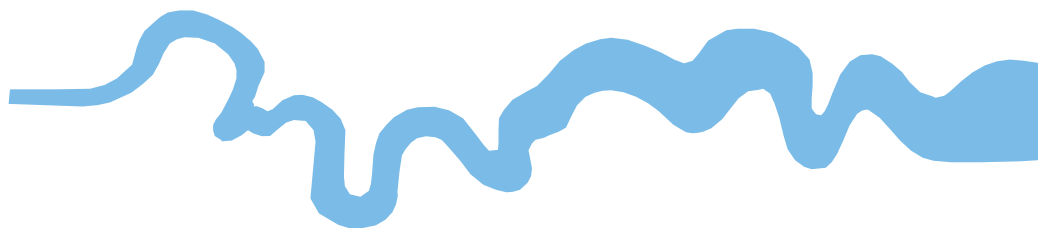


T V A S



SOUTH

**Land to the east of Stane Street,
Billingshurst, West Sussex**

An Archaeological Evaluation

by Mark Learey

Site Code: SSB 25/237

(TQ 0937 2660)

Planning Reference: DC/25/0458

Land to the east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Dunmore Group**

by Mark Learey

TVAS South

Site Code: SSB 25/237

Planning reference: DC/25/0458

January 2026

Summary

Site name: Land to the east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0937 2660

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 16th - 19th December 2025

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Mark Learey

Site code: SSB 25/237

Planning reference: DC/25/0458

Area of site: 0.88ha

Summary of results: Nine evaluation trenches were excavated, seven of which contained archaeological features representing the presence of a rural settlement of early Roman date. Some limited early post-medieval activity was also noted along with a few prehistoric struck flints. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held by TVAS South, Brighton, until a suitable depository can be found. The digital records will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 26.01.26 Steve Preston✓ 26.01.26
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Land to the east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Mark Learey

Report 25/237

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the east of Stane Street, Billingshurst, West Sussex (TQ 0937 2660) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Alex Marshall of Dunmoore Group, Brightwalton House, Brightwalton, Newbury, Berkshire, RG20 7BZ.

Planning consent (DC/25/0458) has been granted by Horsham District Council for the construction of a workshop and storage buildings, with associated parking and access, at the site. The consent is subject to a condition (4) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in advance of development.

The condition states:

‘i. No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

‘ii. The development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part [i] of this condition, and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

‘Reason: This matter is fundamental as the site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development in accordance with Policy 34 of the Horsham District Planning Framework (2015).’

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government’s *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2024) and the District Council’s policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Nick Truckle, County Archaeologist for Surrey County Council, who advises Horsham District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Learey, assisted by Sam Rishman, Camila Carvalho, Sudarshana Mudaleyar, Thomas Stewart and Yixuan Zhuang between 16th and 19th December 2025. The site code is SSB 25/237. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, until a suitable repository can be found. The digital archive will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located just to the north of Billingshurst (TQ 0937 2660). It lies south of New Road and east of Stane Street, a Roman road whose line is followed by the modern A29 (Fig. 1). The site comprises a single, irregular plot of pasture land, bounded by residential properties on the far side of Hilland Road to the south, a small commercial development to the north (neither of these yet shown on Ordnance Survey maps), and further farmland to the east and west. The site undulates slightly but broadly slopes from 52.9 above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern end to c.50.9m aOD in the south. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is composed of mudstone and sandstone belonging to the Wealden Clay Formation (BGS 1981). This was confirmed during the evaluation.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a desk-based assessment (ACD 2021). In summary, whilst there are no recorded heritage assets within its limits, the site does lie in close proximity to Stane Street, a Roman road which connected London to Chichester on the south coast. It is therefore part of a broader archaeological notification area within the local plan. The site is just north of the Medieval core of Billingshurst, however there are a few late post-medieval buildings and sites of former buildings recorded in the vicinity. Historic mapping shows that the land was part of post-medieval piecemeal enclosure but there is no evidence for earlier settlement focus.

The wider landscape has evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, most notably a later Iron Age to early Roman farmstead excavated c.300m south of the current site. Further fieldwork, c.50m to the south-west, recovered a small collection of prehistoric flintwork. A recent geophysical survey to the north revealed a small number of anomalies, though no archaeological features were identified in the subsequent evaluation (Perry 2018; Rouard 2019). Additional fieldwork in the surrounding environs has similarly failed to identify significant remains.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the proposed area of development. Specific project aims were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and

to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

To this end, it was planned to excavate nine evaluation trenches, each 25m long and 1.6m to 1.8m wide, with a contingency for the equivalent of an additional 50m length of trenching should that be required to clarify any deposits found. The trenches were positioned to provide a randomised sample across the site and 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. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas would be cleaned using hand tools and sufficient of the feature(s) exposed were to be excavated or sampled to satisfy the aims outlined above. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits warranting preservation *in-situ*, or which might be better studied under conditions pertaining to full excavation. The field work was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a and b).

The potential and significance of any such deposits located were to be assessed according to research priorities such as those set out in Historic England's *Research Agenda* (HE 2015), or any more local or thematic research priorities such as the *South-East Research Framework Resources Assessment and Research Agenda* (SERFA 2019) as necessary.

Results

The evaluation was carried out successfully, despite extremely wet conditions at times. Nine trenches were dug as intended. The trench layout was modified (in consultation with the county archaeologist) to avoid mapped services. Several trenches were erroneously set out using a superseded GPS plan. The excavated trenches were each 1.60m wide, between 25m and 33m long, and 0.34m to 0.67m deep.

The stratigraphy was generally consistent across the site. Topsoil comprised a mid dark greyish-brown clayey silt (50) which ranged in thickness from 0.13m to 0.21m. The underlying subsoil was a mid greyish-brown silty clay (51) from which a single patinated flint flake was retrieved. The subsoil ranged in thickness from 0.16m to 0.25m.

The superficial geology for the most part comprised a sandy clay, with the exception of Trench 1 where it was a purer clay. Trenches 5, 6 and 7 contained a richer concentration of degraded sandstone. Again, with the exception of Trench 1, trenches contained concentrations of manganese and ironstone. Trench 4 was notably more rooted than the others, reflecting the especially overgrown nature of this locale. The natural geology

generally ranged in colour from a mid-light to mid-dark mottled greyish-yellow, with the exception of Trench 9 which was a mid creamy-grey brown.

Trenches 5 and 7 were found to be archaeologically blank (Pls 5, 7, 11) and are not described in detail below, whilst all others contained at least one feature. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Archaeological features, along with any dating evidence obtained, are summarised in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 1, 10, 13, 14, 15, 23)

Trench 1 was orientated SW-NE, it was 26m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51).

At c.4m from the western end of the trench, pit 21 was recorded. It was ovoid in plan, measuring 0.50m wide, 0.56m long and 0.20m deep with moderately sloping, concave sides. It was filled with a light whiteish-grey silty sand deposit (74) containing infrequent small gravels and a prehistoric flint blade.

At 10.5m, on a NW-SE alignment, was ditch terminus 3. This was at least 1.45m long, 0.50m wide and was 0.23m deep, with moderate slopes and an undulating, slightly concave base. It contained a light blueish-grey silty clay basal fill (56) with occasional ironstone, charcoal and gravel inclusions, overlain by a mid brownish-grey silty clay (55) with frequent ironstone and rare charcoal inclusions. The feature yielded no dating evidence.

Adjacent to this, bisecting the trench on a similar alignment, was ditch 4. This was 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep with moderate slopes and a flattish base. It was filled with a mid brownish-grey silty clay (57) containing occasional ironstone pieces and small gravels. The ditch was truncated by a modern ceramic land drain on the same alignment and yielded no dating evidence.

Immediately east of ditch 4, protruding from the south-east baulk, was pit 5. This was oval in plan with moderate slopes and a flattish base. It was at least 0.40m long, 0.25m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a sterile mid brownish-grey silty clay deposit (58) with occasional ironstone and gravel inclusions. Adjacent to and cut by pit 5, extending into the north-western baulk, was an amorphous patch interpreted as modern truncation, 7 (suggested by its shape and relationship to adjacent features). This was some 0.20m wide and more than 0.22m deep and contained a sterile clay (60). It was not bottomed. Truncating pit 5 and modern truncation 7 was pit 6. This was oval in plan with a diameter of c.0.40m and was 0.20m deep and had sharp sides and a concave base. It contained a dark blueish-grey clay deposit composed predominantly of charcoal (59). These apparently modern features they were not sampled, nor did they any produce evidence of archaeological interest.

From c.17.5m to the eastern end of the trench the natural clay geology exhibited a reddish hue and appeared to have been heat-affected. It was suspected that this was the result of a large modern bonfire, probably related to the wooden frames of spent industrial fireworks observed in the vicinity. The clay was otherwise sterile and free of archaeological features and was therefore not sampled.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 2, 19, 22)

Trench 2 was orientated SW-NE, was 25m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51).

At c.13m from the western end, bisecting the trench on a N-S alignment, was gully 17. This was 0.49m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brownish-grey silty sand (69) with occasional ironstone inclusions but was otherwise sterile.

At c.21m, ditch terminus 20 protruded from the northern baulk on a NW-SE alignment. This was over 1.20m long, 1.42m wide and 0.75m deep with a flattish base and irregular, moderately-sloped concave sides. The basal deposit was a mid greyish-brown clayey sand with occasional gravel inclusions (72). This yielded a pig's tooth and an undated ferrous nail, and was overlain by a mid orangey-brown clayey sand (73). Both fills contained abraded Roman pottery, but this is considered residual due to the earliest deposit also producing some post-medieval wares in fresher condition.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 3, 21)

Trench 3 was orientated NNW-SSE, was 33m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51).

Bisecting the trench on a WSW-ENE alignment, c.4.5m from the northern end, was ditch 15. This was 1.08m wide and 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a mid-dark slightly yellowish-grey sandy silt (68) with frequent iron pan inclusions but was otherwise sterile.

On a similar alignment to ditch 15, but not quite precisely parallel, bisecting the trench at 7.5m, was ditch 19. This was 0.85m wide and 0.30m deep, with sharply sloping convex sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a light whiteish-grey sandy silt (70) with occasional ironstone inclusions but no dating evidence.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 4, 18)

Trench 4 was orientated WSW-ENE, was 26m long and up to 0.46m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51).

At c.21.5m, bisecting the trench on an E-W alignment, was ditch 13. This was 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It contained a dark greyish-brown sandy silt (66) with

chunks of iron pan, stone and some very degraded, undated pottery or fired clay, which disintegrated on recovery and was not retained.

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pl. 6)

Trench 6 was orientated SW-NE, was 27m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.25m of subsoil (51).

Bisecting the trench on a NE-SW alignment, 4m from the south-western end, and truncated by a live services cable, was ditch 14. This was 1m wide in plan and the visible fill was a mid yellowish-grey silty sand (67) with frequent flecks of iron pan. It could not be excavated due to safety considerations and no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 8, 16, 17, 20)

Trench 8 was orientated NW-SE, it was 27m long and up to 0.55m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51).

At c.9.5m from the north-western end of the trench, bisecting it on a NE-SW alignment, was ditch 18. This was 1.03m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderate slopes and rounded base. It contained a mid whiteish-grey sandy clay deposit (71) with moderate manganese inclusions but was devoid of archaeological finds.

Further south-east, bisecting the trench at 15m on approximately an E-W alignment, was ditch 10. This was 1.71m wide and 0.63m deep, with moderate to steep slopes and a slightly rounded base. The feature contained a mid greyish-blue sandy clay (63) with occasional manganese, charcoal and stone inclusions. The deposit produced 15 sherds of pottery in a range of Roman fabrics, some burnt stone, a patinated flint blade and a spall.

Ditch 10 was truncated on its SE side by pit 11, which had moderate slopes and a flattish base, but whose shape in plan could not be determined. It was filled with a sterile light brownish-grey sandy clay deposit (64) but yielded no dating evidence. Adjacent to this was pit 12, which had moderate slopes and a flattish base and whose shape in plan again could not be determined. This contained a sterile light brownish-grey sandy clay (65) which yielded no datable finds. The relationship between pits 11 and 12 was indeterminate.

At c.19m was pit 22, an irregular oval which continued beneath the north-eastern baulk and might perhaps represent two or more pits. Although not excavated, the pit was 2.7m long and at least 1m wide in plan and contained a light greyish-brown sandy clay (76). No dating evidence was recovered.

Finally, adjacent to one another at c.23m were pits 8 and 9. Pit 8 was oval in plan, with moderate slopes and a flattish base, and measured 1.10m long, 0.71m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with a light brownish-grey sandy clay (61) which produced some burnt stone. The extent and shape in plan of pit 9 could not be determined as it continued beneath the south-western baulk; however, it was 0.98m long, at least 0.60m wide

and 0.17m deep. This pit contained a light brownish-grey sandy clay (62) which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5 and Pls 9, 12, 24)

Trench 9 was orientated WSW-ENE, was 25m long and up to 0.45m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51).

Although the trench was devoid of cut features, the south-western end was overlain by a spread of light yellowish-grey sandy silt (52) containing ironstone and manganese flecks. The spread was at least 12m long and 0.10m deep, and produced two sherds of Roman pottery from its surface. At c.8m, it was disturbed and truncated by a modern service trench. A narrow 3m long test slot was dug through the spread, but yielded no further dating evidence, the spoil being sterile.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 34 sherds of pottery, weighing 779g, from five contexts (Appendix 3). Of these totals eight sherds (34g) were recovered from sieving two environmental samples with the remainder being collected by hand in the field. Roman fabrics have been allocated with reference to previous work in the county (Lyne 2003) while post-medieval fabrics have been allocated a common name only. Overall, the Roman pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds which have suffered in an acidic burial environment and which show some signs of abrasion suggesting some reworking. The post-medieval sherds are large and fresh and have not been reworked.

The earliest sherd is a grog tempered fragment in ditch 10 (63) which could be as early as the Late Iron Age, although it is possibly contemporary with the Roman pottery in the same deposit. More clearly Romanised pottery constitutes the bulk of the early assemblage. The majority of the material consists of coarsewares made by the diffusely scattered Arun Valley industry, but finer wares are also present, including a degraded piece of samian dish from ditch 10 (63). The dominance of the Arun Valley wares and absence of later products from Alice Holt and elsewhere suggests the whole assemblage relates to activity in the later 1st to 2nd centuries.

The early post-medieval period is represented by the large fresh sherds in Ditch 20 (72). This deposit, as well as containing a notable residual Roman presence, produced the remains of two vessels, a hard-fired earthenware jar of local origin and an imported German stoneware bottle from the Frechen industry. Taken together they suggest a deposition date between c. 1550 and 1650.

The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis unless further work is undertaken.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 4 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 4). Two of the pieces were narrow flakes and probably of Mesolithic date, with the others less closely datable and could be of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date.

Metalwork by Sophie Peng

A single ferrous nail was recovered from the sampling of ditch terminus 20 (fill 72, s4). It has a flat, mostly circular head and is rectangular in section, suggesting it was hand forged which renders it essentially undatable as this technology has persisted through time. It weighs 9.5g and measures 49mm long in total with the shaft measuring 8mm x 9mm and the head is 16mm in diameter.

Stone by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered nine pieces of stone from the site (428g)(Appendix 5). All of the stone derives from the Lower Greensand Beds and can be considered naturally occurring in the vicinity. No pieces show signs of having been worked.

Animal bone by Harriet Wright

A pig third molar, weighing 7g and showing little signs of wear was recovered from Ditch 20 (72).

Macro botanical remains by Molly Larkby

Five samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the evaluation (Appendix 6). The samples ranging from 8 to 64 litres per sample; these were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were then examined under magnifications between x30 and x60. No macro-botanical taxa were retrieved from any context. All samples presented charcoal, but all too small to allow identification or dating, and no samples can be assessed as intentional burning *in situ*.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation to the east of Stane Street investigated a c.5% sample of the development area by the excavation of nine trenches. The results indicate that archaeological remains are present across much of the site, though they are generally of low density and limited preservation. The stratigraphic sequence was consistent, with shallow topsoil and subsoil deposits sealing a range of cut features into the natural Wealden Clay geology. Two trenches were entirely blank, while the remainder contained a range of pits, ditches, gullies and a spread plausibly related to intermittent activity rather than a focused settlement core.

The principal phase of archaeological activity relates to the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD. This is evidenced by Roman pottery recovered from several features, particularly a substantial ditch in Trench 8 and a surface spread in Trench 9. The character and distribution of these features indicate the presence of rural settlement. Earlier prehistoric activity is represented only by a small and residual flint assemblage, while later use of the land is reflected by an early post-medieval ditch terminus containing pottery dated to the 16th–17th centuries, likely relating to enclosure or drainage of the agricultural landscape.

On the basis of these results the site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.00	1.6	0.34	0-0.13 topsoil (50); 0.13-0.32 subsoil (51); 0.32+ natural geology (clay) pits 1, 5, 7, 21; posthole 2; ditches 3, 4; modern truncation 6 [Pls 1, 10, 13–15, 23]
2	25.00	1.6	0.39	0-0.17 topsoil (50); 0.17-0.33 subsoil (51); 0.33+ natural geology (sandy clay) poss. Gully 17, ditch terminus 20 [Pls 2, 19, 22]
3	33.00	1.6	0.43	0-0.15 topsoil (50); 0.15-0.32 subsoil (51); 0.32+ natural geology (sandy clay) ditches 15, 16, 19 [Pls 3, 21]
4	26.00	1.6	0.46	0-0.16 topsoil (50); 0.16-0.32 subsoil (51); 0.32+ natural geology (sandy clay) ditch 13 [Pls 4, 18]
5	26.00	1.6	0.50	0-0.17 topsoil (50); 0.17-0.37 subsoil (51); 0.37+ natural geology (sand/sandy clay) [Pl. 5]
6	27.00	1.6	0.65	0-0.21 topsoil (50); 0.21-0.46 subsoil (51); 0.46+ natural geology (sand/sandy clay) ditch 14 [Pl. 6]
7	25.90	1.6	0.67	0-0.20 topsoil (50); 0.20-0.44 subsoil (51); 0.44+ natural geology (sand/sandy clay) [Pls 7, 11]
8	27.00	1.6	0.55	0-0.16 topsoil (50); 0.16-0.36 subsoil (51); 0.36+ natural geology (sandy clay) pits 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 22; ditches 10, 18 [Pls 8, 16–17, 20]
9	25.00	1.6	0.45	0-0.16 topsoil (50); 0.16-0.32 subsoil (51); 0.32+ natural geology (sandy clay) spread 52 [Pls 9, 12, 24]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
9	-	52	Spread	Roman	pottery
1	1	53	Tree Throw/ Rooting	-	
1	2	54	Posthole	-	
1	3	55, 56	Ditch Terminus	-	
1	4	57	Ditch	-	
1	5	58	Poss. Pit	-	
1	6	59	Mod. Truncation	-	
1	7	60	Mod. Pit	-	
8	8	61	Pit	-	
8	9	62	Pit	Roman	pottery
8	10	63	Ditch	Roman	pottery, flint
8	11	64	Pit	-	
8	12	65	Pit	-	
4	13	66	Ditch	-	
6	14	67	Ditch (unexc)	-	
3	15	68	Ditch	-	
8	16	75	Pit (unexc)	-	
2	17	69	Poss. Gully	-	
8	18	71	Ditch	-	
3	19	70	Ditch	-	
2	20	72, 73	Ditch Terminus	Post-medieval	pottery
1	21	74	Pit	-	
8	22	76	Pit (unexc)	-	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery assemblage

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Sample	Fabric	Period	No	Wt (g)	Comments
9		52		Silty oxidised ware	RB	2	4	?Beaker (oxidised very worn base)
8	9	62		Arun Valley msw	RB	1	18	?Jar (oxidised, externally sooted)
8	10	63		Arun Valley msw	RB	8	134	Reduced
8	10	63		Miscellaneous msw	RB	2	10	Jar (probably Arun Valley) reduced
8	10	63		Hardham-type sandy reduced ware	RB	1	5	Jar (rounded club rim, reduced)
8	10	63		Central Gaulish samian	RB	1	5	Dish (probably form Dr 18/31)
8	10	63	3	Arun Valley msw	RB	2	4	Reduced
8	10	63	3	Grog tempered with sparse flint	RB	1	4	bitone
2	20	72		Arun Valley msw	RB	2	16	oxidised
2	20	72		Arun Valley msw	RB	1	20	?well fired, reduced
2	20	72		Hard-fired earthenware	EPM	6	433	Jar (oxidised internally, reduced externally with external spots of clear/green glaze. Fresh)
2	20	72		German Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	89	Bottle (turned base, iron mottle and salt glaze)
2	20	72	4	Arun Valley msw	RB	3	13	oxidised
2	20	72	4	Arun Valley msw	RB	2	13	reduced
2	20	73		Miscellaneous fine sandy ware	RB	1	11	?Flagon, oxidised

(Key: msw: medium sandy ware RB – Romano-British c. 43-410; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-175)

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

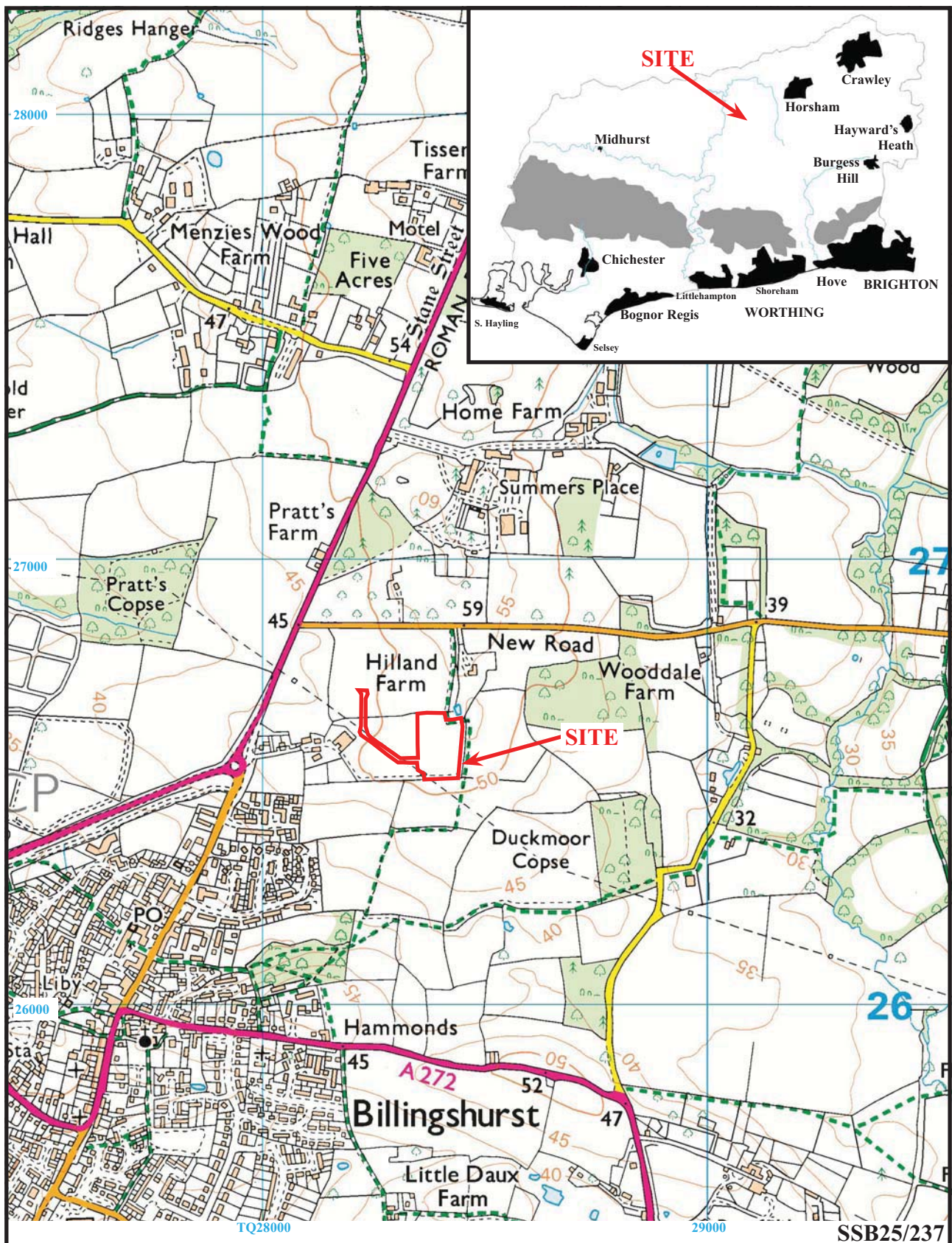
Trench	Cut	Fill	Type
1		51	Flake (patinated)
1	21	74	Blade
8	10	63	Blade (patinated); spall

APPENDIX 5: Stone assemblage

Trench	Cut	Fill	Sample	Stone type	No	Wt (g)	Comments
8	10	63		Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand)	1	91	Fresh but irregular
8	10	63		Lower Greensand chert	1	330	Water-worn flat cobble
8	10	63	3	Medium-grained ferruginous carstone	5	5	Worn
4	13	66		Medium-grained ferruginous carstone	2	2	Worn

APPENDIX 6: Macro botanical remains

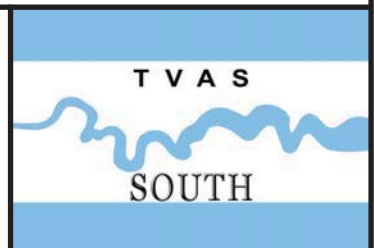
Trench	Cut	Deposit	Feature Type	Sample	Litres	Comments
1	1	53	pit	1	8	1x Fragment of charcoal
1	2	54	posthole	2	8	5x Fragments of charcoal 18x Flecks of charcoal
8	10	63	ditch	3	64	108x Fragments of charcoal 200+ Flecks of charcoal
2	20	72	terminus	4	32	6x Fragments of charcoal 11x Flecks of charcoal
1	21	74	pit	5	8	2x Fragments of charcoal 6x Flecks of charcoal

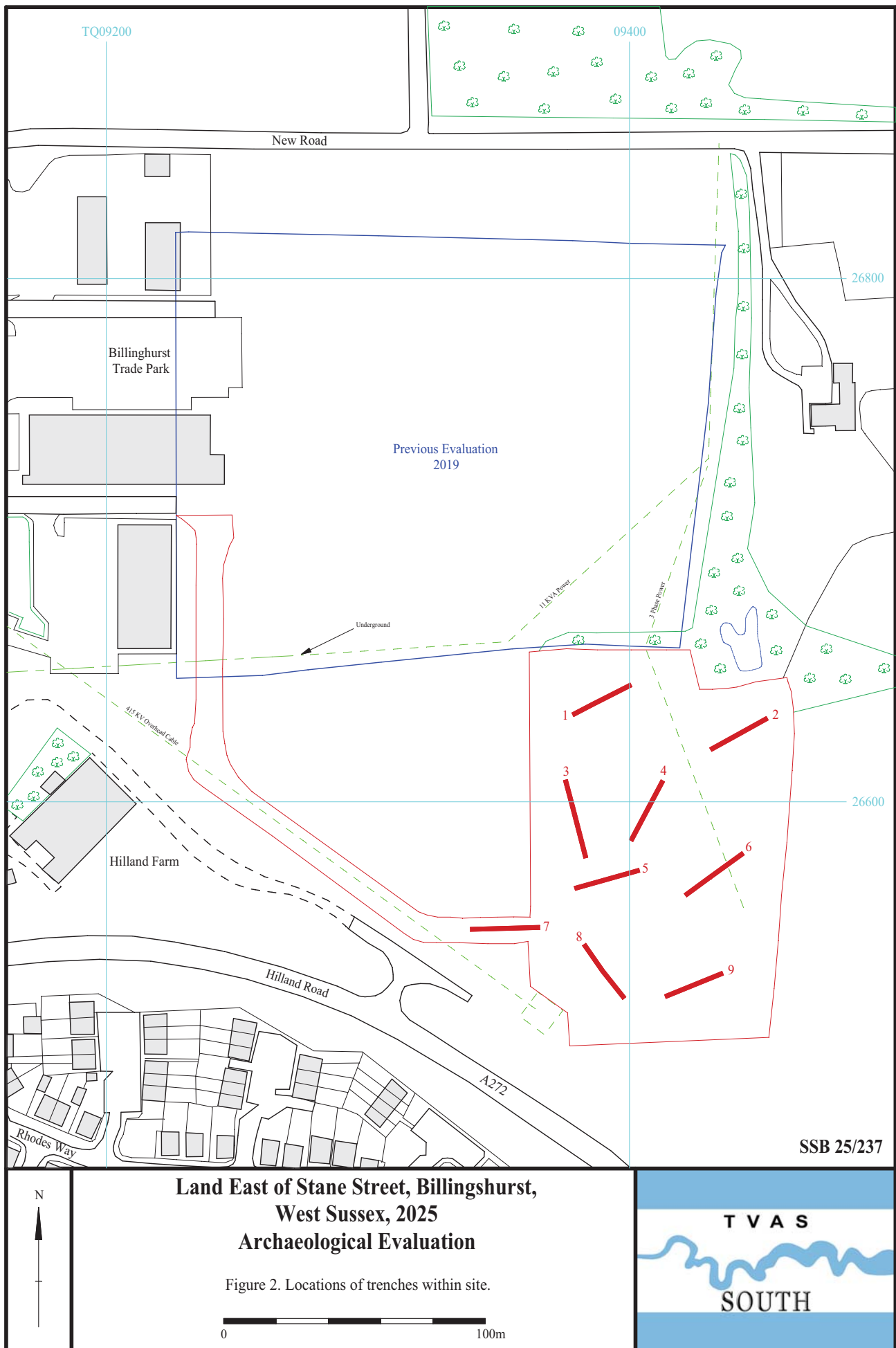


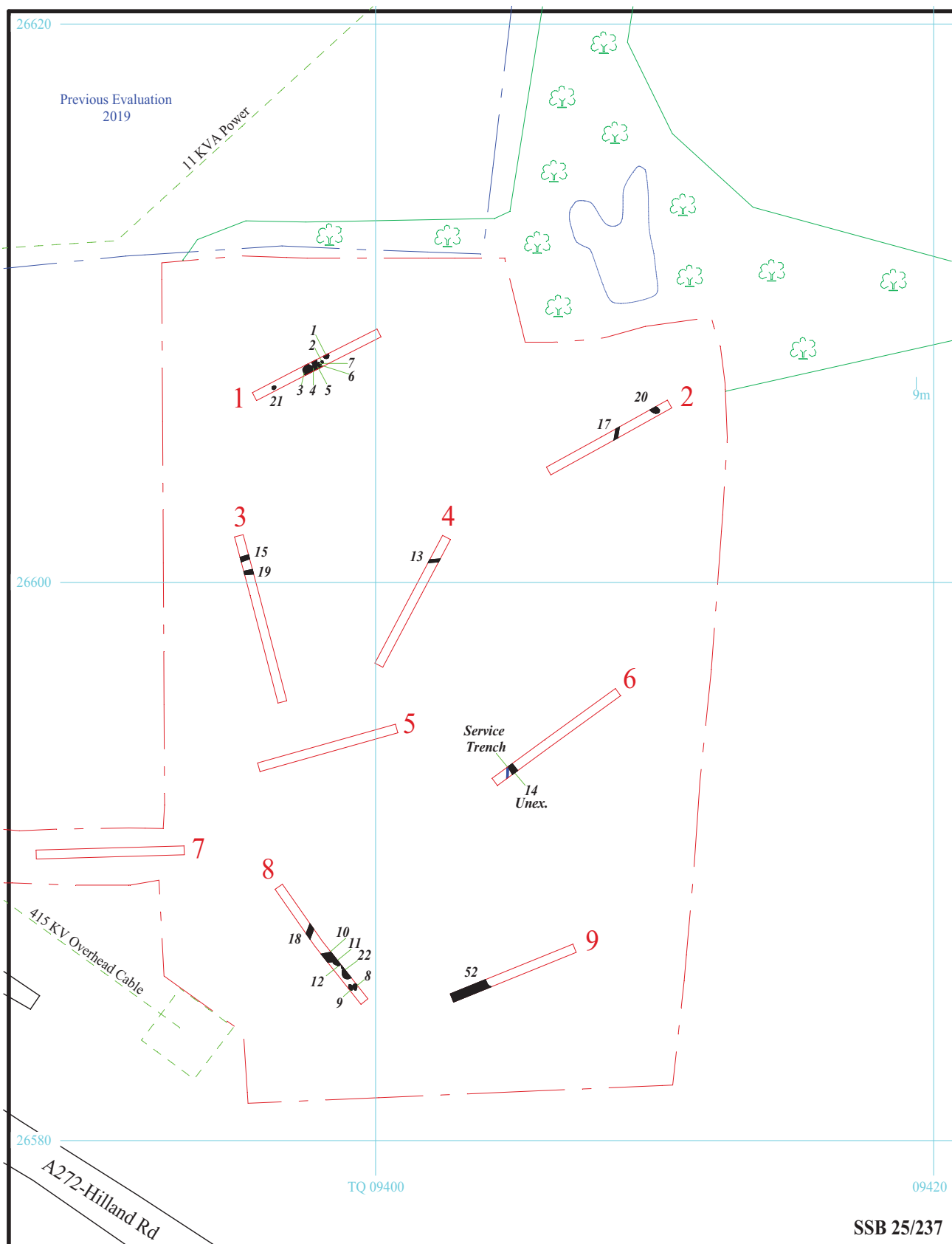
**Land to the east of Stane Street, Billingshurst,
West Sussex, 2025
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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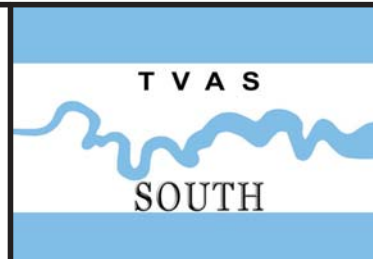


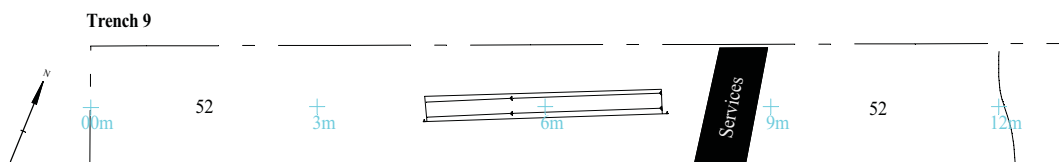
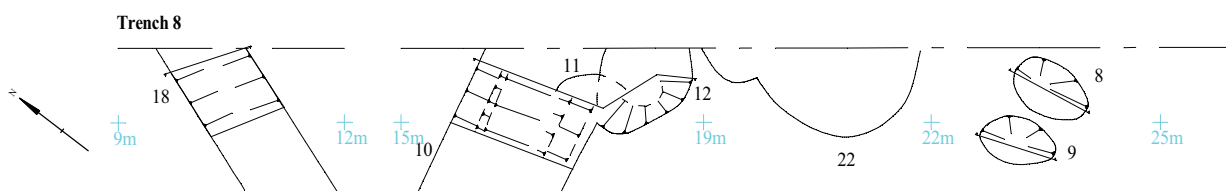
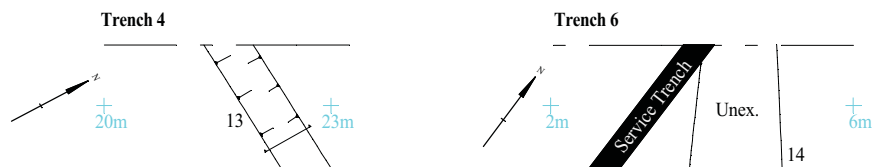
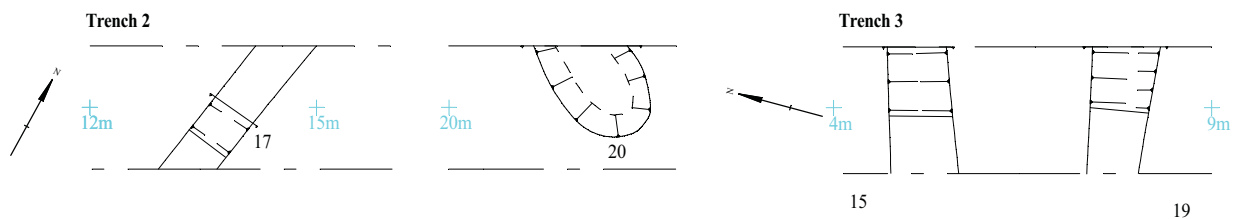
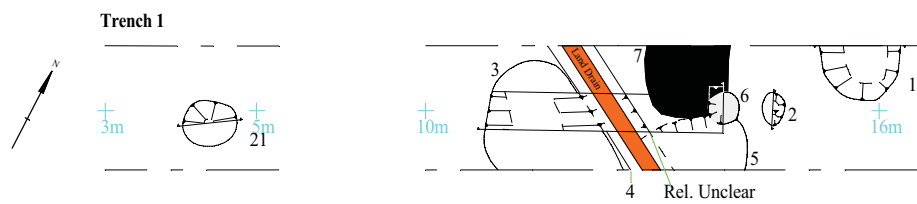




**Land East of Stane Street, Billingshurst,
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Figure 3. Locations of features within trenches.

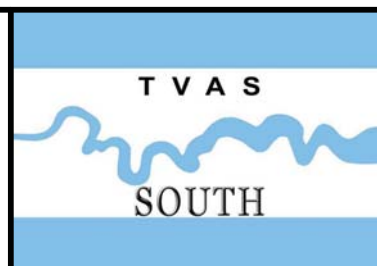


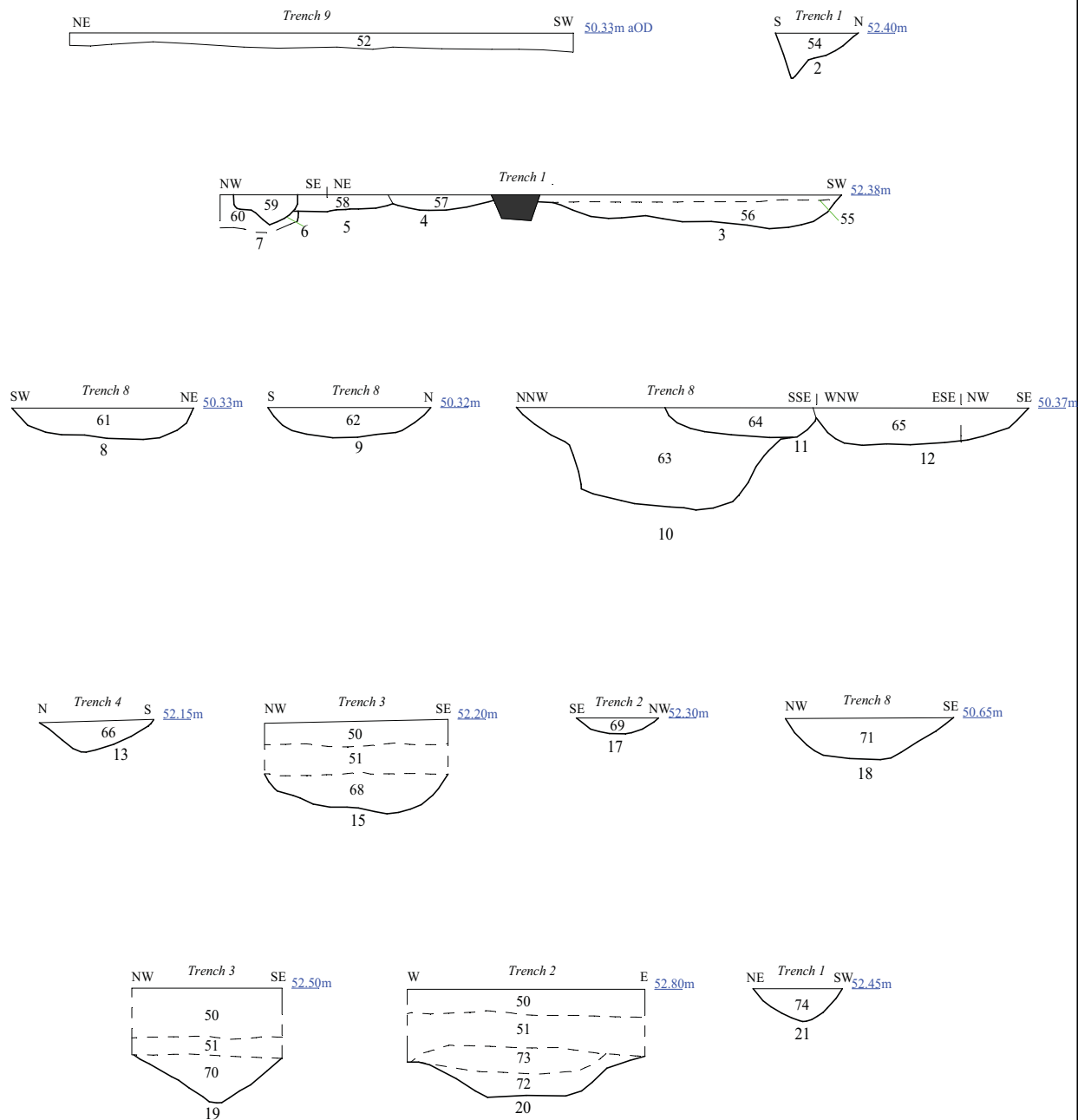


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Figure 4. Trench plans.





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Figure 5. Sections.

0 2m

T V A S
SOUTH



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking south.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking north.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 6, looking east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1-6**

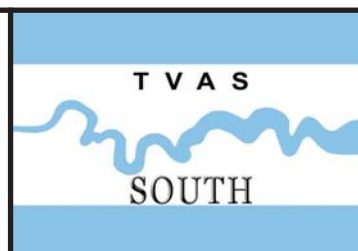




Plate 7. Trench 7, looking east.
Scales: 2m 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking north.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



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



Plate 10. Trench 1 representative section,
looking north. Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 11. Trench 7 representative section,
looking south. Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 12. Trench 9 representative section,
looking north-west. Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Land east of Stane Street,
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Plates 7-12

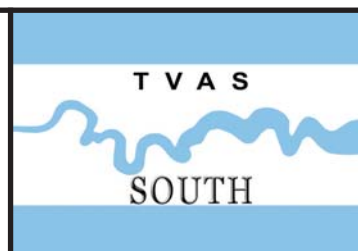




Plate 13. Trench 1, posthole 2, looking south-west.
Scales: 0.3 and 0.1m.



Plate 14. Trench 1, ditches 3 and 4, looking north-west
Scales: 2 and 0.1m.



Plate 15. Trench 1, poss. pit 5 and
modern features 6 and 7, looking north-east.
Scales: 0.3 and 0.1m.



Plate 16. Trench 8, pits 8 and 9,
looking west. Scales: 1, 0.5, 0.3 and 0.2m.



Plate 17. Trench 8, ditch 10 and pits 11 and 12,
looking east. Scales: 1, 0.5, 0.3 and 0.1m.



Plate 18. Trench 4, ditch 13,
looking west. Scales: 0.5 and 0.1m.

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Plates 13-18

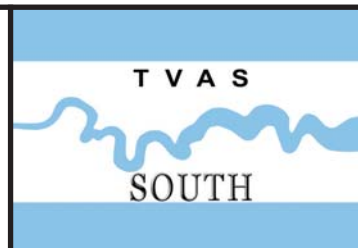




Plate 19. Trench 2, gully 17, looking south.
Scales: 0.5 and 0.1m.



Plate 20. Trench 8, ditch 18, looking north,
Scales: 0.5 and 0.2m.



Plate 21. Trench 3, ditch 19, looking east.
Scales: 1 and 0.5m.



Plate 22. Trench 2, ditch terminus 20, looking north-west.
Scales: 1 and 0.5m.



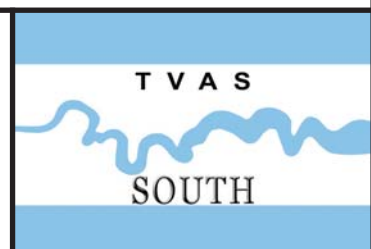
Plate 23. Trench 1, pit 21, looking east.
Scales: 0.5 and 0.2m.



Plate 24. Trench 9, spread 52, looking south-west.
Scales: 2 and 0.1m.

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Land east of Stane Street,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 19-24

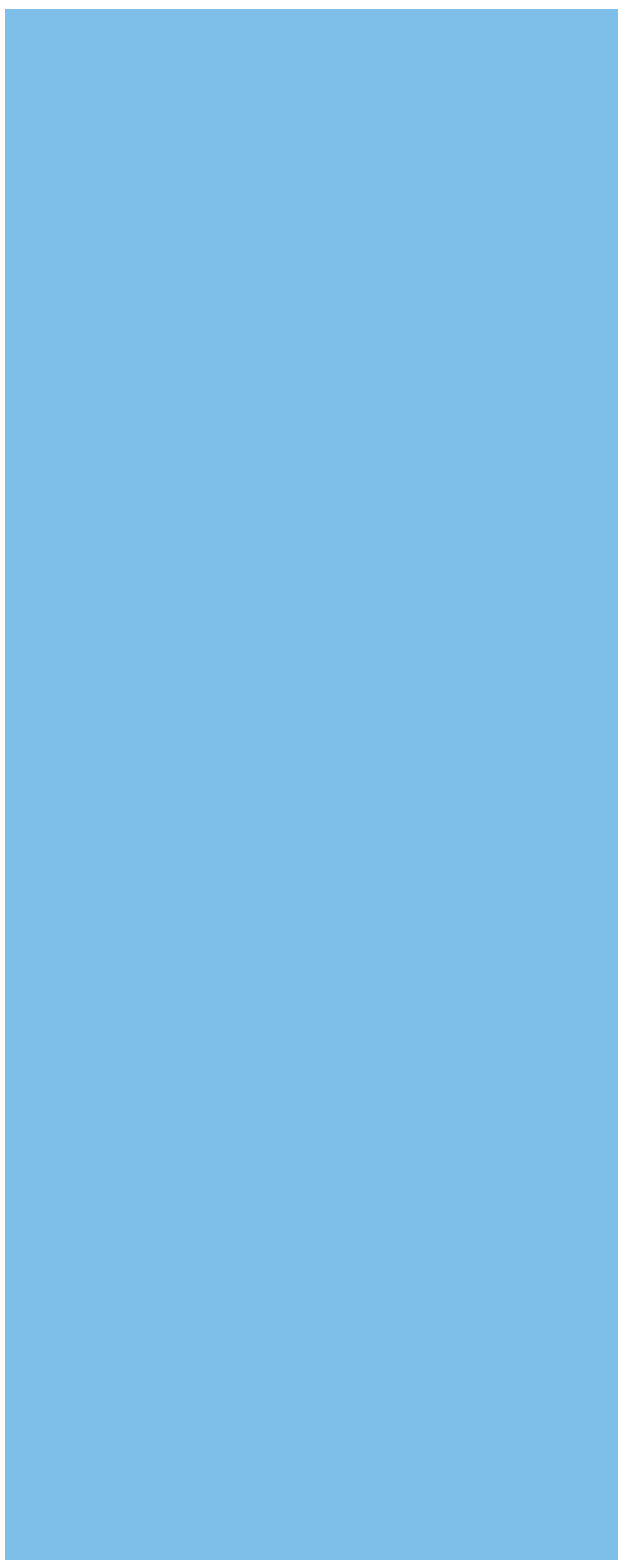
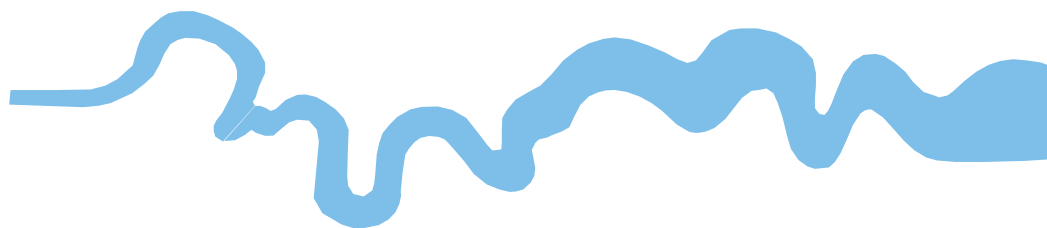


TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 1/1 BC
Iron Age: Late	100 BC
Iron Age: Middle	400 BC
Iron Age: Early	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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