 6g) were recovered from [046]. They comprise conjoining, plain and undecorated stem fragments, which date between c 1640 and 1680.

5.4 The Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Two of the environmental samples produced magnetic fractions from their residues (contexts [050] and [064], 34g and 8g respectively). Each of these was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the

presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved the material was quantified by weight only.

- 5.4.2 In both cases no micro slags were noted – the magnetic fraction being composed of ‘magnetic fines’ only. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone and clay 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 also occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. The magnetic residues are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Elsa Neveu

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk samples, measuring 40 litres each, were taken during the excavation at the site. Sample <1> [050] was collected from a pit, which dated to the 10th – 11th centuries, while sample <2> [064] was collected from a pit, which dated to the 17th-20th centuries. Sampling aimed to retrieve dating evidence and environmental remains, such as charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. This report will examine evidence for crops and local vegetation environment.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 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. The residues and the flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. The residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts; quantification in Appendix 2. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to sort the flots and identify the remains. Its contents was described and recorded in Appendix 3. The identification of the charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. The remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the taxa follows Stace (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 An array of archaeological remains included charcoal, charred plant remains, fired clay and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. These finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports. Appendix 3 and 4 provide an overview of the samples detailing materials retrieved through flotation and sorting. The following text summarise the results.

10th – 11th centuries:

- 6.3.2 Sample <1> [050] produced some uncharred material, mainly rootlets, which indicates a moderate level of modern disturbance through root activity. No charred plant remain was extracted from the flot or the residues. In addition, some charcoal fragments, mostly <4mm, were extracted and appeared moderately-well preserved. Nevertheless no taxonomic identifications were obtained at this stage, because this assemblage of charcoal fragments was too small in order to warrant identification work.

17th-20th centuries:

- 6.3.3 The presence of uncharred rootlets and seeds of weeds revealed a moderate level of modern disturbance through root activity. No plant macrofossil was retrieved from sample <2> [64]. Moreover a few charcoal fragments, mostly <2mm, were extracted and seemed moderately-well preserved. However no taxonomic identifications were obtained at this stage because, this assemblage

of charcoal fragments was too small in order to warrant identification work.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 These samples could correspond to domestic wastes, indeed, pits can remain open for extended periods allowing wastes to accumulate gradually. Moreover the lack of charred plant remains in these features could be explained by a poor state of preservation of plant macrofossils and the infrequency of activities related to crop husbandry and processing.

6.5 AMS samples

6.5.1 Two samples were selected from the fill of two fire pits and were submitted to Beta Analytic, Miami, Florida, for AMS dating. The samples consisted in two fragments of charred mature wood, one from each pit. Namely, hazel (*Corylus* sp.) was selected from [064], pit [063] and alder (*Alnus* sp.) from [050], pit [049]. The purpose of submitting the samples was to refine the dating of both deposits and ascertain whether the pits were in use over a prolonged period and across different phases of site occupation.

6.5.2 Details of the radiocarbon dates are given in Table 4 quoted in accordance with the international standard, Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986), and are given as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). 2 Sigma calibrated dates, obtained using IntCal20 (Reimer *et al.* 2020), are also given at the 95% confidence level.

Lab Code	Context	Material	Analysis Method	Conventional Radiocarbon age (BP)	Delta C13	2 Sigma calibrated date (95% confidence)
Beta-590000	050	Charcoal (<i>Alnus</i>)	AMS	980± 30	-25.0‰	996 – 1158 AD
Beta-590001	064	Charcoal (<i>Corylus</i>)	AMS	150± 30	-22.3‰	1666 – 1783 AD (42.8) 1796 – 1894 AD (33.8%) 1903 – 1950 AD (18.8)

Table 4: AMS dates for charcoal from pits [49] and [63]

6.5.3 The alder fragment from feature [049] returned a relatively narrow date to the late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval period. The hazel fragment from [063] returned a wider range at the 95% confidence (1666 – 1950 AD) – that is close to three centuries. For this reason, the whole breakdown of the probabilities has been provided in the table. Nevertheless, the results clearly show the existence of two distinct phases of use for these features.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the SMS area revealed a simple sequence of natural geology of Weald Clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil.
- 7.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum height of 80.10m OD to the south of the site, falling away to 78.58m OD to the north of the site.
- 7.1.3 A total of 32 features were encountered across the SMS area, although predominately the southern half of the site. These comprised of a number of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes.
- 7.1.4 Predominantly, the majority of the features are undated, with the only finds retrieved being two fragments of brick and two clay tobacco pipe fragments dated to the post-medieval period. The earliest dating recorded was from a C14 sample taken from one of two large burnt pits which was dated to between the 10th-11th centuries; the other pit was dated by C14 to the 17th-20th centuries.
- 7.1.5 In the site compound area, where archaeological watching brief was undertaken, only topsoil was removed and the natural geology was not exposed. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed in this area.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The archaeological horizon was intact across the majority of the SMS area and does not appear to have been significantly affected by any previous groundworks or farming activity.
- 7.2.2 Archaeological features were encountered at heights of between 78.50mOD to the north and 80.16mOD to the south of the site. The features were recorded beneath 0.24m and 0.31m of overburden.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 7.3.1 The vast majority of features recorded remain undated as no datable finds were recovered from them.
- 7.3.2 The earliest dating evidence came from a shallow, burnt pit [049] which contained some fired clay and charcoal fragments. A C14 sample show the feature dates to the 10th-11th centuries.
- 7.3.3 Fragments of Clay Tobacco Pipe retrieved from a shallow gully [037 and 045] located next to the previous pit, date from between 1640 and 1680 which is the earliest dated finds retrieved from the site. A larger boundary ditch [043] aligned north-east cut through gully [037 and 045] and must therefore be later than it.
- 7.3.4 To the north of site, a north-east aligned ditch [057 and 065] produced

fragments of brick dating between the late 19th-20th century.

- 7.3.5 Most of the exposed ditches correspond with the orientation of field boundary ditches shown on the 1874/5 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) and given the recovered dating evidence it seems likely that these ditches represent defunct post-medieval field boundaries.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 7.4.1 The archaeological horizon was predominantly intact across the site with approximately 0.24m and 0.31m of overburden sealing the features in the SMS area.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

- 7.5.1 The archaeological strip, map sample was successful in recording exposed archaeological remains in the SMS area. One pit was identified by C14 to be of late Saxon date, whilst another was dated by C14 to the 17th-20th centuries. Several other undated small pits or postholes were also recorded across the site. Based on the recovered finds and on their orientation, most of the ditches that were investigated are likely to represent redundant post-medieval field boundaries. There were no archaeological features exposed in the site compound watching brief area.

7.6 Conclusions

- 7.6.1 In the site compound watching brief area no archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed and only topsoil was removed. In the SMS excavation area the archaeological horizon was predominantly intact and does not appear to have been significantly affected by previous groundworks or farming activity. Here, 32 features were recorded. One pit was identified by C14 dating to be late Saxon, whilst another was dated by the same method to the 17th-20th centuries. Several other undated small pits or postholes were also recorded across the area. Based on the minimal finds recovered and on their orientation, the vast majority of the exposed ditches are likely to represent redundant post-medieval field boundaries

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South-East, 2020 Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map Sample/Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex

Archaeology South-East 2012, Archaeological Evaluation Report Kilnwood Vale, Bewbush Crawley, West Sussex

Archaeology South-East 2013, Archaeological Evaluation Report, Kilnwood Vale, Bewbush, Crawley, West Sussex. Phases 2 and 3

BGS, 2021 British Geological Survey geology of Britain viewer. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Cappers, R., Bekker, R.M. and Janes, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

ClfA, 2014 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

ClfA, 2020 *Regulations, Standard and Guidance*

Clark, J. G. D. 1934 The classification of a microlithic culture: The Tardenoisian of Horsham, The Archaeological Journal XC, 52–77

Reimer PJ, Austin WEN, Bard E, Bayliss, A, Blackwell, P G, Bronk Ramsey, C, Butzin M, Cheng, H, Edwards, R L, Friedrich, M, Grootes, P M, Guilderson, H, Hajdas, I, Heaton, T J, Hogg, A G, Hughen, K A, Kromer, B, Manning, S W, , Muscheler, R, Palmer, JG, Pearson, C, van der Plicht, J, Reimer, R W, Richards, D A, Scott, E M, Southon, J R, , Turney, J, Wacker, L, Adolphi, F, Bungten U, Capano, M, Fahrni, SM, Fogtmann-Schilz, A, Friedrich, R, Kohler, P, Kudsk, S, Miyake, F, Olsen, J, Reinig, F., Sakamoto, M., Soodkeo A, and Talamo, S. 2020, The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon curve 0–50,000 years cal KBP. *Radiocarbon* 62(4): pp. 725 - 757

SLR, 2011 Kilnwood Vale; Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, Phases 2 & 3 Unpublished Document

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd ed). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stuiver M. & Kra R.S. (eds.) 1986. Calibration issue, Proceedings of the 12th International 14C Conference. *Radiocarbon* 28 (2B), 805-1030

Stuiver M. & Polach, H. 1977. Discussion: Reporting of 14C Data, *Radiocarbon* 19 (3), 355-363

CDC, ESCC, MSDC, WSCC, 2019 *Sussex Archaeological Standards*

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* (3rd ed). Oxford: Oxford University Press

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Maria Medlycot, Essex County Council Archaeologist for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Lucy May. Lauren Gibson produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason managed the excavations; Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: List of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
001	Layer	Topsoil			0.16-0.25	78.88-80.53
002	Layer	Subsoil			0.08-0.10	
003	Layer	Natural			-	78.58-80.10
004	Cut	Ditch		1.14	0.3	79.35
005	Fill	Fill		1.14	0.3	
006	Cut	posthole	0.43	0.43	0.03	80.07
007	Fill	Fill	0.43	0.43	0.03	
008	Cut	posthole	0.31	0.31	0.03	80.05
009	Fill	Fill	0.31	0.31	0.03	
010	Cut	posthole	0.26	0.26	0.08	80.06
011	Fill	Fill	0.26	0.26	0.08	
012	Cut	posthole	0.63	0.63	0.03	80.03
013	Fill	Fill	0.63	0.63	0.03	
014	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.7	0.13	79.51
015	Fill	Fill	0.7	0.7	0.13	
016	Cut	posthole	0.23	0.23	0.22	79.45
017	Fill	Fill	0.23	0.23	0.22	
018	Cut	posthole	0.24	0.24	0.11	79.47
019	Fill	Fill	0.24	0.24	0.11	
020	Cut	posthole	0.39	0.39	0.12	79.43
021	Fill	Fill	0.39	0.39	0.12	
022	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.55	0.16	79.38
023	Fill	Fill	0.55	0.55	0.16	
024	Cut	Pit	0.42	0.42	0.11	79.38
025	Fill	Fill	0.42	0.42	0.11	
026	Cut	Pit	0.39	0.39	0.11	79.93
027	Fill	Fill	0.39	0.39	0.11	
028	Cut	Pit	0.61	0.61	0.16	79.88
029	Fill	Fill	0.61	0.61	0.16	
030	Cut	posthole	0.24	0.24	0.11	79.75
031	Fill	Fill		0.24	0.07	
032	Fill	Fill		0.22	0.04	
033	Cut	Pit	0.29	0.29	0.04	79.67
034	Fill	Fill	0.29	0.29	0.04	
035	Cut	Ditch		1.45	0.24	79.49
036	Fill	Fill		1.45	0.24	
037	Cut	Ditch terminus		0.51	0.12	80.16
038	Fill	Fill		0.51	0.12	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
039	Cut	posthole	0.4	0.4	0.1	79.25
040	Fill	Fill	0.4	0.4	0.1	
041	Cut	posthole	0.31	0.31	0.06	79.03
042	Fill	Fill	0.31	0.31	0.06	
043	Cut	Ditch		1.63	0.28	80.11
044	Fill	Fill		1.63	0.28	
045	Cut	Ditch		0.32	0.12	80.1
046	Fill	Fill		0.32	0.12	
047	Cut	Ditch		0.97	0.3	80.13
048	Fill	Fill		0.97	0.3	
049	Cut	Pit		1.08	0.05	80.11
050	Fill	Fill		1.08	0.05	
051	Cut	Ditch terminus		0.6	0.11	79.2
052	Fill	Fill		0.6	0.11	
053	Cut	Gully		0.5	0.19	78.72
054	Fill	Fill		0.5	0.19	
055	Cut	Gully		0.6	0.08	78.73
056	Fill	Fill		0.6	0.08	
057	Cut	Ditch		1.6	0.17	78.66
058	Fill	Fill		1.6	0.17	
059	Cut	Pit	0.51	0.51	0.26	78.52
060	Fill	Fill	0.51	0.51	0.26	
061	Cut	Ditch		1.04	0.2	78.5
062	Fill	Fill		1.04	0.2	
063	Cut	Pit	1.6		0.11	78.82
064	Fill	Fill	1.6		0.11	
065	Cut	Ditch		1.5	0.3	78.52
066	Fill	Fill		1.5	0.3	
067	Cut	posthole	0.35	0.35	0.12	78.71
068	Fill	Fill				

Appendix 2: Environmental Data, Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Use " * " rating for enviro remains quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250), give weights in grams.									
								Estimate quant. & weight (eg. Pot star rating *****/5g)	Notes
Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	
1	50	Pit	40	**	5	***	9	Fired Clay (**/322g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (***/20g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/16g)	
2	64	Pit	40	**	4	**	3	Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/4g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/4g)	

Appendix 3: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Potential	notes
1	50	18.4	20	100	0	80		**	**	***	CPR: no remains; Charcoals: low to moderate density	common rootlets
2	64	3.1	8	100	100	80	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (*)			*	CPR: no remains; Charcoals: very low density	common rootlets

HER Summary

Site code	KIL17					
Project code	200119					
Planning reference	DC/10/1612					
Site address	land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham					
District/Borough	West Sussex					
NGR (12 figures)	522991 134723					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Fieldwork type	exc	wb				
Date of fieldwork	8 th – 16 th March 2021					
Sponsor/client	RPS Consulting Services Ltd					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Lucy May					
Period summary						
			Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	
Project summary	<i>An archaeological strip, map and sample and watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East at the site Land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex between the 8th and 16th March 2021. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS in advance of the continued development of residential buildings and associated services.</i> <i>In the site compound watching brief area no archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed and only topsoil was removed. In the SMS area the archaeological horizon was predominantly intact and does not appear to have been significantly affected by previous groundworks or farming activity. Here, 32 features were recorded. One pit was identified by C14 dating to be late Saxon, whilst another was dated by the same method to the 17th-20th centuries. Several other undated small pits or postholes were also recorded across the area. Based on the minimal recovered finds and on their orientation, the vast majority of the exposed ditches are likely to represent redundant post-medieval field boundaries.</i>					
Find type	Material	Period		Quantity		
CBM	Ceramic	post-medieval		2		
CTP	Ceramic	post-medieval		2		

OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-501759

Project Name: Strip Map And Sample at Land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex

Activity type: Strip Map And Sample

Project Identifier(s): 200119

Planning Id: DC/10/1612

Reason for Investigation: Planning requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

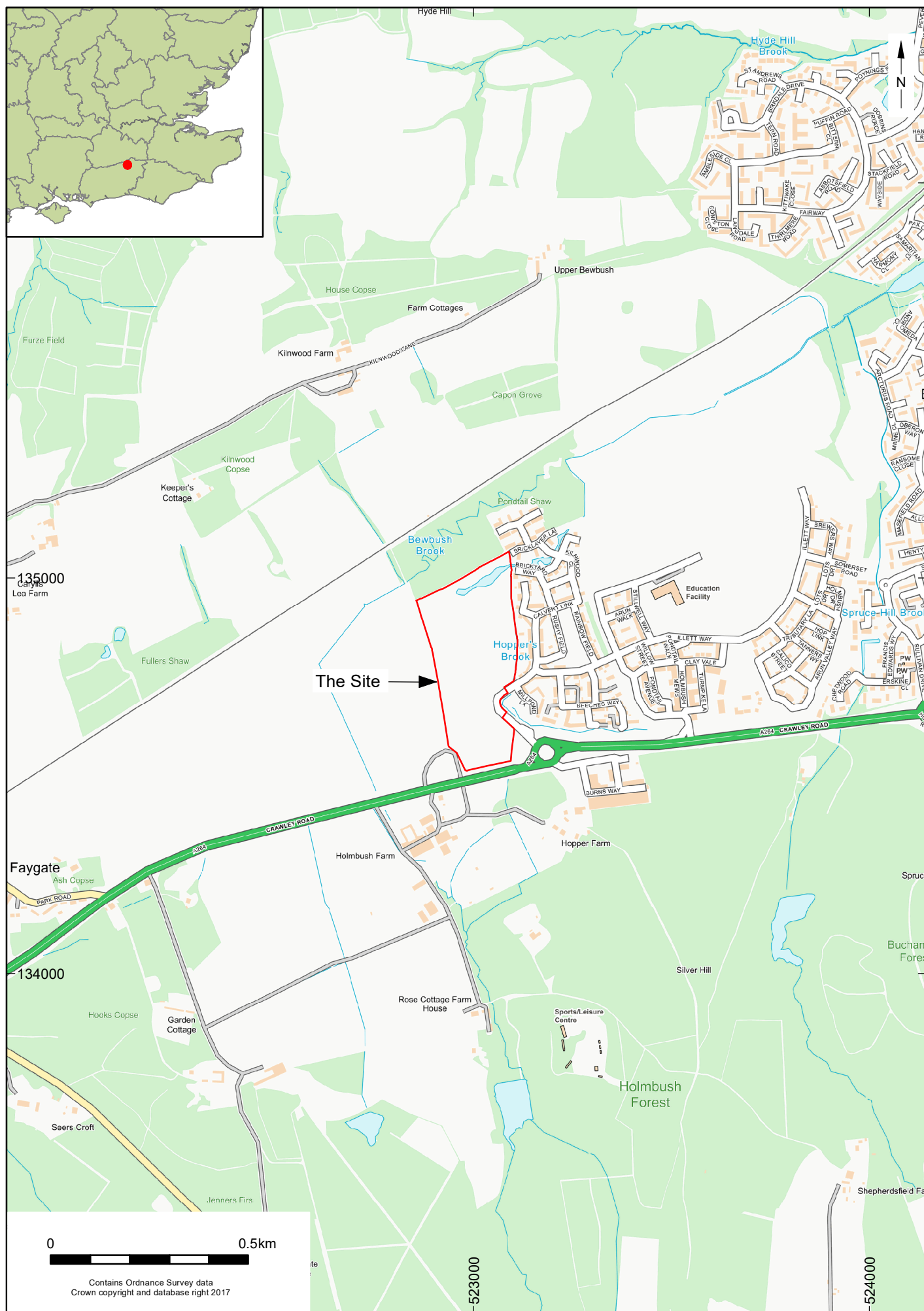
Project Dates: 08-Mar-2021 - 16-Mar-2021

HER: West Sussex HER

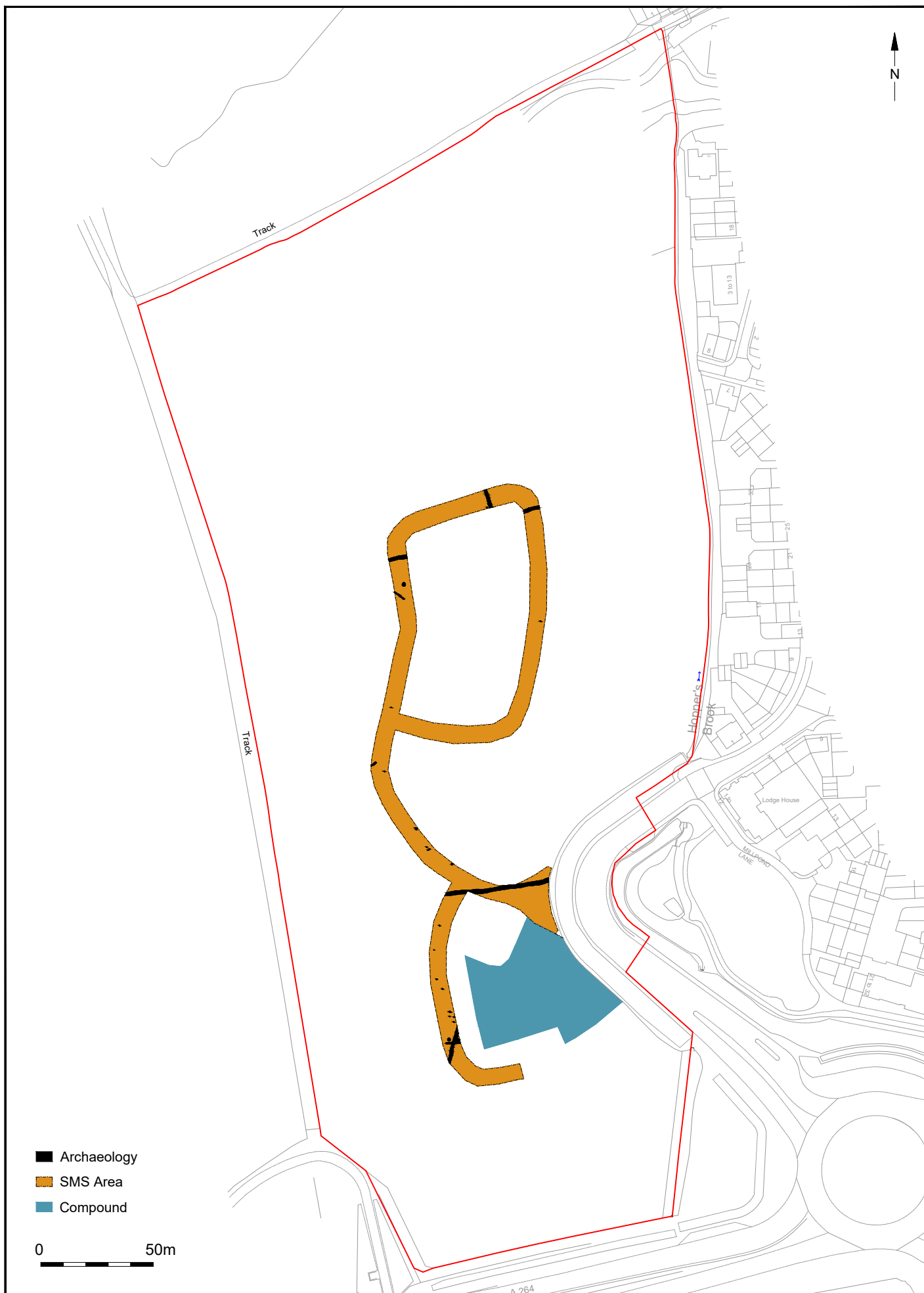
Project Methodology: The route of the proposed developmental spine road to be archaeologically excavated was located and set out using GPS equipment. The route measured between 10m – 25m wide. This route was scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). A mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove the overburden in spits of no more than 0.10m until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached. Whilst ASE were on site, ground workers also excavated an area for the works compound. This involved reduction of the topsoil using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat blade. This area was monitored by the ASE supervisor.

Project Results: In the site compound watching brief area no archaeological features, finds or deposits were exposed and only topsoil was removed. In the SMS excavation area the archaeological horizon was predominantly intact and does not appear to have been significantly affected by previous groundworks or farming activity. Here, 32 features were recorded. One pit was identified by C14 dating to be late Saxon, whilst another was dated by the same method to the 17th-20th centuries. Several other undated small pits or postholes were also recorded across the area. Based on the minimal finds recovered and on their orientation, the vast majority of the exposed ditches are likely to represent redundant post-medieval field boundaries.

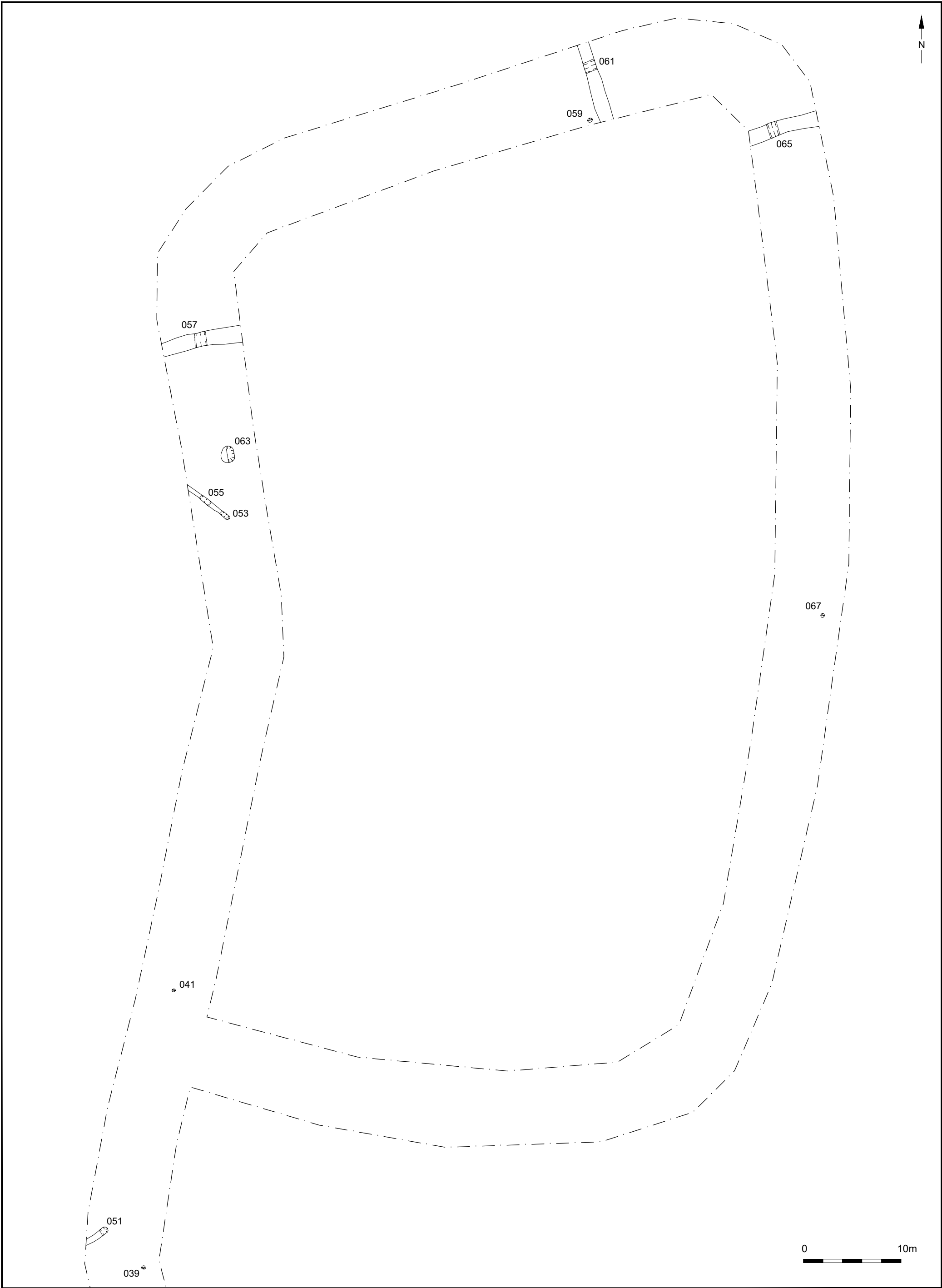
Reports: May, L., (2021). *Strip Map And Sample at Land at Kilnwood Vale Park, Horsham, West Sussex*. Portslade: Archaeology South-East

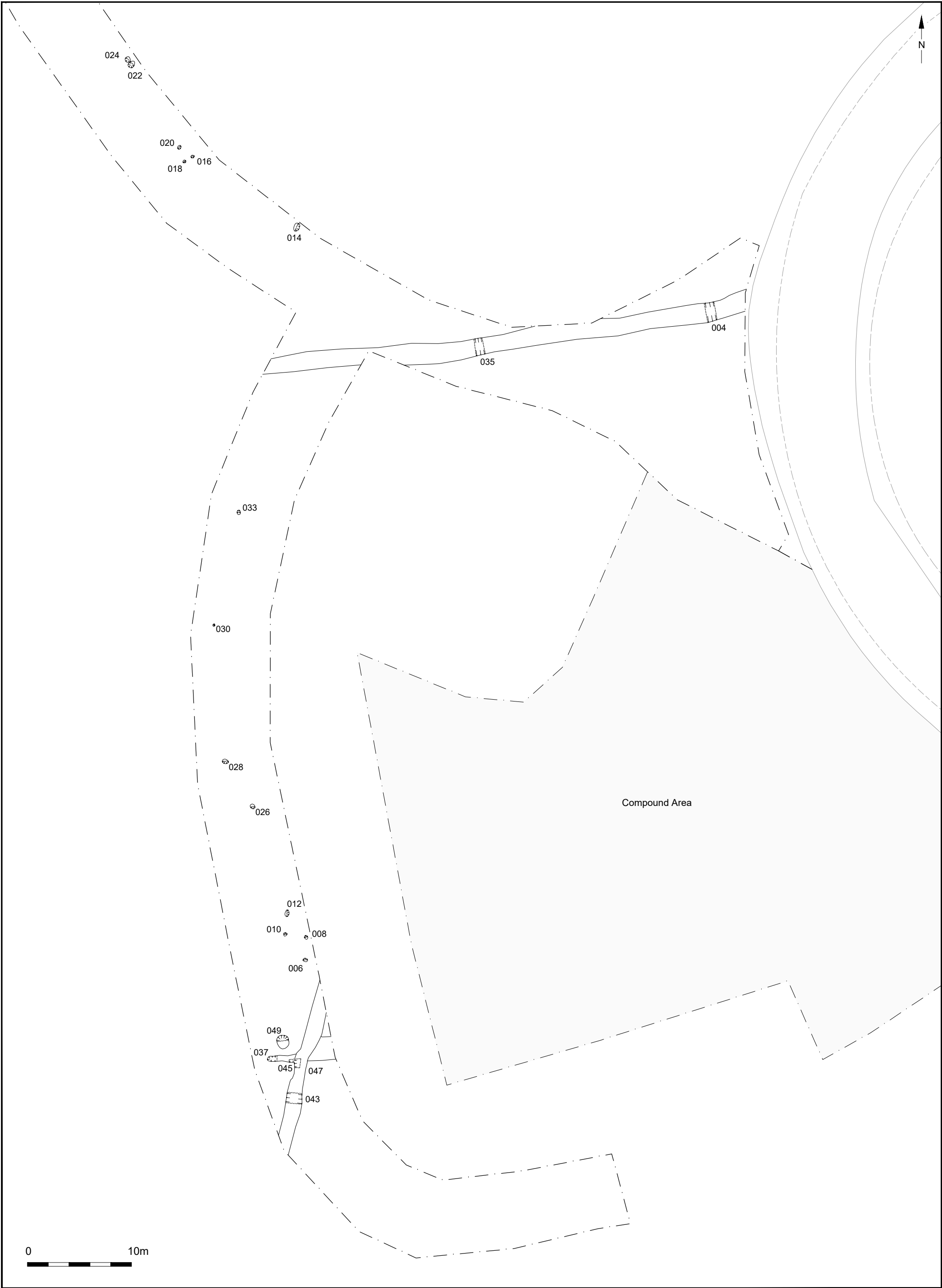


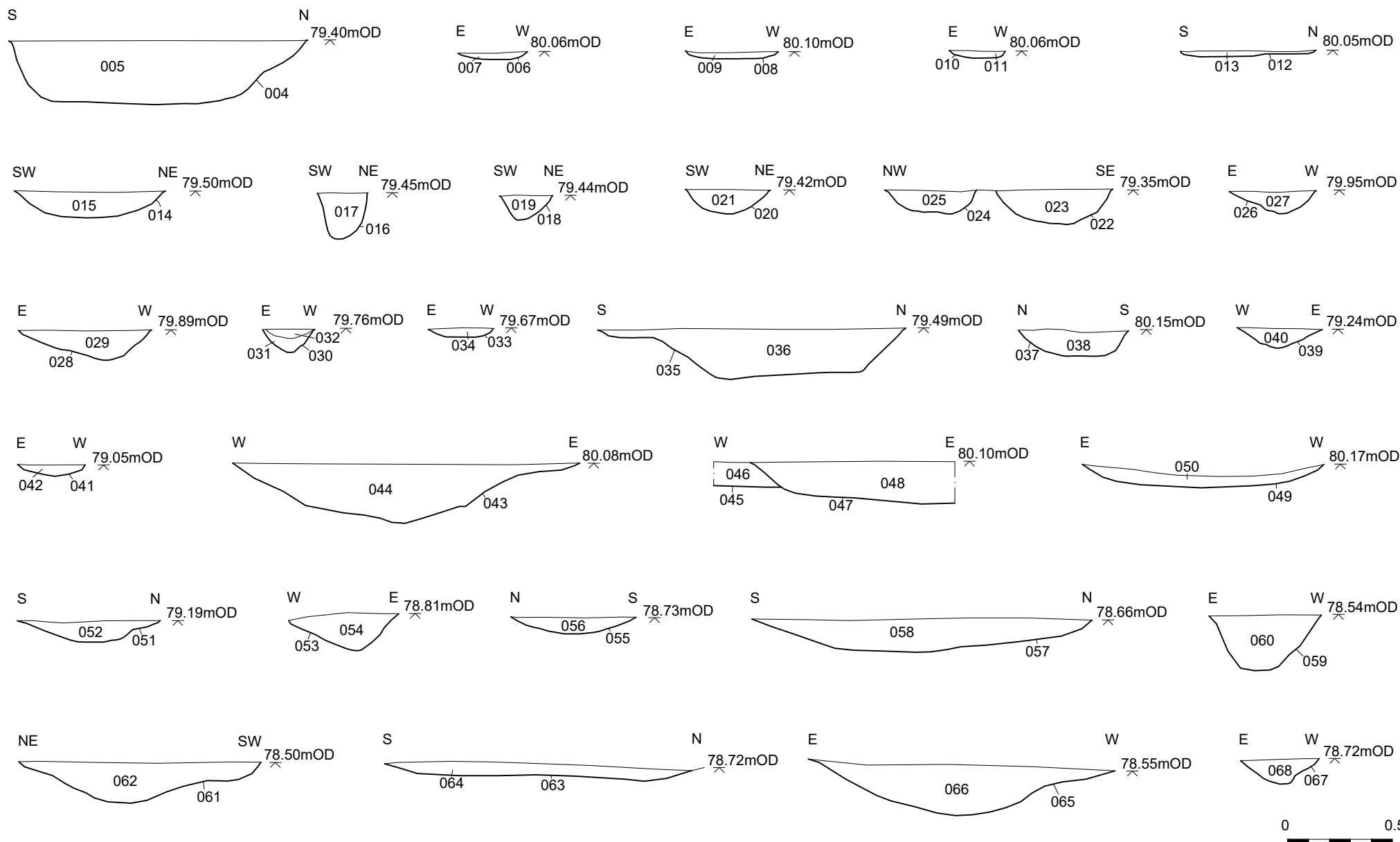
© Archaeology South-East		Kilnwood Vale, Crawley, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 200119	May 2021	Site location	
Report Ref: 2021056	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Kilnwood Vale, Crawley	Fig.2
Project Ref: 200119	May 2021	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2021056	Drawn by: LG		









004 looking West



006 looking South



008 looking South



010 looking South



012 looking West



014 looking North-West



016 looking North-West



018 looking North-West



020 looking North



022 and 024 looking North-East



026 looking North



028 looking North



030 looking West



033 looking South



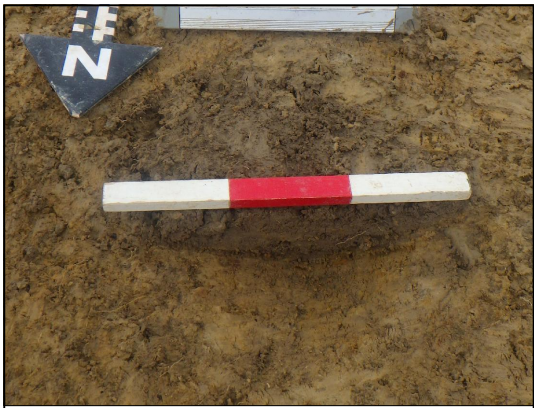
035 looking West



037 looking East



039 looking North



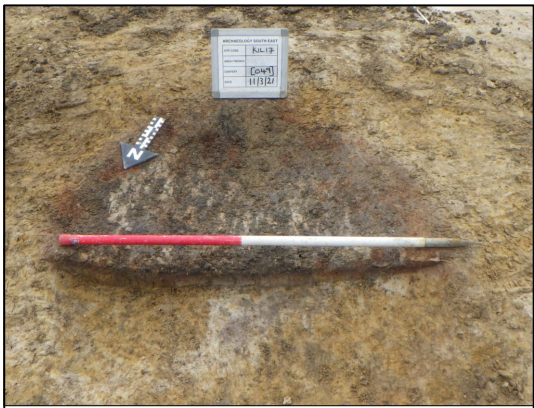
041 looking South



043 looking North



045 and 047 looking North



049 looking South-East



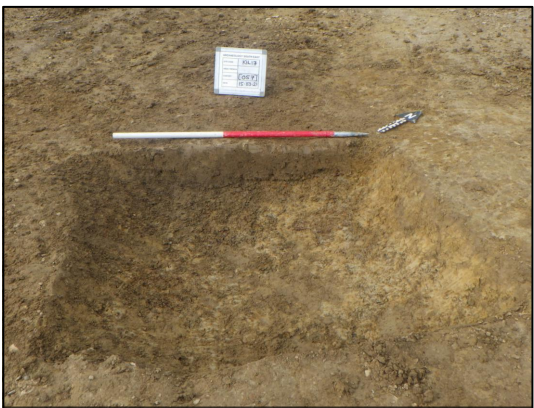
051 looking South-West



053 looking North-West



055 looking South-East



057 looking North-West



059 looking South



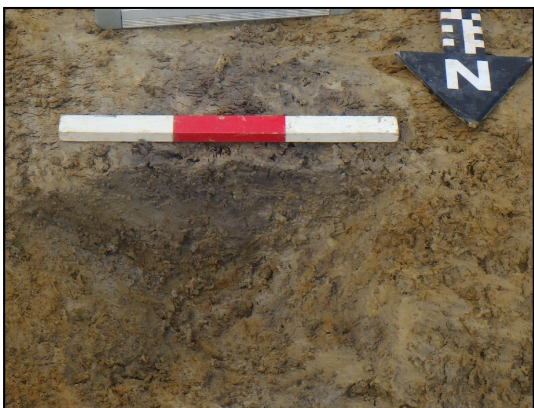
061 looking South



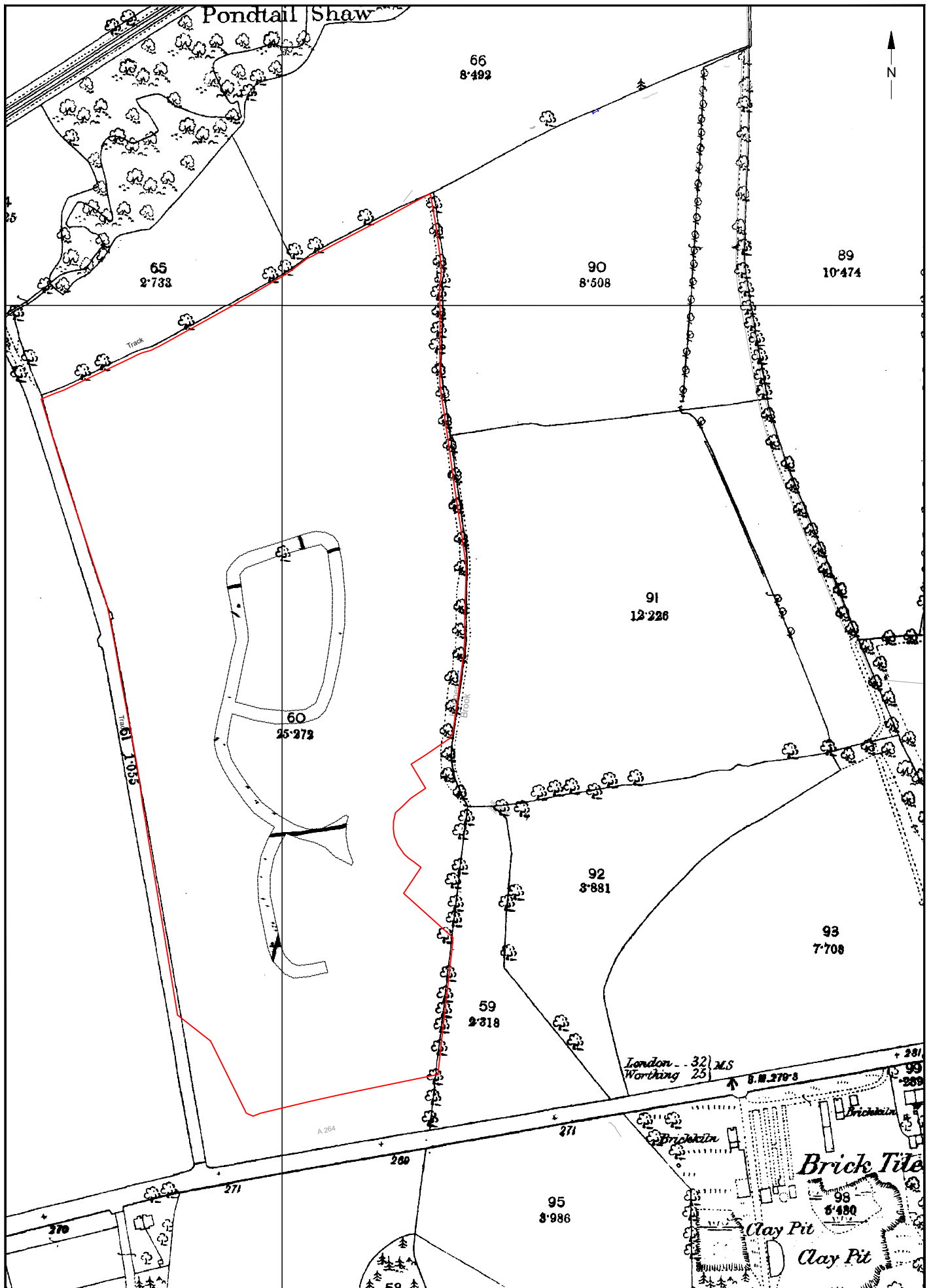
063 looking West



065 looking East



066 looking South



© Archaeology South-East		Kilnwood Vale, Crawley	Fig.8
Project Ref: 200119	May 2021	Overall Site Plan with 1874-5 OS Map	
Report Ref: 2021056	Drawn by: LG		



rpsgroup.com