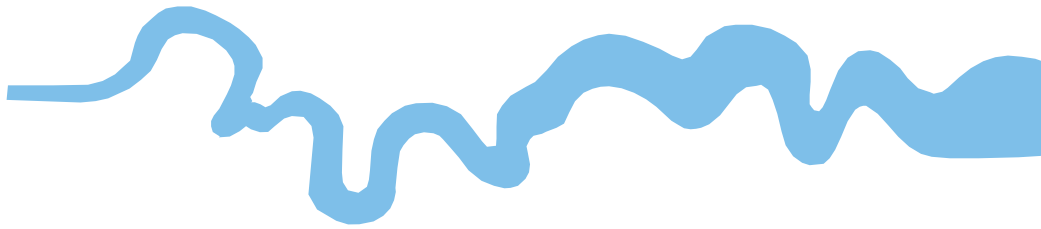


T V A S



SOUTH

**Mowbray Land at North Horsham,
West Sussex**

Land parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code:MLH22/242

(TQ 1955 3344 and TQ 1949 3372)

Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex, Land Parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Legal and General Strategic Land**

by Odile Rouard

TVAS South

Site Code MLH 22/242

March 2023

Summary

Site name: Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex

Grid reference: *Land parcels 1 and 2:* TQ 1955 3344; *Land parcel 3:* TQ 1949 3372

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: DC/16/1677

Date and duration of project: 28th November 2022 - 11th January 2023

Project manager: Odile Rouard

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: MLH 22/242

Area of site: *c.* 12ha available within overall site of 26.90 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at Mowbray Land at North Horsham successfully investigated parts of the site which will be affected by the proposed development. Not all of the intended trenches could be opened but these will be implemented once access is available. Although several possible archaeological features were identified, they do not seem to present any significant interest. A palaeochannel was investigated in the south-western part of the site, which probably represents an earlier course of the Channell's Brook. In the north-western part of the site, several post-medieval to modern ditches and dumps were observed, of which only a few were sampled by hand as they mostly belonged to the modern era. Although several late post-medieval dumps were identified close to the site of Bush cottage, no building remains were identified. On the basis of these results, this part of the site is considered to have very low archaeological potential

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course, expected to be Horsham Museum and Art Gallery and/or the Archaeology Data Service.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 16.03.23 Steve Preston✓ 16.03.23
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Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex, Land Parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3 An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 22/242b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Mowbray Land, Horsham, West Sussex (centred on TQ 1949 3372) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Charlie Ward of Legal and General Strategic Land, The Dorking Business Park, Station Road, Dorking RH4 1HJ on behalf of Legal and General Strategic Land, Dorking Business Park, Station Road, Dorking, RG4 1HJ.

Planning permission (DC/16/1677) has been granted by Horsham District Council for a major development to the north of Horsham for residential and commercial purposes. The consent is subject to standard conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to provide information on which to base an appropriate mitigation strategy.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2019 (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the Essex County Council Archaeological Officer (Ms Maria Medlycott), who advises Horsham District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Rishman, Odile Rouard, Mikaila Walker and Megan Wiggin between 28th November 2022 and 11th January 2023, and the site code is MLH 22/242. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course, expected to be Horsham Museum and Art Gallery.

Location, topography and geology

The overall development site is located on land north-east of the A264, north of Horsham, West Sussex (Figs 1 and 2). The overall site comprises an area of *c.* 250 ha, but the site under consideration here consists of 26.9 ha of former farmland, approximately centred on NGR TQ 1975 3340, to be developed for housing in three phases. The three parcels of land are: Land Parcel 1 (4.5ha), Land Parcel 2 (20.3ha) and Land Parcel 3 (2ha). Parcels 1 and 2 are contiguous and directly north of the A264, with Parcel 3 a separate area a little further to the north-

west across Bush Lane (Fig. 1). A small wood lies between parcels 1-2 and 3. The overall site occupies a shallow basin in the valley of Channell's Brook varying in altitude rising from c.55m in the north-west to c.65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-east. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Weald Clay Formation -Mudstone (BGS 2006). The geology revealed in most of the trenches consisted of a yellow grey clay with frequent mudstone and iron stone inclusions.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the overall development site has been considered in desk-based assessment (ASE 2014; 2015), geophysical survey and fieldwalking (ASE 2016), trench evaluation (WA 2020) with some follow-up fieldwork (Attard 2021; Attard in prep). In summary, the site lies within the Sussex Weald, until recently an area considered to contain few sites of archaeological interest prior to the medieval period (Rudling 2003). The exceptions to this were iron production sites in Iron Age, Roman and Saxon times (Cleere and Crossley, 1995) and Mesolithic sites on the fringes of the Weald in north-east Hampshire and south-west Surrey (Rankine 1954). However, recent fieldwork has located several sites of different periods in the Horsham area and beyond (eg McNicoll-Norbury *et al.* 2017). Horsham is particularly known for sites of Mesolithic date and gives its name to a distinct Mesolithic microlith form – a Horsham Point (Clarke 1934; Jacobi 1976). Most Mesolithic sites in the arable lands of southern England comprise no more than clusters of lithic artefacts now usually found only within topsoil/ploughsoil contexts. Below ground cut features are extremely infrequently encountered.

Recent evaluations of parts of the overall development has revealed little of archaeological interest except for small scatters of struck flintwork indicative of further Mesolithic occupation (WA 2020; 2021), and charcoal-rich pits of Medieval date which are possibly charcoal clamps. Follow-up fieldwork has examined one of these Mesolithic flint scatters (Attard 2021) and investigation of medieval and post-medieval deposits adjacent to Moathouse Farm also recorded areas of iron production (Attard in prep).

Lands parcels 1 and 2 here totalling 24.8 ha, have already been subject to geophysical survey and some fieldwalking (ASE 2015). The geophysical survey revealed few if any anomalies of archaeological interest, only observing old field boundaries present on historic Ordnance Survey maps or anomalies of geological origin such as former water courses. The exception to this was a concentration of magnetic debris at the site of Bush Cottage which was present on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The fieldwalking also revealed few items of interest (prehistoric flints, medieval and later pottery and some iron slag) but none that formed clusters indicative of occupation or iron production sites.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period are present;
- to determine if there are Iron Age, Roman or Saxon iron production sites on the site; and
- to determine if any geophysical anomalies for phase 3 land are of archaeological interest.

A total of 268 trenches were intended to be dug, each measuring 25m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development, as well as geophysical anomalies. Out of the 268 trenches due to be excavated, only 116 were dug as the majority of Field 2 was temporarily inaccessible under crops. The remaining 152 trenches are due to be excavated following the harvest, probably in September 2023.

The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

The majority of trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although several had to be moved or shortened due to ecological constraints (Fig. 3), especially in Field 3 which is bordered by ancient woodland. The excavated trenches were all 1.90m wide, and measured between 20.50m and 27m in length, and between 0.24m and 0.61m in depth. The stratigraphy of all the trenches was fairly uniformly topsoil overlying subsoil above the natural geology (clay) with only slight variation in depths of topsoil (0.14–0.28m, mostly *c.* 0.20m) and subsoil (typically 0.10m or less, exceptionally up to 0.20m). Only the trenches that contained possible archaeological features are described in detail below. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 20 (Figs 2, 4, 6 and 9; Pls 1 and 9)

This trench was orientated approximately west–east, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). Possible spread 1 was

recorded between 16m and 21m from the east end of the trench, and occupying the full trench width and 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid- grey brown silty clay (52).

Trench 35 (Figs 2, 4, 6 and 9; Pls 2 and 11)

This trench was orientated approximately North–South, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). A geological feature representing an old water course (possibly an earlier course of the Channell’s Brook) was identified occupying all but the southernmost 2m of this trench. A sondage (2) was dug through it, revealing a single fill (53) of mid-grey brown silty clay with manganese inclusions that did not yield any finds.

Trench 38 (Figs 2, 4 and 6; Pl. 12)

This trench was orientated close to North–South, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). The same geological feature that was recorded in Trench 35 was also identified in this trench, covering the whole southern half of the trench. It is visible as a hollow on the ground surface and was not manually sampled.

Trench 44 (Figs 2, 4 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SW–NE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.41m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). The geological feature present in Trenches 35 and 38 was also identified in the SW end of this trench but was not manually sampled.

Trench 45 (Figs 2, 5 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SW–NE, and was 26.10m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The palaeochannel present in Trenches 35, 38 and 44 was also noted at the SE end of this trench but was not manually sampled.

Trench 48 (Figs 2, 3, 6 and 9; Pls 4 and 14)

This trench was orientated approximately SE–NW, and was 24.40m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). One ditch and one spread were identified in this trench, at 7m and between 20m respectively from the NW end. These both appeared to be post-medieval. A slot was dug through ditch 4, revealing a width of 2.21m and a depth of 0.30m. It contained a single fill (55) of mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded late 19th to 20th century pottery, flower pot, an iron rod attachment, brick, tile, bottle glass, stone, coal, clinker and slag, and a single animal bone. All of these finds date to the late post-medieval period or even the early 20th century. The second feature identified in this trench initially appeared to be another ditch but on investigation turned out to be a spread (56) with a width of 1m and a maximum depth of 0.05m. It consisted of a light grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery and brick and tile fragments, also dated to the late post-medieval period.

Trench 49 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW–NNE, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). A modern disturbance was recorded in this trench, between 17.50m and 21.40m from the NNE end. Its surface yielded obviously modern finds including metal, plastic and glass and was not sampled by hand.

Trench 51 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

This trench was orientated approximately SSE–NNW, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.61m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). The same modern disturbance that was identified in Trench 49 was also visible in this trench, from 16.50m and extending to the south end of the trench. It was not sampled by hand because of its evident modern nature.

Trench 53 (Figs 2, 3, 7 and 10)

This trench was orientated close to North–South, and was 26m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). Another modern disturbance was identified in this trench, between 4m and 9m from the north end. It contained brick, tile, plastic and glass and was not sampled by hand because of its modern nature.

Trench 54 (Figs 2, 3 and 7; Pl. 15)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW–NNE, and was 26m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). The same modern disturbance that was identified in Trench 53 was also visible in this trench, between 14m and 19.30m. It contained the same range of modern finds and again was not investigated beyond planning.

Trench 141 (Figs 2, 5, 7 and 9; Pl. 3)

Trench 141 was orientated approximately SW–NE, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). A ditch was identified towards the centre of this trench. Ditch 3 had a width of 1.13m and a depth of 0.22m. It contained a single fill (54) of light grey brown silty clay that yielded a shotgun case.

Trench 249 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

This trench was orientated approximately SE–NW and was 25.40m long and up to 0.51m deep. It was moved from its original intended position because of its proximity to the ancient woodland immediately south. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). A modern disturbance was identified from 5m onwards and extending to the end of the trench. It contained plastic bottles and extended to trenches 250 and 251. As a result, it was not sampled by hand.

Trench 250 (Figs 2, 3 and 8)

This trench was orientated approximately SE–NW and was 24.80m long and up to 0.61m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). The same modern disturbance that was observed in Trench 249 was visible from 4m onwards and extending to the end of the trench. It contained plastic bottles and extended to trenches 249 and 251. It was not sampled by hand.

Trench 251 (Figs 2, 3 and 8; Pl. 21)

This trench was orientated approximately East–West and was 24.40m long and up to 0.52m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The same modern disturbance that was observed in trenches 249 and 250 was visible for the first 1.80m of from the west the trench. Again, it contained plastic bottles and was not sampled by hand.

Trench 258 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 9; Pls 6 and 23)

This trench was orientated approximately SW–NE and was 25.80m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). A posthole was identified at 17m from the south-west end, partly below the baulk. Posthole 6 contained two fills (58 and 59). Although they contained no finds, secondary fill (59) was sampled as it contained some charcoal and degraded fired clay. The pieces of fired clay were too degraded to be closely identified and this feature remains undated.

Trench 264 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 9)

Trench 264 was orientated approximately SE–NW and was 25.50m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). Ditch 7 was investigated between 17.60m and 19.30m. Only a sondage could be excavated through this ditch as it filled up with water very quickly. The sondage measured 0.90m by 1.35m and could not be bottomed but was dug to a depth of 0.18m. It contained a fill of mid- grey brown sandy clay (60) that yielded fire-cracked flint and burnt stone.

Trench 265 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 9; Pls 5 and 24)

Trench 265 was orientated approximately SE–NW and was 26.60m long and up to 0.47m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). Ditch 5 was recorded between 10m and 15m. It was up to 2.30m wide and was dug to a depth of 0.25m but could not be bottomed as it filled up with water. It contained a single fill of light to mid- grey brown sandy clay (57) that did not yield any material. This feature thus remains undated.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 47 sherds of pottery, weighing 490g, from two contexts plus the subsoil in two trenches (Appendix 3). Overall the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with variable degrees of abrasion. The earliest pieces are quite abraded and therefore clearly reworked. However, the later sherds are relatively fresh and do not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking.

The single medieval sherd is fairly worn and is probably the result of manuring the land with domestic waste during the 13th to early 14th century. The only early post-medieval sherd, probably of 17th- to early 18th-century date, is likely to have derived from similar activity.

The remaining pottery is all of late post-medieval date. The sherds from spread 56 are probably of the late 18th or very early 19th century but the remaining sherds can all comfortably be placed in a mid/late 19th- to early/mid 20th- century date range. These sherds, particularly those from ditch 4 (55) are notably fresher in condition and do not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking. Although the assemblage is too small to draw meaningful conclusions from the late post-medieval ceramics would be in keeping with a household of the lower to middling classes. 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 and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A relatively large assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work (56 fragments weighing 3762g) (Appendix 4). The material is all very fragmented and generally shows moderate to heavy signs of abrasion. It is clear the material has been subjected to reworking.

Due to the mixed open nature of the deposits and late date of most of the ceramic building material the assemblage has been recorded by form and date rather than by fabric. Although fabric samples have previously been collected for this area a careful watch was made to identify any new potential types not previously recorded. In the event no new types were noted.

Eight pieces of fragmented brick are of the early post-medieval period, probably belonging to a c. 1650-1750 date range. These pieces are clearly residual but correlate with the single sherd of early post-medieval pottery from the site. The remainder of the assemblage consists of a scatter of brick, floor brick and peg tile

fragments all in iron oxide/'marl' tempered fabrics typical for the Weald at this time. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum.

Glass by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just 10 pieces of glass from the site (Appendix 5). The glass assemblage consists of purely late post-medieval material all of which is in fresh condition with no signs of surface corrosion. The material, which mirrors the mid 19th- to mid 20th- century ceramic spread, is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard.

Metalwork by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of metalwork from the site (Appendix 6). The majority of the metalwork consists of quite large pieces of ironwork that are not particularly diagnostic of function. However, the corrosion and general finish of the pieces would be very much in keeping with agriculturally related items of the later post-medieval period. The only diagnostic piece consists of the 12-bore shotgun cartridge case fragment that is certainly of 20th- century date. The metalwork is recommended for discard.

Slag by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered a very small assemblage of slag (Appendix 7). Subsoil 51 (Trench 51) produced a 10g fragment of hearth lining. This has some adhering fuel ash slag. Although too little is present to be certain it is suspected the slag derives from a coal-fuelled fire, probably of the late post-medieval period. The clinker is certainly waste derived from burning coal in the post-medieval period and the few pieces of undiagnostic iron slag present are not of the usual morphology for ancient pieces. As such, and considering the associated finds, it is suspected these are also probably post-medieval waste. The slag is recommended for discard.

Geological Material by Luke Barber

Four pieces of stone include 11g of coal and 2 large lumps (496g) of fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sandstone from ditch 4 (55), and 2g of a thin seamed ferruginous siltstone from spread 56, all in trench 48. The Hastings Beds Sandstone and ferruginous siltstone can be considered naturally occurring at the site. The coal is clearly a post-medieval imported piece used for fuel and very much in keeping with the bulk of the pottery recovered. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

Animal Bone by Felicity Thompson

A fragment of poorly preserved, non-human bone was recovered from ditch 4 (55) weighing 17g. The fragment displays etching and erosion on the cortical bone surface and represents a single mid-shaft fragment of long bone from an unidentified medium to large animal. No further information could be retrieved.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay was recovered from two contexts encountered during the evaluation. This comprises one small fragment (1g) recovered from a soil sample taken from ditch 5 (57), and four fragments (16g) from posthole 6 (58). These consist of a fine clay with very occasional quartz and sand inclusions, fairly soft and low-fired, with a pale red grey colour. The pieces lack any diagnostic characteristics which identify them as daub or other category of fired clay objects (such as kiln furniture), and are fairly abraded. The fired clay is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard.

The Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Cristina Mateos

Two bulk soil samples were processed from the features encountered during the evaluation. The samples were floated and wet-sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. Charcoal is present in both samples (from ditch 5 and posthole 6). Six pieces from Sample 1 and 20 pieces from Sample 2 could be identified if required.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Mowbray Land, Horsham, successfully investigated parts of the site which will be affected by the proposed development for residential and commercial purposes. The site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, but no archaeological features of any significant interest were recorded in the evaluation trenches. The features identified consisted for the most part of obviously late post-medieval and modern ditches as well as some modern dumps. The site of Bush cottage (in the western part of Field 2) contained some late post-medieval dumps but no building remains were uncovered.

A geological feature representing an earlier course of the Channell's Brook was also investigated in the south-western part of Field 1. Field 3 contained three possible archaeological features that could not be dated and are possibly also post-medieval.

It is considered that the areas evaluated have very low archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.50	1.90	0.37	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 7]
2	25.70	1.90	0.34	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
3	25.40	1.90	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.429m+ natural geology (clay).
4	25.50	1.90	0.34	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (clay).
5	27	1.90	0.36	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
6	25.20	1.90	0.35	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (clay).
7	25.40	1.90	0.39	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
8	25.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.21m subsoil (51); 0.21m+ natural geology (clay).
9	26	1.90	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
10	25.20	1.90	0.33	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 8]
11	25.80	1.90	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (clay).
12	25.30	1.90	0.31	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.20m subsoil (51); 0.20m+ natural geology (clay).
13	25.50	1.90	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (clay).
14	25.30	1.90	0.31	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13-0.20m subsoil (51); 0.20m+ natural geology (clay).
15	25.50	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
16	25.20	1.90	0.30	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.21m subsoil (51); 0.21m+ natural geology (clay).
17	25.60	1.90	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
18	25.60	1.90	0.29	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (clay).
19	25.70	1.90	0.36	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
20	25.40	1.90	0.35	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay). Spread 1. [Pls 1 and 9]
21	25.60	1.90	0.38	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
22	25.30	1.90	0.34	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
23	25.70	1.90	0.32	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (clay).
24	25.30	1.90	0.31	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.22m subsoil (51); 0.22m+ natural geology (clay).
25	25.50	1.90	0.32	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (clay).
26	24.50	1.90	0.31	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.22m subsoil (51); 0.22m+ natural geology (clay).
27	25.30	1.90	0.24	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.19m subsoil (51); 0.19m+ natural geology (clay).
28	26.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 10]
29	26	1.90	0.30	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23m+ natural geology (clay).
30	25.50	1.90	0.30	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (clay).
31	25.80	1.90	0.30	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (clay).
32	25.80	1.90	0.40	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
33	25.20	1.90	0.41	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
34	25.10	1.90	0.36	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay). Post-hole 4.
35	25.60	1.90	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay). Palaeochannel 2. [Pls 2 and 11]
36	25.70	1.90	0.41	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
37	25.10	1.90	0.36	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
38	25.50	1.90	0.33	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 12]
39	26	1.90	0.34	0m-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
40	25.40	1.90	0.37	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
41	25.60	1.90	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
42	25.50	1.90	0.39	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
43	25	1.90	0.44	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (clay).
44	24.80	1.90	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
45	26.10	1.90	0.37	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
46	24.60	1.90	0.58	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 13]
47	25.70	1.90	0.32	0-0.19 topsoil (50); 0.19-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
48	24.40	1.90	0.39	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay). Ditch 4 and Spread 56. [Pls 4 and 14]
49	25.70	1.90	0.37	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
50	25.80	1.90	0.48	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28m-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology (clay).
51	25.10	1.90	0.61	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (clay).
52	26	1.90	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
53	26	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
54	26	1.90	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 15]
55	26.20	1.90	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
56	25.10	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
57	25	1.90	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
58	25.10	1.90	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
59	25.60	1.90	0.44	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
60	24.20	1.90	0.49	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (clay).
61	26	1.90	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology (clay).
62	25	1.90	0.59	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46m+ natural geology (clay).
63	25.40	1.90	0.48	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (clay).

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
64	24.60	1.90	0.39	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
65	26.10	1.90	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
66	23	1.90	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
67	25	1.90	0.36	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 16]
68	24.20	1.90	0.34	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (clay).
69	25	1.90	0.39	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
70	26.10	1.90	0.33	0-0.19 topsoil (50); 0.19-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
71	25.50	1.90	0.34	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
72	25.50	1.90	0.37	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
73	21	1.90	0.32	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
74	25.50	1.90	0.33	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl.17]
75–77				<i>Not excavated</i>
78	25.40	1.90	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
79	25.40	1.90	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
80	25.90	1.90	0.39	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
81–123				<i>Not excavated</i>
124	26	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
125	25.20	1.90	0.54	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27m-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (clay).
126	25.50	1.90	0.38	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
127	25.40	1.90	0.34	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
128	26	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 18]
129	25.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (clay).
130	25.50	1.90	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
131, 133				<i>Not excavated</i>
132	24.60	1.90	0.43	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22- 0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 19]
134	24.60	1.90	0.49	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (clay).
135	25	1.90	0.44	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (clay).
136–9				<i>Not excavated</i>
140	25.50	1.90	0.35	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
141	20.50	1.90	0.35	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay). Ditch 3. [Pl. 3]
142	26.40	1.90	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
143–53				<i>Not excavated</i>
154	26.30	1.90	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 20]
155	25.40	1.90	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
156	26.10	1.90	0.37	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
157	25.40	1.90	0.37	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (clay).
158	26.10	1.90	0.34	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).
159-248				<i>Not excavated</i>
249	25.40	1.90	0.51	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36m+ natural geology (clay).
250	24.80	1.90	0.61	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (clay).
251	24.40	1.90	0.52	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 21]
252	24.50	1.90	0.41	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (clay).
253	24.80	1.90	0.43	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (clay).
254	25.60	1.90	0.44	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
255	24.50	1.90	0.45	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay). [Pl. 22]
256	26.10	1.90	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
257	25.50	1.90	0.37	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
258	25.80	1.90	0.37	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay). Posthole 6. [Pls 6 and 23]
259	25.50	1.90	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36m+ natural geology (clay).
260	25.40	1.90	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay).
261	26.10	1.90	0.51	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36m+ natural geology (clay).
262	25.30	1.90	0.47	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
263	25.30	1.90	0.42	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (clay).
264	25.50	1.90	0.42	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (clay). Ditch 7.
265	26.60	1.90	0.47	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (clay). Ditch 5. [Pls 5 and 24]
266	25.40	1.90	0.42	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (clay).
267	27	1.90	0.41	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (clay).
268	25.10	1.90	0.35	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (clay).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
20	1	52	Spread	Undated	
35	2	53	Palaeochannel	Undated	
141	3	54	Ditch	Late post-medieval	Shotgun case
48	4	55	Ditch	Late post-medieval	Pottery.
48		56	Spread	Late post-medieval	Pottery.
265	5	57	Ditch	Undated	
258	6	58, 59	Posthole	Undated	
264	7	60	Ditch	Undated	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments ? = undiagnostic of form</i>
49		51	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	24	Plates (pale/late, floral designs)
49		51	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	green glaze traces
49		51	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	25	clear glaze internally
51		51	Sunderland-type slipware	LPM	1	18	Bowl (white slip and clear glaze internally)
51		51	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	14	Jug handle
48	4	55	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	3	20	Flower pots (x1 incised horizontal line)
48	4	55	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	41	clear glaze internally or all over
48	4	55	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	3	7	?Bowl (pale/late, landscape/floral design)
48	4	55	Refined whiteware	LPM	28	197	Preserve jar (string-groove rim); cup (red and green rim-edge lines); bowl (blue cut sponge decoration); saucer (hand-painted red and green floral design); ?cup
48	4	55	Earlswood-type ware (coarse)	HM	1	10	Jug (white slip and green glaze externally. Bitone firing, worn)
48		56	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	15	green glazed internally
48		56	English stoneware	LPM	2	115	Tankard (cylindrical C18th- type, iron washed, salt glazed); bottle (necked, iron wash, salt glazed)
48		56	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	Bowl (industrially slipped with brown and black annular lines, moulded beading below simple rim)

HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+

APPENDIX 4: Ceramic building material by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
49		51	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	3	169		Well formed and fired. Iron oxides and occasional 'marl'
49		51	Peg tile	LPM	Mid C18th-19th	5	299	12-13	Well formed, well/hard fired. Iron oxides and 'marl' and 'marl' only. X1 square peg hole (10x10 tapering down to 6x6mm) set 20mm down from top edge
35	2	53	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	1	98		Well formed and fired. 'Marl'-rich
48	4	55	Brick	EPM	C17th-mid 18th	7	526	50	Crudely formed, coarse iron oxides or iron oxides and 'marl'. Some overfired, a few self glazed
48	4	55	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	14	898		Well formed and fired. Iron oxides and/or 'marl'
48	4	55	Floor brick	LPM	C18th-19th	2	460	34, 42	Well formed and fired. Iron oxides. Worn top
48	4	55	Peg tile	LPM	Mid C18th-19th	18	969	11-13	Well formed, well/hard fired. Iron oxides and 'marl' types. X1 square peg hole (12x12>7x7mm) set 24mm down from top edge and 34mm in from th side
48		56	Brick	EPM	C17th-mid 18th	1	226	56	Crude, overfired. Coarse iron oxides
48		56	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	3	84		Well formed and fired. Iron oxides and 'marl'
48		56	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-19th	2	33	12-13	Well formed and fired. Iron oxides or 'marl'

EPM – Early Post-medieval mid C16th – early 18th; LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19th

APPENDIX 5: Glass by context

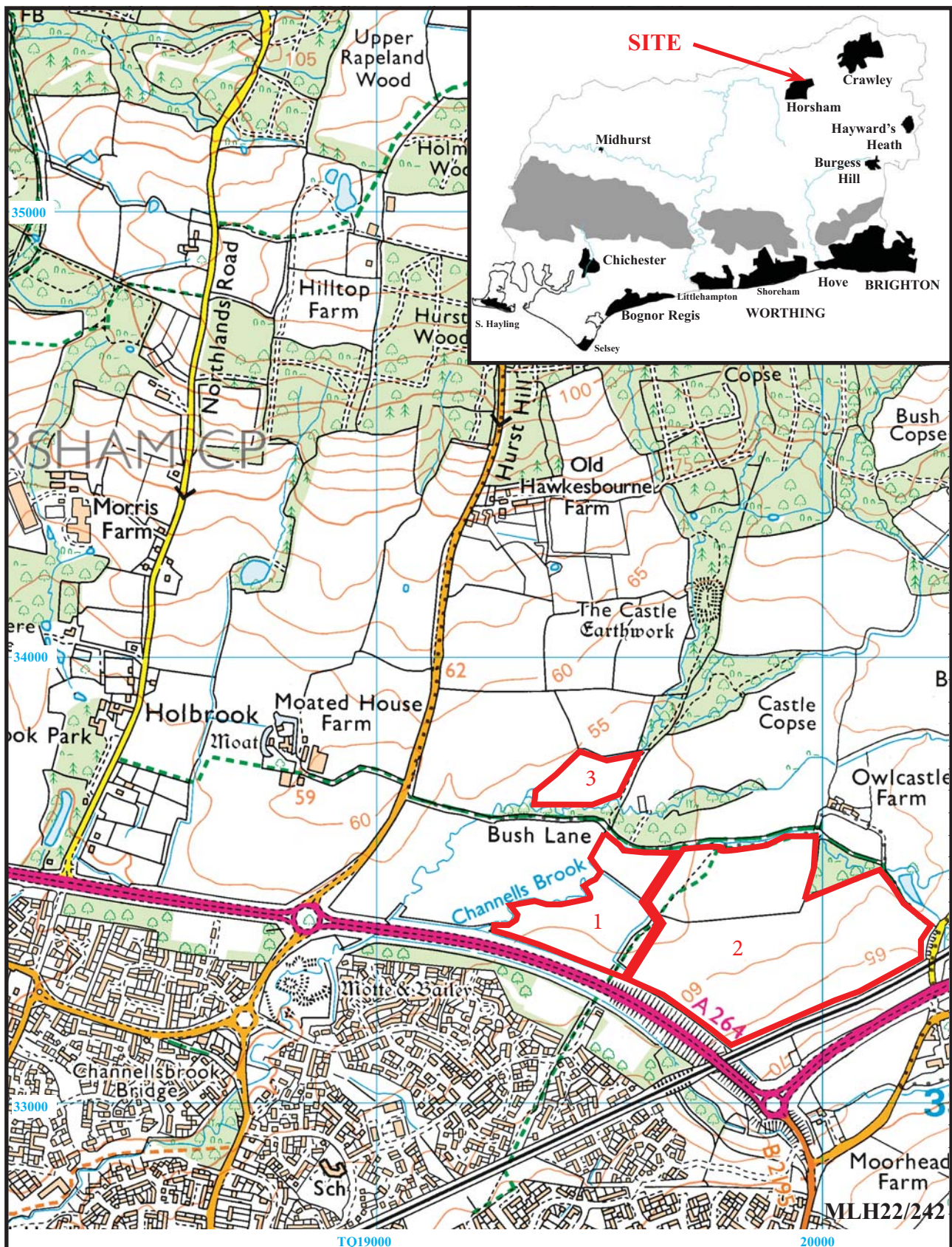
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
49		51	Colourless	?Ink bottle	1	68	Mould seam, external screw cap. C20th
51		51	Aqua	?Sauce bottle	1	13	Collared rim, cork stopper. Mid C19th - early 20th
48		55	Amber	Bottle	1	29	Probably C19th - early 20th
48		55	Dark green	Wine/beer bottle	7	250	C19th - early 20th

APPENDIX 6: Metal finds by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Description</i>
49		51	Iron	1	330	260mm long, 28mm wide strip bracket
49		51	Iron	1	280	282mm long, square sectioned (15x15mm) tapering spike
141	2	54	Copper Alloy	1	4	12-bore shotgun case (headstamp illegible)
48	4	55	Iron	1	479	Curved rod/handle attachment (17mm di section), c. 500mm long

APPENDIX 7: Metal-working debris by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Slag type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
51		51	Hearth lining	1	10	Pale fine orange clay with adhering slag (probably ?coal fuel ash slag)
51		51	Clinker	1	46	Black, aerated
51		51	Undiagnostic iron	2	65	Dark/black, light but little aeration
48	4	55	Clinker	2	44	
48	4	55	Undiagnostic iron	3	139	as in [51]



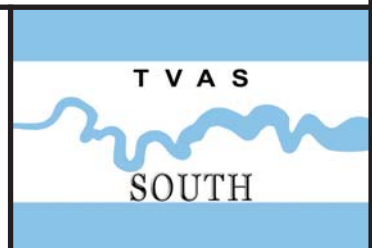
Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex

Land Parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3

Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Horsham and West Sussex.

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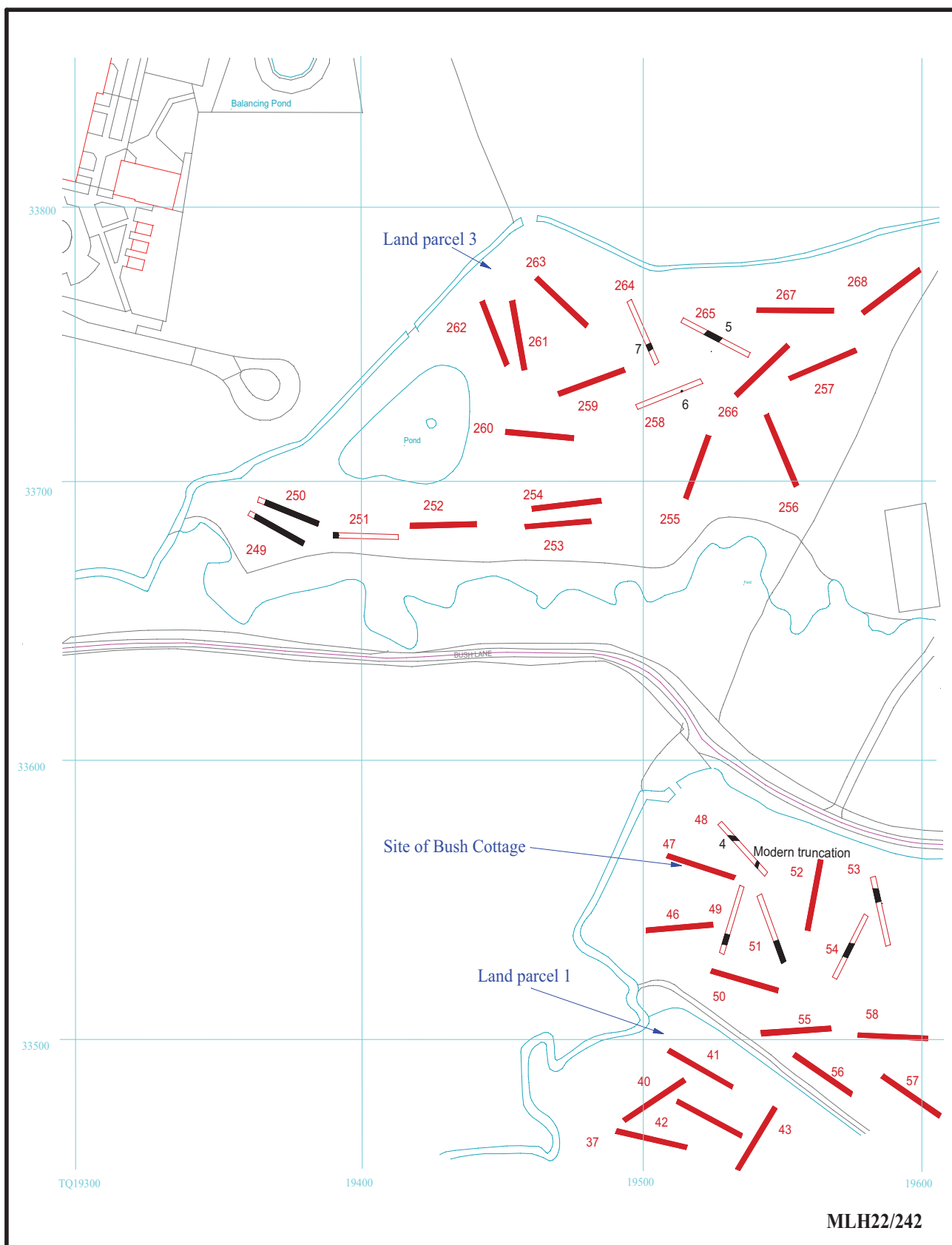


Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex **Land Parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3** **Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.

0 200m





Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex

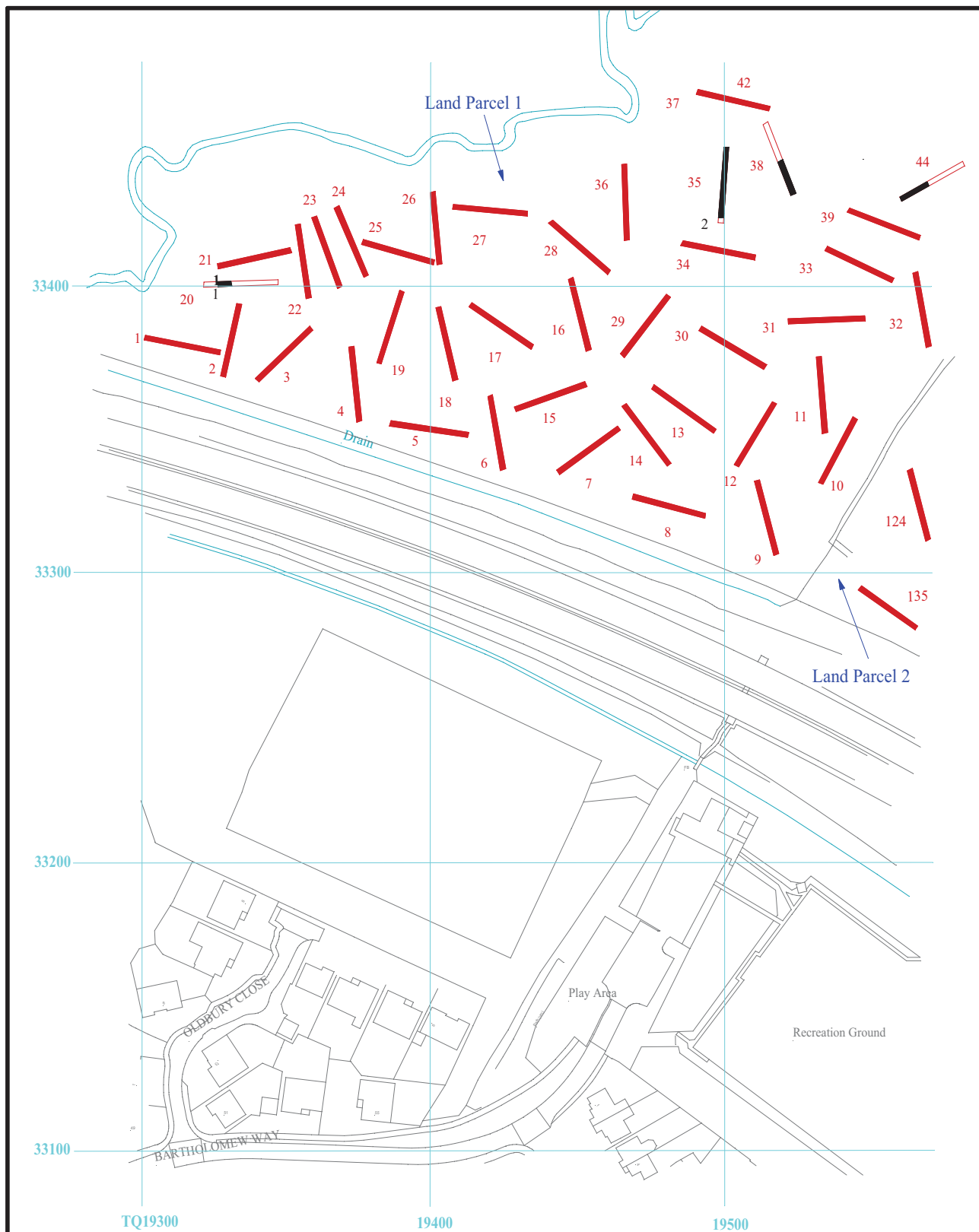
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features (north and west)

0 100m

T V A S

SOUTH



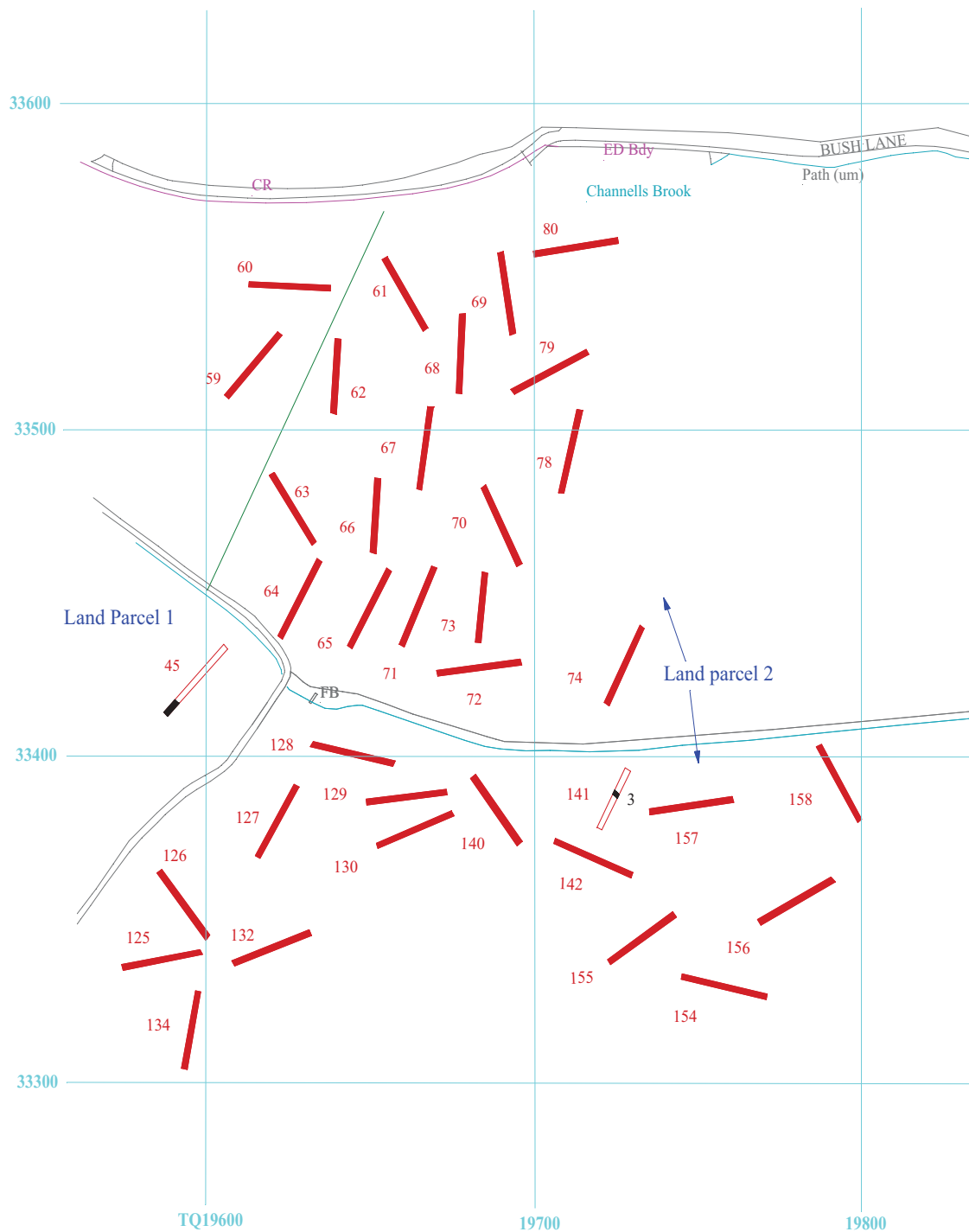
Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex
Land parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features (west)



0 100m

T V A S
 SOUTH



MLH22/242

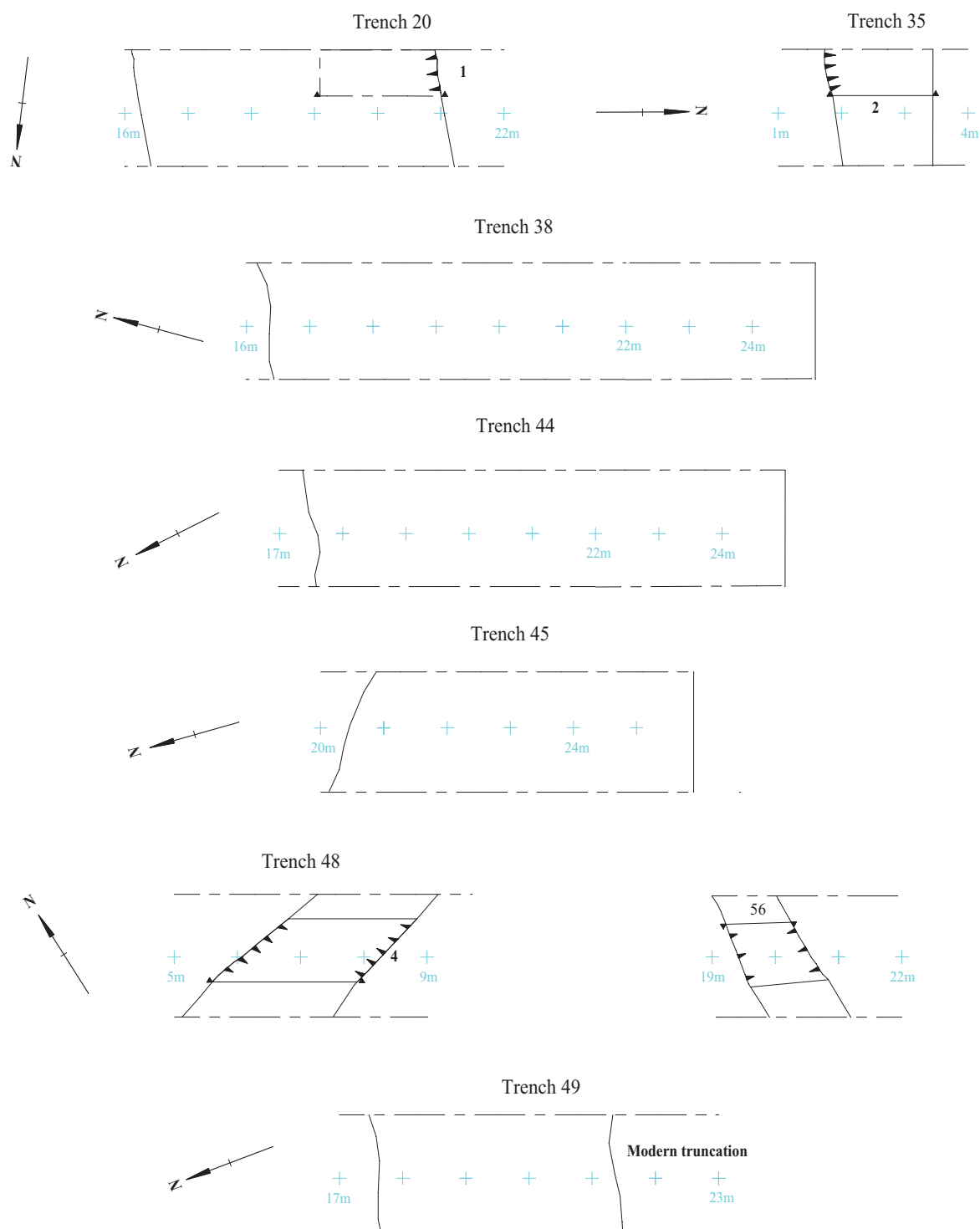
Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex
Land parcels 1, 2 (part) and 3
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches
and excavated features (east)

0 100m

T V A S

SOUTH



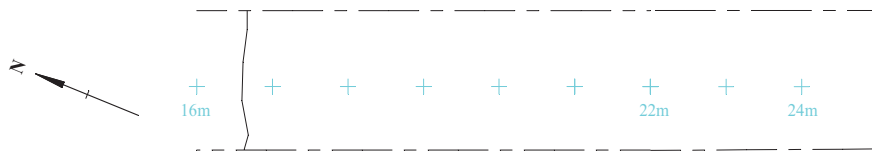
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Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex, 2022 Archaeological Evaluation

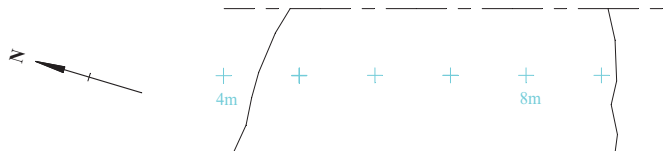
Figure 6. Plan of trenches 20, 35, 38, 44, 45, 48 and 49



Trench 51



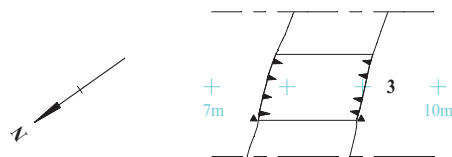
Trench 53



Trench 54



Trench 141



Trench 249



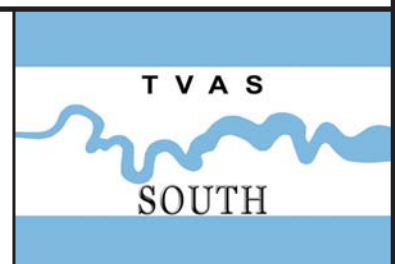
Trench 249 (continues)

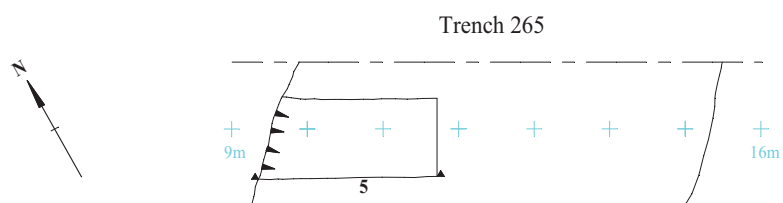
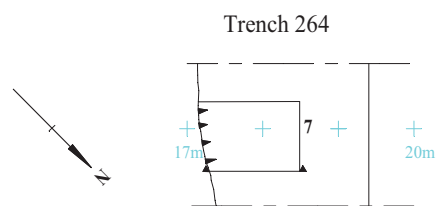
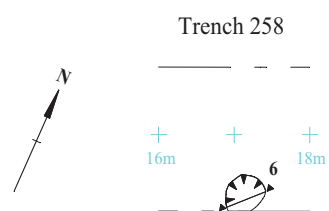
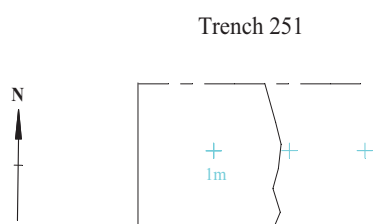
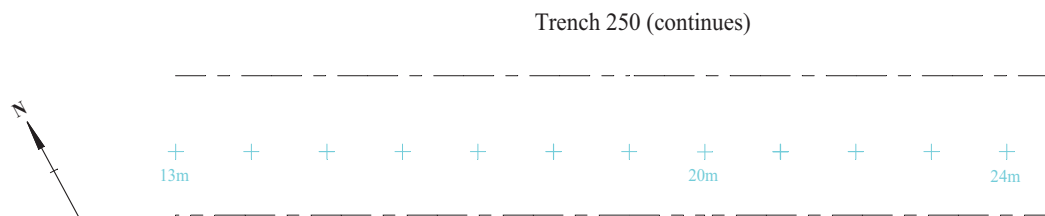


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Figure 7. Plan of trenches 51, 53, 54, 141 and 249



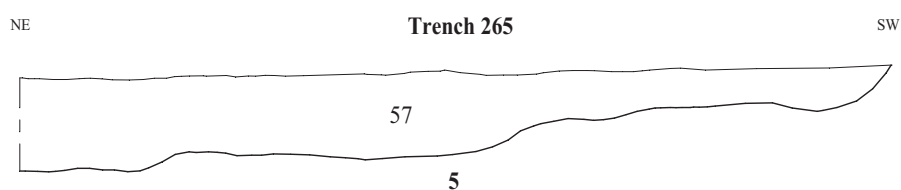
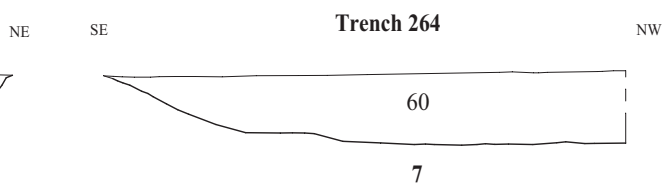
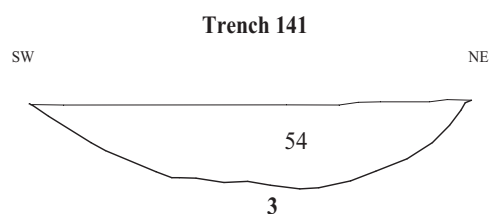
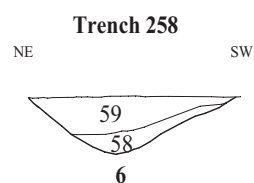
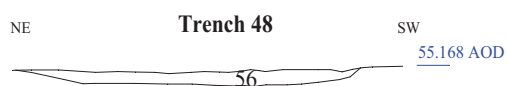
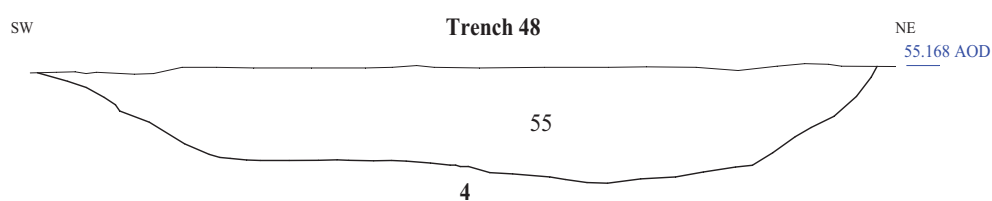
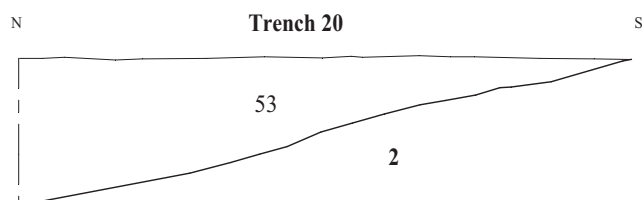
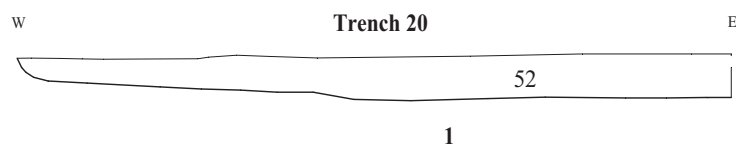


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Figure 8. Plan of trenches 250, 251, 258, 264 and 265





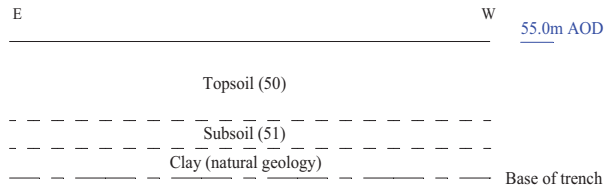
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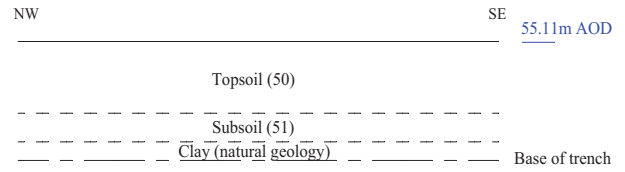
Figure 9. Feature sections



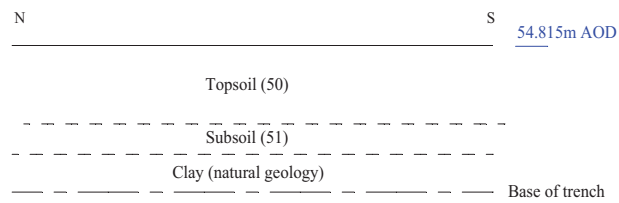
Trench 5



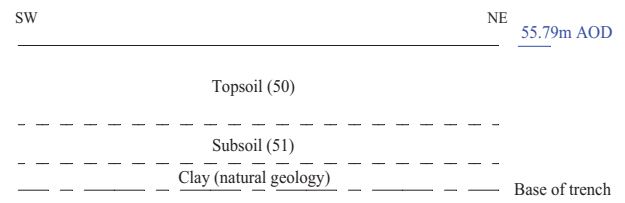
Trench 47



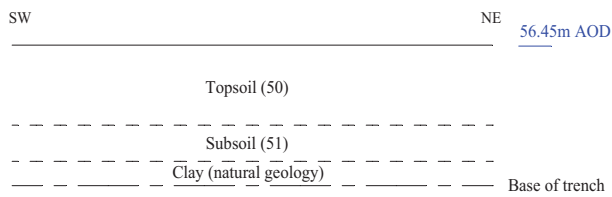
Trench 53



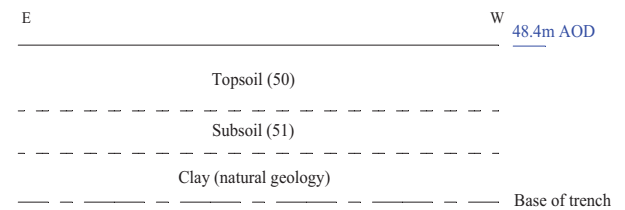
Trench 65



Trench 79



Trench 252



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Figure 10. Representative trench sections





Plate 1. Spread 1, looking East.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Palaeochannel 2, looking North.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Ditch 3, looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 4. Ditch 4, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m and 0.2m.



Plate 5. Ditch 5, looking North.
Scales: 2m and 0.2m.



Plate 6. Posthole 6, looking South-east.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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**Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.**

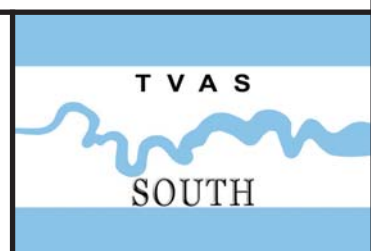




Plate 7. Trench 1, looking West.
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 10, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 9. Trench 20, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Trench 28, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 11. Trench 35, looking North.
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Trench 38, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.

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**Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 to 12.**

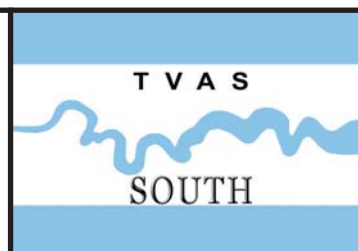




Plate 13. Trench 46, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 14. Trench 48, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 15. Trench 54, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 16. Trench 67, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 17. Trench 74, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 18. Trench 128, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.

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**Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 18.**

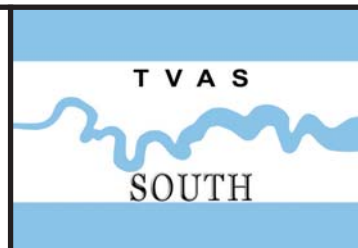




Plate 19. Trench 132, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 20. Trench 154, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 21. Trench 251, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 22. Trench 255, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



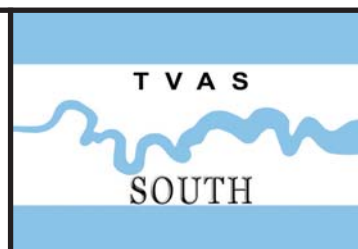
Plate 23. Trench 258, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 24. Trench 265, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.

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**Mowbray Land at North Horsham, West Sussex,
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Plates 19 to 24.**

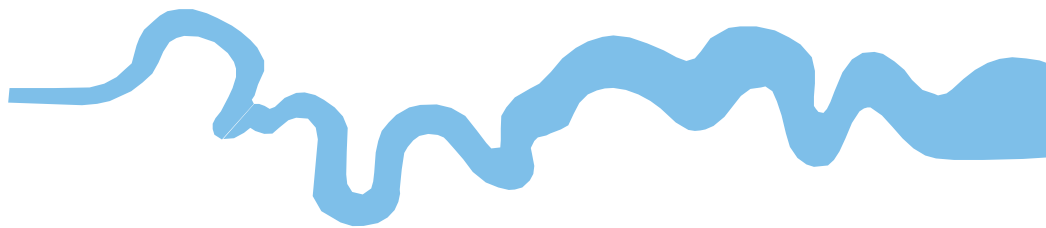


TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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