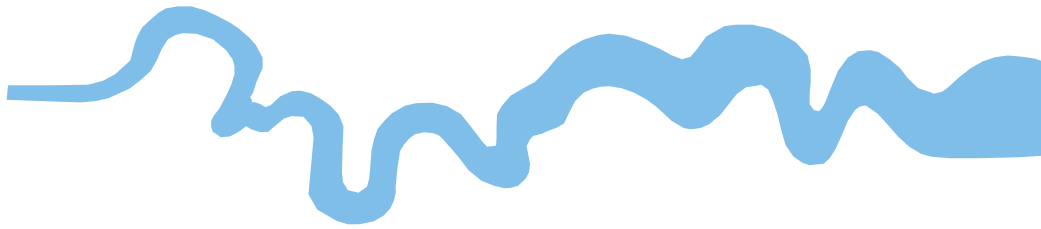


T V A S



SOUTH

**Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road,
North Horsham, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: MFH 23/128

(TQ 1880 3380)

**Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road,
North Horsham, West Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Legal and General**

by Odile Rouard

TVA South

Site Code: MFH23/128

August 2023

Summary

Site name: Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road, North Horsham, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1880 3380

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 29th – 30th June 2023

Project manager: Odile Rouard

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: MFH 23/128

Area of site: c. 0.38 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at Moathouse Farm, North Horsham successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the development of the site. Six trenches were dug in total. Features identified in three trenches were dated to the medieval to post-medieval period. Modern truncation was observed in another trench and probably took place when the area was occupied by modern farm outbuildings.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓18.08.23 Steve Preston ✓18.08.23

Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road, North Horsham, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 23/128

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried on at Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road, North Horsham, West Sussex (TQ 1880 3380) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Charles Ward of Legal and General, The Dorking Business Park, Station Road, Dorking RH4 1HJ.

Outline planning permission (DC/16/1677) had 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 a standard condition (22) relating to archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to better inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mrs Maria Medlycott, the Essex County Council Archaeological Officer who advises Horsham District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Learey and Odile Rouard on 29th and 30th June 2023, and the site code is MFH 23/128. The archive is presently held at TvAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located off Rusper Road, on land north-east of the A264, north of Horsham, and is centred on NGR TQ 1880 3380 (Figs 1 and 2). It consists of an irregular shaped parcel of land occupied partly by the Moat House and other outbuildings as well as a garden. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Wadhurst Clay with sandstone inclusions (BGS 1972), and this was confirmed during the evaluation. The geology recorded in the trenches generally consisted of a yellow clay with bluish/grey veins that contained sandstone inclusions.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the overall development site had been established in a series of previous investigations including desk-based assessment (ASE 2014, 2015), geophysical survey and fieldwalking (ASE 2016), trench evaluation (WA 2020) with some follow-up work (Attard 2021; 2023.). In summary, the site lies within the Sussex Weald, until recently an area considered to contain few sites of archaeological interest prior to the Saxon times (Cleere and Crossley 1995) with exceptions for 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 (e.g., Margetts, 2018; McNicoll *et al.* 2017; Wallis *et al.* 2022). Horsham is also known for a variation on typical sites of Mesolithic date which might represent a middle Mesolithic with a distinct microlith form – a Horsham Point (Clark 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 evaluation 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 the Mesolithic flint scatters (Attard 2021) and investigation of Medieval and Post-Medieval deposits and an Iron Age pit adjacent to Moathouse Farm also recorded areas of iron production (Attard 2023.).

Moathouse Farm (aka The Moated House) is considered to be a medieval moated site. Such sites are often the site of a manor house, or perhaps a hunting lodge, but others can be devoid of internal features and those of later (post-medieval) date can be ornamental and incorporated into garden features of country estates. The moats can be a source of fish for food. The 19th-century farmhouse was originally listed but following catastrophic fire has now been de-listed (ASE 2014).

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 there are any deposits of Medieval date on the site;

to determine if any Medieval or early Post-Medieval deposits specifically linked to the high-status use of the site; and

to determine if any iron production or working areas are present within the moated area.

Six trenches were to be dug, each measuring 10m in length and 1.60m in width. 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. Any archaeological features were to be hand cleaned and sufficiently sampled to respond to the objectives outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

The 6 trenches were dug close to their original planned positions (Fig. 2). The trenches measured between 9m and 11.40m in length and 0.28m and 0.44m in depth. All were 1.60m wide. In general the natural geology was revealed beneath about 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). Features were identified in three of the six trenches (trenches 1, 3 and 6). Trench 5 was heavily truncated by modern disturbances. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1 and the excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pls 1 and 4)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 10.20m long and up to 0.44m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.24m of subsoil (51). One possible ditch and two pits were identified in this trench. Pit 500 was cut by pit 501. Pit 500 was possibly around 3.50m in diameter but only partially exposed in the trench. A roughly 1m square sondage was dug through it, revealing a depth of 0.30m. It contained a single fill of mid-yellow grey silty clay that yielded pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and iron nails. The finds had dates ranging between the 12th and the 16th century. Pit 501, which was also only partially exposed, had an estimated diameter of 2.50m and was 0.20m deep and contained a single fill of mid-grey clay that contained pottery dated to the 14th/15th century. These two features may be broadly contemporary as they contained mixed finds and may be dated to the medieval period. Their dimensions and interpretation remain uncertain however as only a small part of these features was visible in the trench.

Possible Ditch 503 had a width of 1.60m and a depth of up to 0.70m (slightly shallower at the ditch edge where the section was drawn). It contained two fills, the major part of the feature being taken up by fill 555

which consisted of a yellow grey silty clay containing pottery, CBM, a complete iron nail and fragments of more, dated to the late post-medieval period. Primary fill 558 was composed of a mid-grey clay that contained frequent stone but did not yield any finds.

Trench 3 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pls 2 and 5)

Trench 3 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 9m long and up to 0.29m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). One pit and one posthole were identified in this trench. Pit 502 had a diameter of 1m and a shallow depth of 0.10m. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery, CBM and slag dated to the 13th/14th century. Posthole 504 had a diameter of 0.54m and a depth of 0.10m. There was a stone slab or possible post pad present at the base of the feature. It contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay that produced pottery and slag dated to the 15th to 17th century.

Trench 6 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pls 3 and 6)

Trench 6 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 10.10m long and up to 0.28m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50), 0.08m of subsoil (51). This trench contained the remains of a wall (557) dated to the late post-medieval period. This was probably a foundation wall for one of the farm's outbuildings. The wall consisted of sandstone slabs and was roughly 0.20m wide although only a small part of it was exposed in the evaluation trench. Thirty-three sherds of late post-medieval pottery provide a reasonably secure date for this feature.

Finds

The Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 49 sherds of pottery, weighing 592g, from six contexts (Appendix 3). Overall the pottery consists of small- to medium-sized sherds with slight to quite heavy signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to some reworking, a point reinforced by the high degree of residuality in many deposits.

By far the earliest pottery in the assemblage consists of one tiny Roman grog-tempered sherd, residual in pit 502, (context 554). As an isolated piece this can be considered as part of a background scatter, perhaps associated with manuring arable land with domestic waste.

The earliest medieval pottery consists of a residual sherd of shelly ware from pit 500 (context 552) which probably belongs to the 12th century. This may mark the onset of medieval activity at the site. The High Medieval period accounts for an upturn in the quantity of material – six sherds. These are all in sandy fabrics of

the 13th to mid-14th centuries and quite typical for this central Wealden area wares appear to have been sourced both from Sussex and Surrey. The latter consist of the Earlswood and Limpsfield products that are very common in Crawley. Most of the High Medieval sherds are not diagnostic of form but jugs are definitely represented and it is suspected cooking pots too. Once again this material appears to be residual in its contexts but its presence demonstrates activity at this time.

The Late Medieval assemblage sees a reduction in quantities of pottery, perhaps the result of the mid-14th-century plague on the inhabitants. However, occupation does appear to have continued and the three sherds present in pits 500 and 501 (contexts 552 and 553) are larger and fresher in comparison to earlier periods. All appear to be local products of the later 14th to 15th centuries.

The early post-medieval period is represented by just one sherd – a glazed red earthenware from posthole 504 (556) that can only broadly be dated to the later 15th to 16th centuries. The sherd may represent the end of the Late Medieval activity in the 16th century. The absence of pottery spanning the 17th to mid-18th centuries is quite notable suggesting a period of abandonment or, perhaps more likely, a change in refuse disposal.

The late post-medieval period produced the majority of the pottery in the assemblage (37 sherds, 444g), all but one sherd from wall 557. Both coarsewares and finewares are present, the latter including creamware and pearlware of the later 18th to early 19th centuries as well as refined whitewares (plain and transfer-printed) of the mid/late 19th century. The mix of wares and forms is typical of a domestic assemblage of a middling class household.

The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area.

The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered (30 fragments weighing 1433g) (Appendix 4). The material is in mixed condition, with some pieces quite worn but most are in relatively fresh condition. Due to the mixed nature of many of the deposits and poor understanding of the fabrics in use in this part of the Weald during the medieval and early post-medieval periods dating of many pieces is tentative and the date ranges left broad.

The earliest brick and tile appears to be of the 15th to 16th centuries though the crested ridge tile from pit 500 (context 552) could be as early as the 14th century. This is the only piece with a notably sandy fabric. The presence of this piece suggests the associated building was of some standing. The remaining tiles are all tempered with abundant iron oxides and 'marl' and this fabric appears to be fairly long-lived but would require

better stratified groups with clean ceramic dating to be certain. The latest tile uses similar tempering agents but is notably better formed (from ditch 503, context 555).

The Metalwork and Slag by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the site (Appendix 5). All of the metalwork consists of fairly heavily corroded iron. However, despite the adhering corrosion products all pieces are discernible to form without x-ray. All appear to be from general purpose or heavy duty nails (or fragments thereof) of indeterminate date. Virtually all would be in keeping with a medieval or early post-medieval date. The only exception is the very neatly formed nail from pit 500 (context 552) which is suspected of being an intrusive later post-medieval piece.

All of the slag consists of iron slag that is undiagnostic of process. However, it is suspected all relates to iron smithing. The date of the slag is uncertain but a medieval date is quite probable. Low level iron smithing is quite common on rural sites so its presence here is not unexpected.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered just five pieces of stone from the site (2576g) (Appendix 6). All of the stone is of types that can be considered local to the site and none of the pieces show any signs of having been worked. However, the material may have been used in rubble walling though none have any signs of adhering mortar.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from two contexts within the investigated area: Pits 501 (553) and 503 (555). Weighing 432g, a total of 141 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 7). Overall, the bone was well preserved (i.e. the cortical bone surfaces displayed little damage), although a moderate-to-severe degree of fragmentation was present.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat, etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin was undertaken using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals was assessed, both within and between animal species and contexts, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development.

Due to the moderate/severe degree of fragmentation, it was not possible to identify 31.2% of the assemblage (n=44 fragments; Appendix 7). Despite this, osteological analysis identified a minimum of one “large” juvenile animal individual – likely a calf. All of the identified fragments were allocated to the “large” animal general size category (68.8%, 97 fragments), and primarily represented skeletal elements from the axial skeleton (i.e. cranium, mandible, vertebrae, non-descript long bone shaft fragments). A lack of element duplication suggested the presence of one animal, however, several skeletal elements indicated a juvenile individual was present, due to the developing tooth crowns and roots recovered from Pit 503 (555), and the lumbar vertebral bodies recovered from Pit 501 (553) displayed the partial fusion of inferior endplates of the vertebral bodies, and non-fusion of the superior endplates. Fragmented long bone shafts were also present, although unfortunately, the proximal and distal joint surfaces were not preserved, which would have greatly contributed to a confident identification of the animal as a juvenile cow.

In summary, a minimum of one juvenile “large” sized animal was recovered from the investigated area. Primarily identified through skeletal fragments of the axial skeleton, it is likely the individual was a calf. No further information could be retrieved.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Moathouse Farm, Horsham successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the development of the site. Evidence of medieval occupation was identified in trenches 1 and 3, although the features in trench 1 could not be interpreted with any certainty: they probably represent intercutting pits and produced a small amount of pottery sherds as well as some ceramic building material (mostly tile), dated to the High Medieval period. Trench 3 also contained features dated to the medieval and early post-medieval period. A shallow pit and posthole (which had a possible post-pad at its base) were identified but can only be broadly dated between the 13th to 17th century. This seems to suggest that any medieval remains associated with the medieval Moated House are confined to the north-western part of the site. Trench 2 to the south, and trench 4 to the north-east did not reveal any archaeological features. Trench 5, to the east, was almost entirely truncated by a modern disturbance (possibly associated with activity linked to the farm that previously occupied the site). Trench 6 contained some modern truncation as well as the remains of a late post-medieval wall that was also probably connected to previous farm outbuildings.

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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	10.20	1.80	0.44	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay). Pls. 1 and 4
2	10.70	1.80	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay).
3	9.0	1.80	0.29	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay). Pls. 2 and 5
4	11.40	1.80	0.34	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay).
5	10.20	1.80	0.28	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay).
6	10.10	1.80	0.28	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (Wadhurst Clay). Pls. 3 and 6

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>
1	500	552	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery. CBM. PI 4
1	501	553	Pit	Medieval	Pottery. PI 4
3	502	554	Pit	Medieval to Post-medieval	Pottery. CBM
1	503	555, 558	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery. CBM
3	504	556	Posthole	Early Post-medieval	Pottery. PI 5
6	505	557	Wall	Late Post-medieval	Pottery. PI 6

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	500	552	Common shelly ware	EM	1	16	Cooking pot (oxidised base)
1	500	552	Buff sandy ware (Coastal Plains type)	HM	1	9	(oxidised)
1	500	552	Coarse Limpsfield greyware	HM	1	10	(reduced)
1	500	552	Fine Earlswood sandy ware	HM	1	3	(oxidised)
1	500	552	Sparse fine quartz	HM	1	5	Jug (reduced interior, reduced/oxidised exterior)
1	500	552	Hard-fired Late Medieval sandy ware	LM	2	29	(oxidised, clear glaze spots on exterior base)
1	501	553	Late Medieval fine buff sandy ware	LM	1	40	Jug (oxidised, strap handle with central slash)
3	502	554	Grog tempered ware	RB	1	1	(oxidised/reduced scrap)
3	502	554	Buff sandy ware (Coastal Plains type)	HM	1	5	(bitone)
1	503	555	Very fine Earlswood silty/sandy ware	HM	1	2	?Jug (oxidised, green glaze externally. Very worn)
1	503	555	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	6	?Jar (clear glaze internally)
1	503	555	Creamware	LPM	1	9	Plate
3	504	556	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	28	(reduced, green glaze internally, well fired)
6	505	557	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	87	Cream bowl (clear glaze internally, bulbous club rim)
6	505	557	Isleworth slipware	LPM	1	60	Dish (combed)
6	505	557	Pearlware	LPM	1	7	
6	505	557	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	3	Plate (willow pattern)
6	505	557	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	17	192	Oval platter (willow pattern); plate (willow pattern); ?bowl (floral design); uncertain (?floral design)
6	505	557	Black transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	7	39	Preserve jars x2 (string groove rim, early Keiller's marmalade and the other with words '...TEA...')
6	505	557	Refined whiteware	LPM	6	41	?Bowl

Key: (RB – Roman AD43-410; EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date (century AD)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	500	552	Brick	15th-mid 17th	2	130	nsd	Quite well formed, medium fired. Abundant iron oxides and 'marl'
1	500	552	Crested ridge tile	14th-mid 16th	1	52	nsd	Quite well formed, medium fired. Common quartz, sparse iron oxides. Spots of clear glaze. 35mm long crest
1	500	552	Ridge tile	15th-mid 17th	1	177	11-20mm thick	Quite well formed, medium fired. Abundant iron oxides and 'marl'
1	500	552	?Peg tile	15th-mid 17th	5	139	14-15mm thick	Quite well formed, medium fired. Abundant iron oxides and 'marl'
3	502	554	Brick	16th-17th	1	314	60mm thick	Quite well formed and fired. Common iron oxides
3	502	554	Peg tile	16th-17th	8	279	12-13mm thick	Well formed, medium/well fired. Common iron oxides and 'marl'
1	503	555	Peg tile	16th-17th	11	324	12-13mm thick	Well formed, medium fired. Common iron oxides and 'marl'
1	503	555	Peg tile	17th-18th	1	18	12mm thick	Well formed and fired. Common 'marl' and iron oxides

Key: (NSD – No surviving complete dimensions)

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of metalwork (all iron) and slag

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	500	552	Nail frags	4	33	Heavy corrosion, ?general purpose type
1	500	552	Nail	1	8	80mm long, 8mm di head. Very neatly made
1	503	555	Heavy nail	1	53	60mm+ long. Irregular domed head 30-38mm diameter
1	503	555	Nail frags	5	28	Heavy corrosion, ?general purpose type
3	502	554	Slag	4	454	Probably smithing. Rusty brown, aerated
3	504	556	Slag	4	556	Probably smithing. Rusty brown, aerated

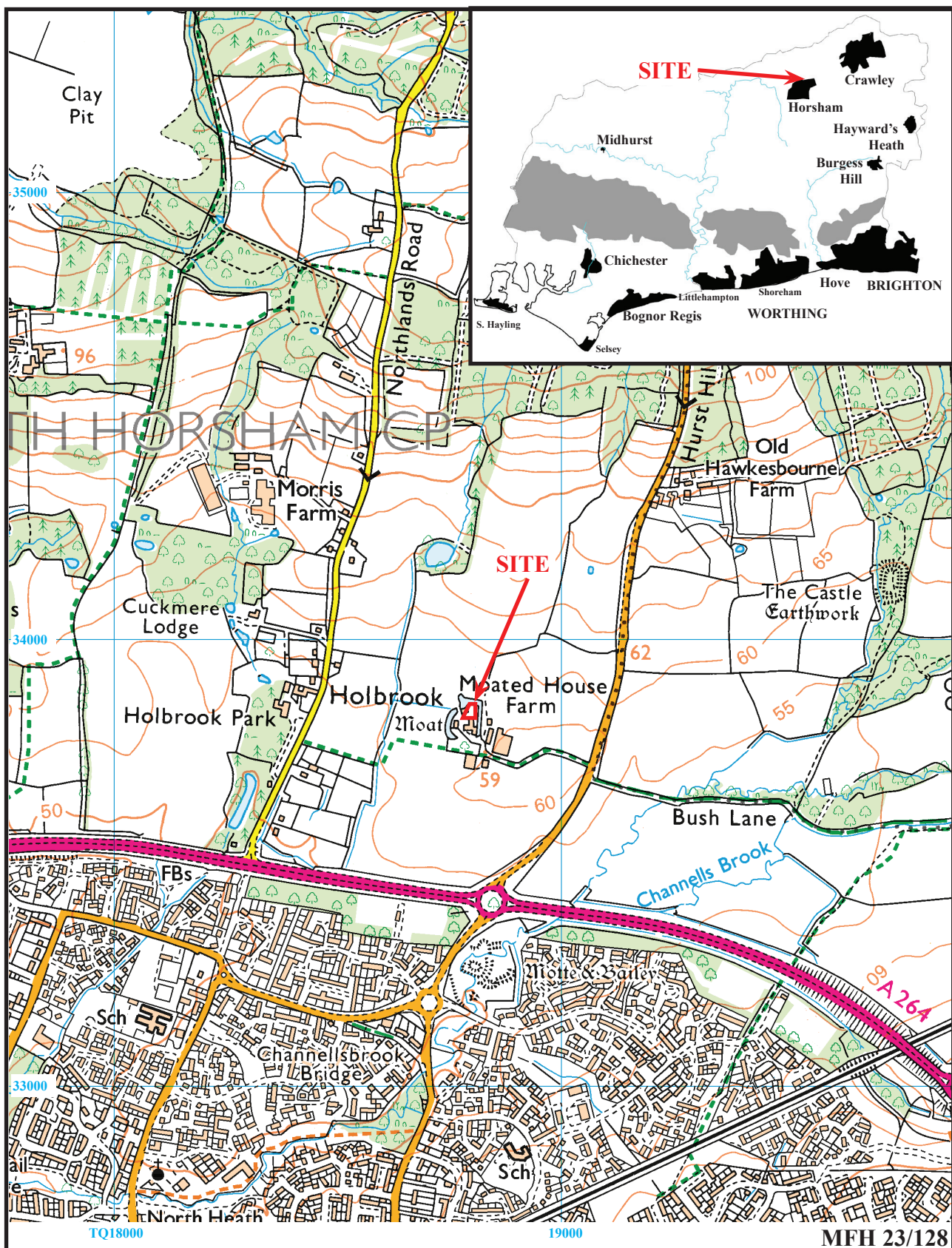
APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of stone

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Stone type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	500	552	Horsham stone	3	1737	Irregular/slabby. Weathered. Calcareous core, decalcified weathered exterior rind
1	500	552	Pale grey Hastings Beds sandstone	1	830	Irregular, weathered
3	502	554	Hastings Beds mudstone	1	9	10mm thick bed. Not worked

APPENDIX 7: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Context</i>		<i>No of Fragments</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Identified fragments – by animal size</i>			<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>			<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>		
501	553	21	204	17 (juv. cow)	-	-	4	<u>Juvenile cow:</u> vertebrae (7 lumbar bodies) with unfused and fusing endplates.
503	555	120	228	80 (juv. cow)	-	-	40	<u>Juvenile cow:</u> fragmented cranium and mandible, loose teeth (16 fragments), thoracic vertebral spinous processes, lbsf (no joint surfaces)
Total/MNI		141	432g	97 fragments (1 calf)	-	-	44 fragments	-

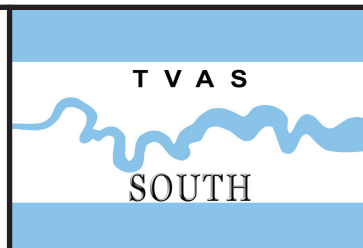
Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment(s)

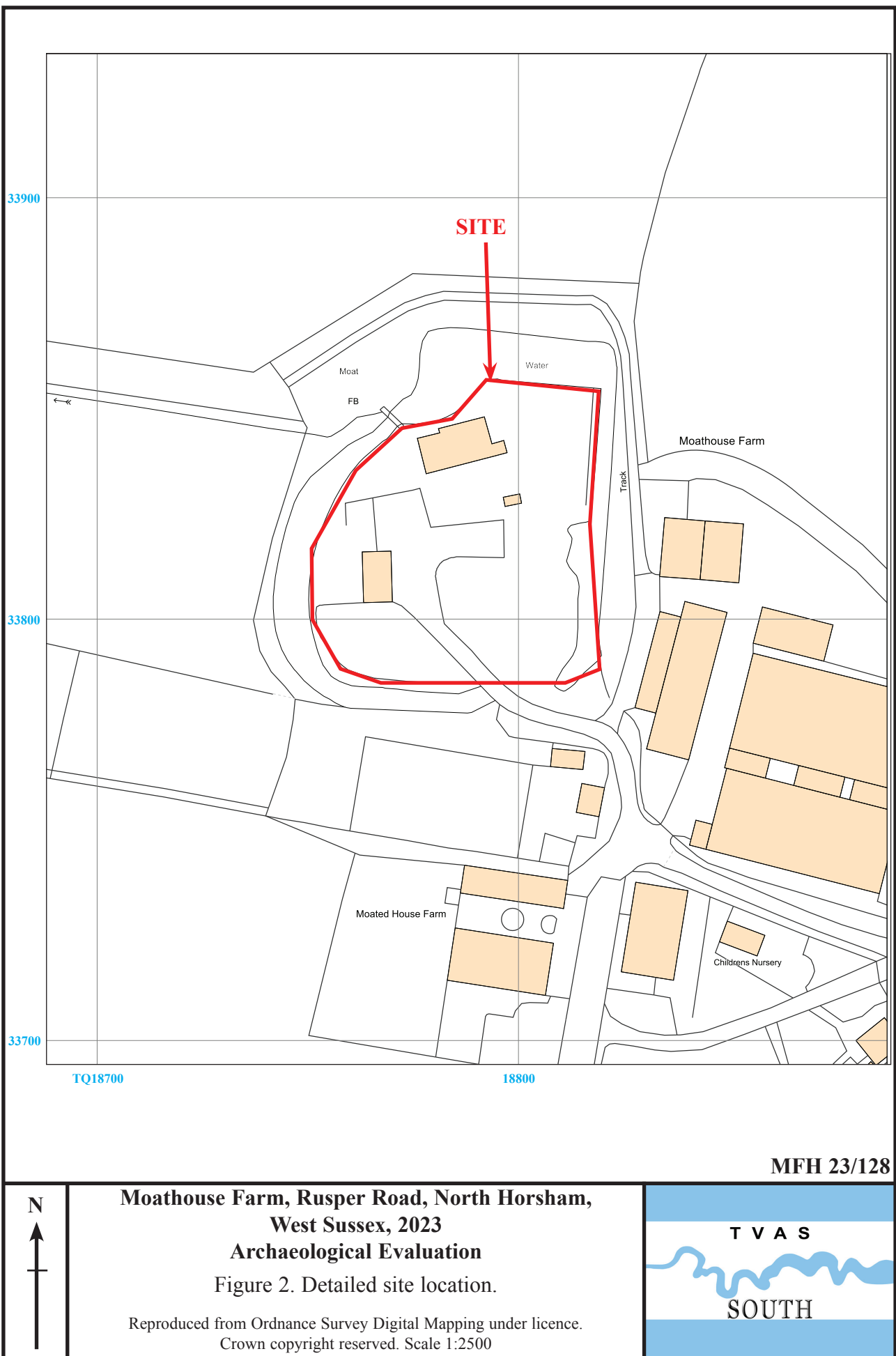


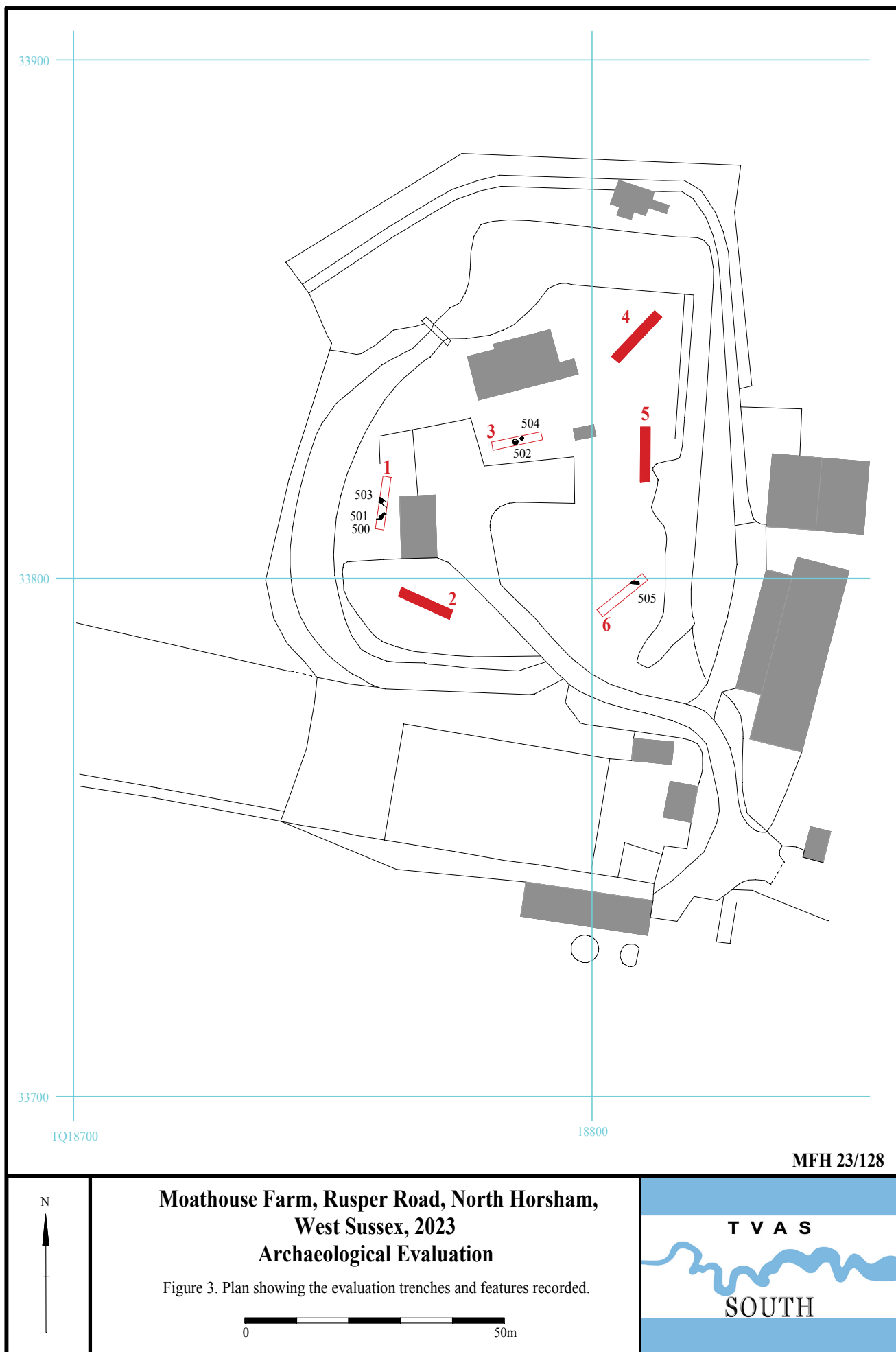
**Moathouse Farm, Rusper Road, North Horsham,
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Figure 1. Location of site within North Horsham and West Sussex.

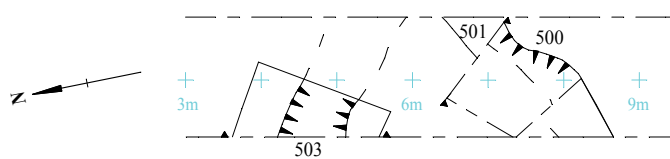
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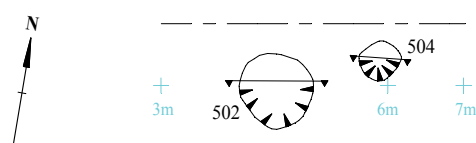




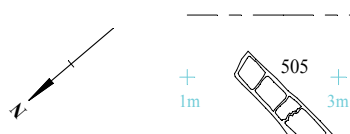
Trench 1



Trench 3



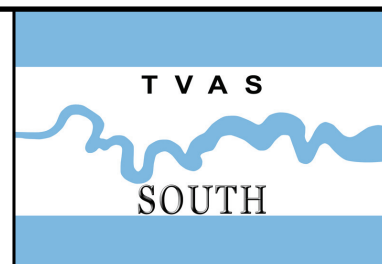
Trench 6



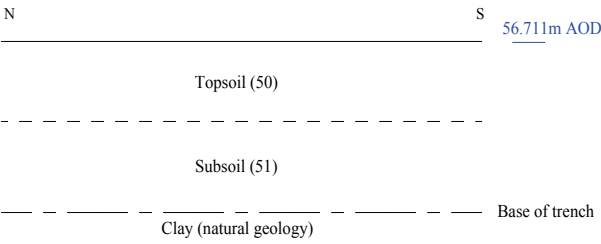
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West Sussex, 2023
Archaeological Evaluation**

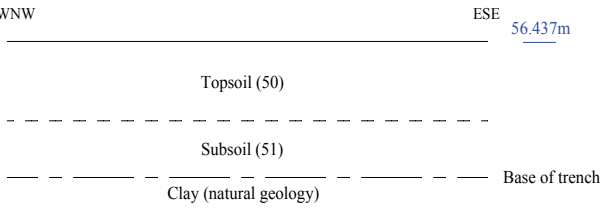
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 1, 3, and 6.



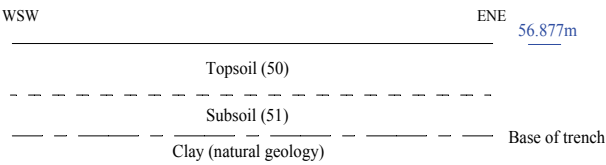
Trench 1



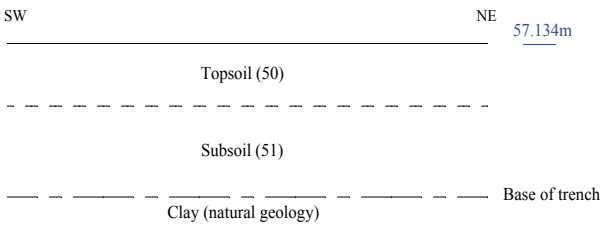
Trench 2



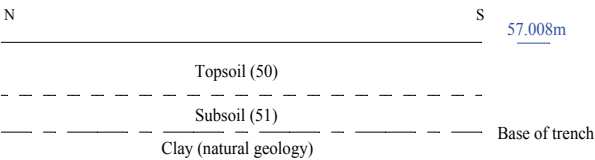
Trench 3



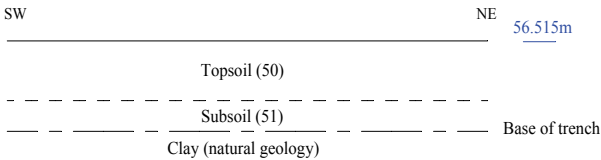
Trench 4



Trench 5



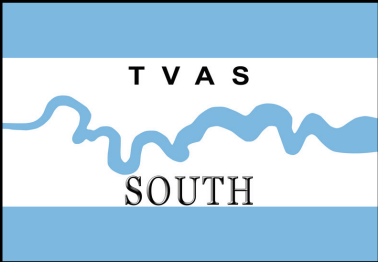
Trench 6



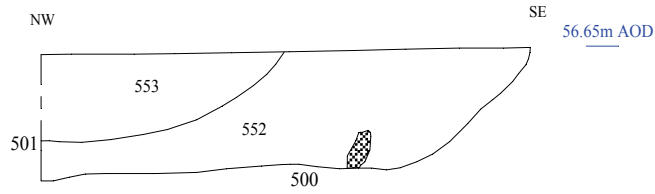
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West Sussex, 2023
Archaeological Evaluation**

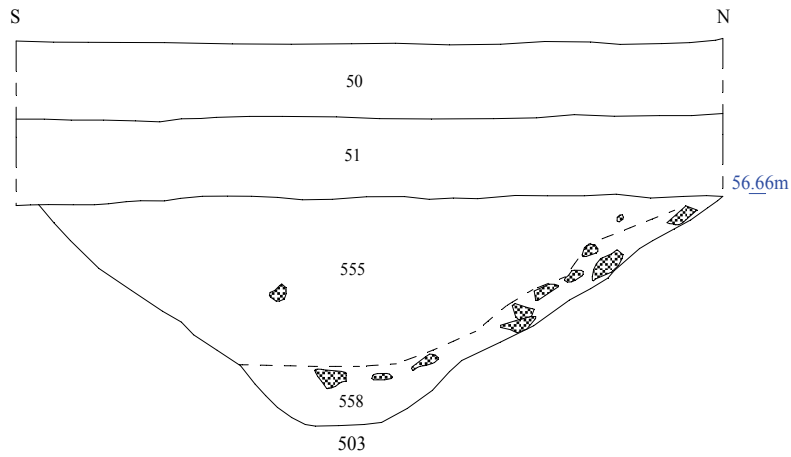
Figure 5. Trench sections.



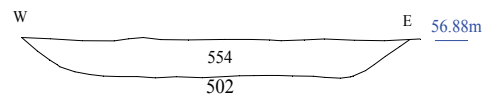
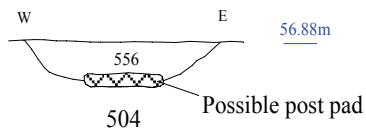
Trench 1



Trench 1



Trench 3



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Figure 6. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 1, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.20m.



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 1, ditch 500 and pit 501,
looking North-east. Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



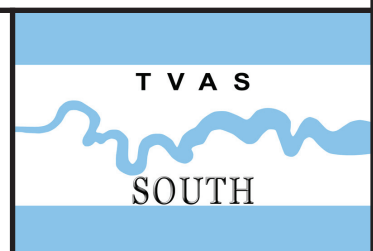
Plate 5. Trench 3, posthole 504, looking North.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 6. Trench 6, Cut 505, Wall 557,
looking North-east. Scale: 1m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.**

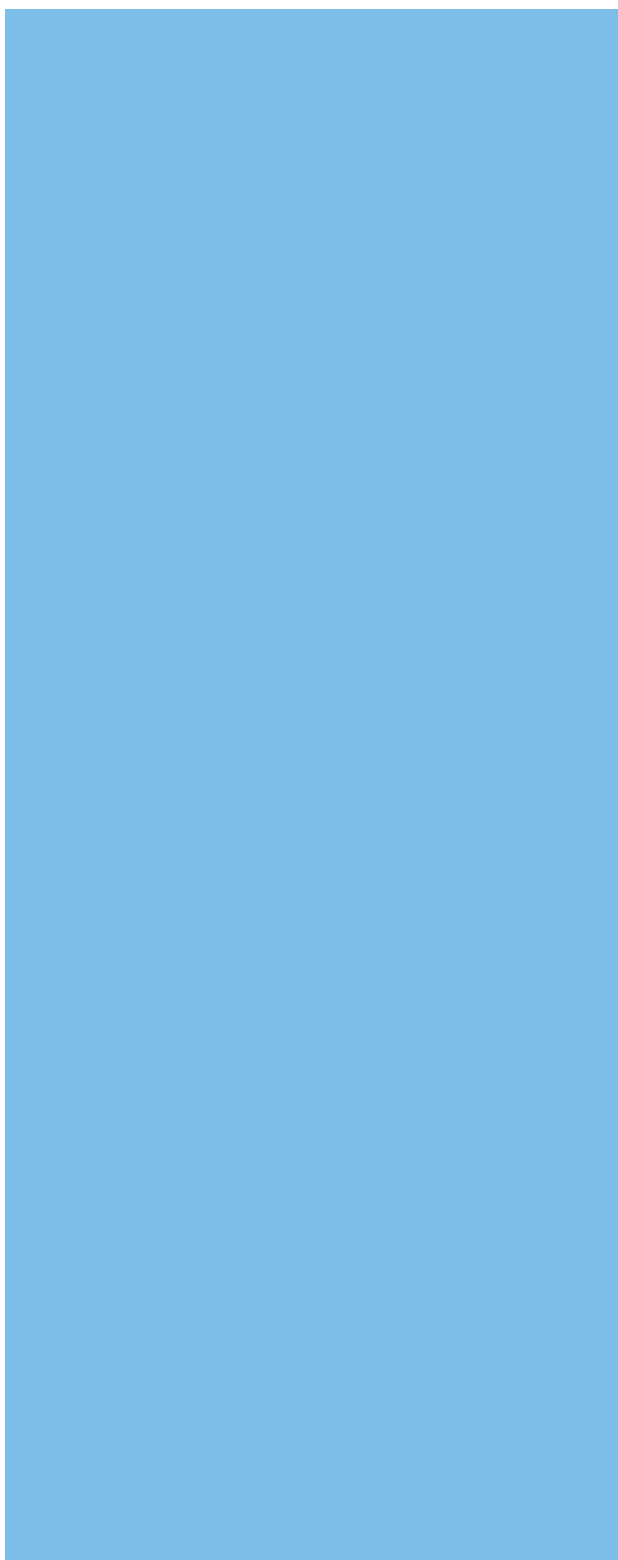
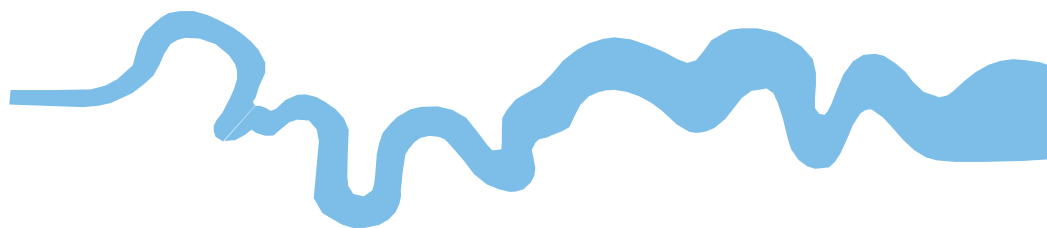


TIME CHART

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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