

**An Archaeological Evaluation at St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic School,
Crawley, West Sussex**

Site Code: WWSC07

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2579 3616

**Written and Researched by Stuart Holden
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, February 2007**

Project Manager: Tim Bradley

Commissioning Client: EC Harris

**Contractor:
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925
Fax: 020 7732 7896
E-mail: tbradley@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com**

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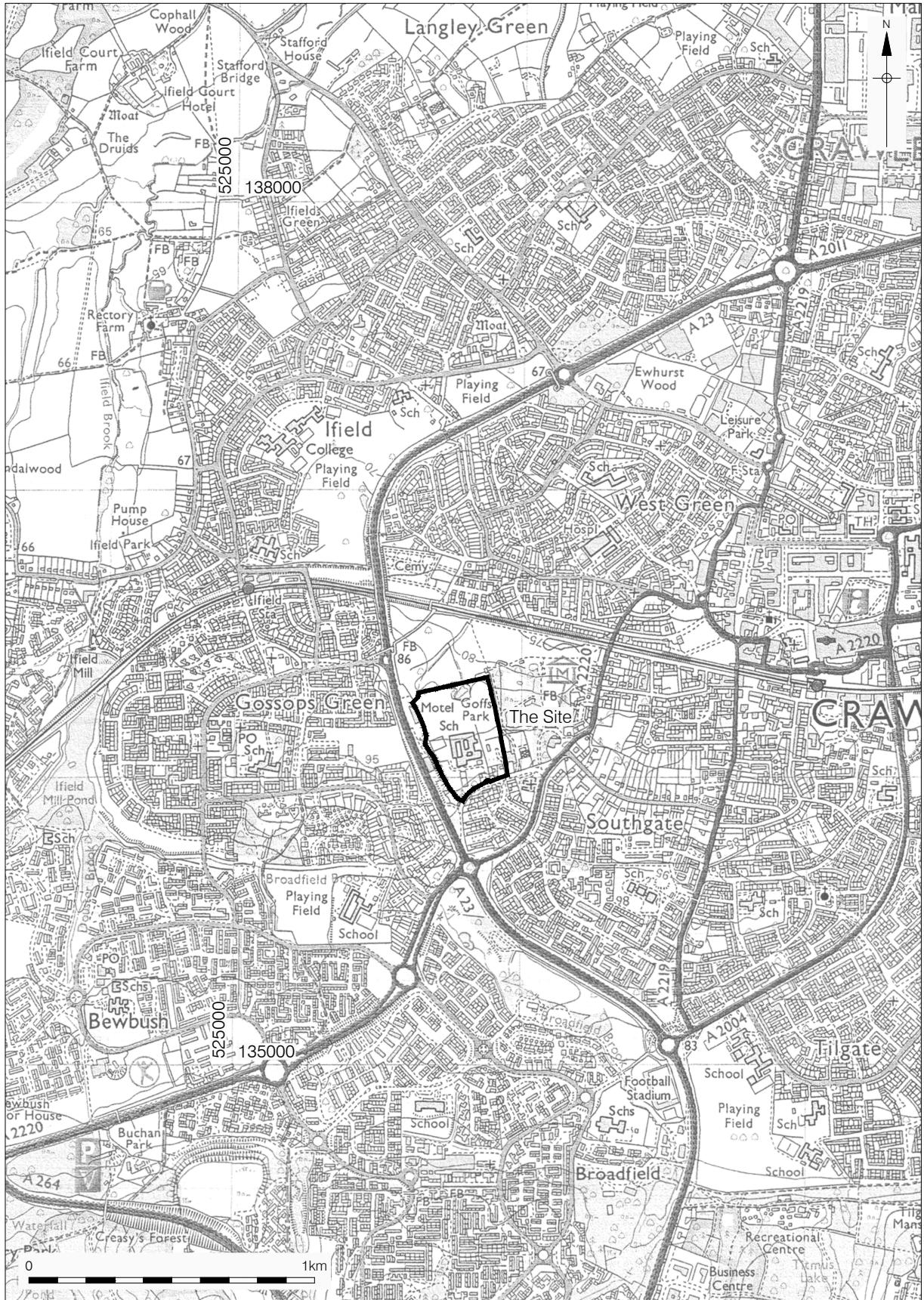
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited of land at St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic School, Crawley, West Sussex.
- 1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was compiled for the site, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., which identified a high potential for revealing evidence of Iron Age activity that may relate to the iron working that has previously been located in Goffs Park, immediately north of the site. Evidence for Roman iron working also exists in the area of Goffs Park, suggesting a moderate to high potential for this to extend into the redevelopment area.
- 1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. undertook a watching brief during the sinking of five boreholes across the playing fields that produced two abraded sherds of possible late-prehistoric pottery.
- 1.4 Following the results of the desk-based assessment and watching brief a geophysical survey was commissioned that highlighted possible archaeological features that could then be targeted for evaluation.
- 1.5 The evaluation comprised seventeen trenches that in general produced for evidence post-medieval landscaping of the playing fields. Some evidence of metalworking, in the form of waste, was recovered but no immediately dateable material earlier than post-medieval date was identified.
- 1.6 The archaeological investigations form part of the mitigation for the condition imposed upon the planning permission for the proposed development of a new school complex.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at St. Wilfrid's School, Old Horsham Road, Crawley (Figure 1) in advance of redevelopment. The work followed the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief (Bickelmann, 2005) and programme of geophysical survey (Bunn, 2006).
- 2.2 The evaluation was conducted between the 22nd January and 2nd February 2007 and commissioned by EC Harris.
- 2.3 Excavation of seventeen trenches using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision was undertaken on the site (Figure 2).
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 2579 3616.
- 2.5 The site was assigned the unique code WWSC07.
- 2.6 The evaluation was supervised by Stuart Holden and assisted by Des O'Donoghue, Tom O'Gorman, Jem Rogers and Stuart Watson with the project managed by Tim Bradley for Pre-Construct Archaeology.



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 2005.

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

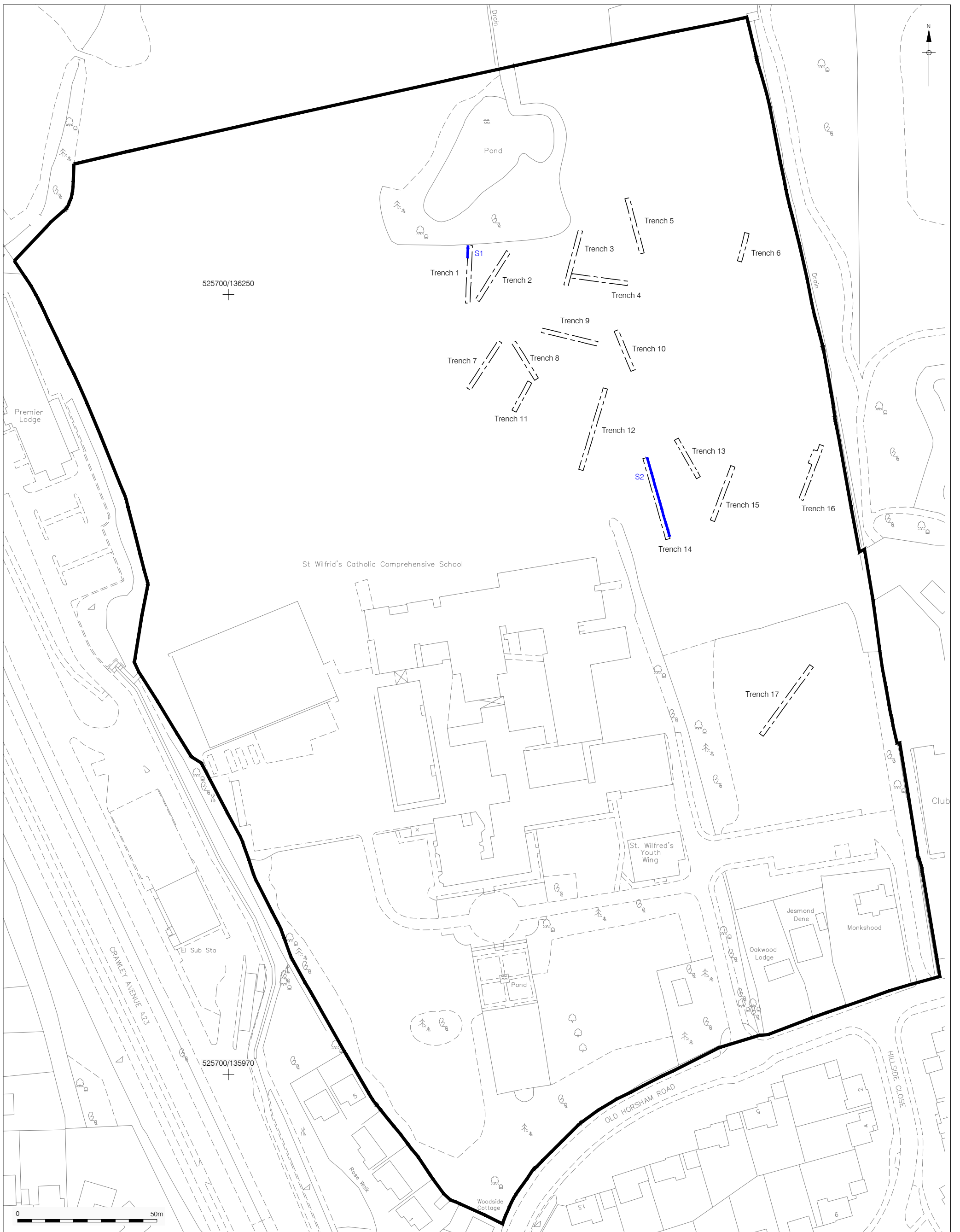


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A3

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEACH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning background

3.1.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of Crawley Borough Council, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

3.1.2 The advice states 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process' (paragraph 18).

3.1.3 It also states 'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (paragraph 8).

3.2 Archaeology in West Sussex

3.2.1 The relevant Development Plan is provided by the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016, which contains the following policy, providing a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY CH11 ARCHAEOLOGY

- (A) DEVELOPMENT SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF WEST SUSSEX IS PROTECTED AND PRESERVED AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, OPPORTUNITIES ARE TAKEN TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATIONAL AND AMENITY VALUE OF SITES AND AREAS (HISTORIC LANDSCAPES).
- (B) LOCAL PLANS WILL INCLUDE POLICIES TO ENSURE:
 - (1) THE PHYSICAL PRESERVATION IN-SITU OF NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, SITES OR MONUMENTS, WHETHER SCHEDULED OR NOT, AND THEIR SETTINGS;
 - (2) THE PROTECTION OF OTHER IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS AND SITES INCLUDING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE PRESERVATION OF REMAINS IN SITU;
 - (3) WHERE NECESSARY, THAT SITE EVALUATION IS UNDERTAKEN TO DEFINE THE CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITES; AND
 - (4) WHERE NECESSARY, THE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, THE PRESERVATION OF ANY FINDS AND THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF RESULTS.

3.2.2 The Crawley Borough Council Local Plan was published in 1993. The policy relevant to archaeological remains on the site is BN17. This states:

POLICY BN17- ARCHAEOLOGY

ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE APPRAISED TO ASSESS THEIR POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND, IF NECESSARY, A FIELD EVALUATION WILL BE REQUIRED. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECT SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR THEIR SETTING WILL BE STRONGLY RESISTED. IN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND OTHER AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST, DEVELOPMENT MAY BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE REMAINS WILL BE PRESERVED IN SITU AND/OR CAN BE SATISFACTORILY RECORDED. THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF THESE SITES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ARE IRREPLACEABLE AND ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO DISTURBANCE AND DESTRUCTION. THERE ARE THREE SITES IN THE BOROUGH DESIGNATED AS SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND 13 SITES HAVE BEEN RECORDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL AS ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS. THESE ARE IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP. 38 OTHER AREAS OF SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICALLY INTEREST HAVE ALSO BEEN IDENTIFIED. THESE LATTER SITES HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY INVESTIGATED AND OTHER SITES MAY BE DISCOVERED, POSSIBLY IN THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PROTECT ALL IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AS PART OF CRAWLEY'S HERITAGE. IN AREAS WHERE THE REMAINS ARE LESS SIGNIFICANT, IT MAY NOT BE NECESSARY TO RESIST DEVELOPMENT, ESPECIALLY WHERE THEY CAN BE PHYSICALLY PRESERVED ON THE SITE. AS A LAST RESORT, REMAINS CAN BE RECORDED BEFORE DEVELOPMENT COMMENCES. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF CRAWLEY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE, WHICH CAN BE APPRECIATED BY ALL.

IMPLEMENTATION: CBC DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PROCESS IN CONSULTATION WITH WSCC ARCHAEOLOGIST; CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE IF DEVELOPMENT AFFECTS SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

3.2.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site and the site does not lie within an area of High Archaeological Potential or a Conservation Area.

3.3 Research Objectives

- To determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- To clarify the extent and nature of existing disturbance and intrusions

3.4 John Mills, Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council, inspected and monitored the archaeological works on behalf of Crawley Borough Council.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section is an abridged version of the results detailed in the desk-based assessment (Bicklelmann, 2005). The information was mostly gleaned from the entries into the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (WSSMR) within a 1km radius of the site centre (hereon known as the study area). Additional material was taken from archaeological, documentary and cartographic sources.

4.2 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

- 4.2.1 A single entry of Palaeolithic date records four spot finds of flint axes within the study area.

Mesolithic

- 4.2.2 There are a number of incidences where scatters of Mesolithic flintwork have been found in the region. These dominate the ridges of the surrounding hills and signify the use of the high ground by nomadic hunter-gatherers.

Neolithic

- 4.2.3 There is little evidence for activity during the Neolithic period with only a single record referring to a stone axe from the study area.

Bronze Age

- 4.2.4 No confirmed activity of Bronze Age date has been recorded within the study area. Features of possible late-Bronze Age/early-Iron Age date were recorded to the northwest of the site, however no dateable material was recovered. It is likely that the region was heavily wooded and not occupied by permanent farming until later.

- 4.2.5 Approximately 3 or 4 km to the south of the subject site runs an ancient trackway from south of Broadfield through Peas Pottage to Horsham. This is lined on either side by low banks with burial mounds or barrows alongside.

Iron Age

- 4.2.6 The first evidence for iron working in the area stems from the Iron Age and later becomes one of the major industries in Crawley. Immediately north of the subject site, at Goffs Park, one of the first bloomeries in the WSSMR is listed. During the

construction of Southgate West, clear evidence of Iron Age occupation was revealed in the form of roasted ore, charcoal, tap and furnace slag all enclosed by curvilinear ditches. The features produced pottery dated 250-30BC.

- 4.2.7 Excavations on the east side of Horsham Road by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2004 (Sitecode - WHOR 04) unearthed a layer of colluvium that produced sixty-eight sherds of late-Iron Age or early-Roman pottery. The lack of features suggests that the occupation at Goffs Park did not extend farther east.

4.3 **Roman**

- 4.3.1 Two roads linking the south coast with London were constructed either side of Crawley. These provided trade and military routes as well as opening up the iron working areas of Sussex. One such site lies at Broadfield, to the south-southeast of the subject site, that revealed domestic, semi-domestic and industrial iron working spread over 12 hectares and spanning the first and second centuries AD.

- 4.3.2 Roman activity was also recorded at Southgate West in the form of ditches forming an irregular pattern suggesting agrarian activity rather than military and implying that a permanent settlement was present in the locale.

4.4 **Saxon and Medieval**

- 4.4.1 Crawley was not mentioned in the Domesday Book and is first recorded in 1202 in a charter from King John granting license to hold a market at Crawley. Much of the medieval activity recorded on the WSSMR is concentrated around West Green to the northeast of the subject site. Here, extensive domestic and small-scale industry was recorded dating from the 13th century onwards.

4.5 **Post-Medieval**

- 4.5.1 A number of ditches feature on the WSSMR that are likely to represent property boundaries for the agricultural land on the fringe of the developing settlement of Crawley. Iron working remained a prominent industry and a bloomery site has been identified and recorded to the southwest of the subject site, together with mine pits to the south and southwest.

- 4.5.2 The cartographic sources analysed during the course of the research date from the late-19th century and show the subject site as being open fields surrounding the building known as Oakwood- the main building of the school. These fields are most

likely to have been used for agriculture or pasture. The pond, still extant at the time of the fieldwork, is shown at the northern end of the site. The maps of the following seventy-five years show little change to the layout of the site, other than the addition and deletion of smaller buildings and some changes to the arrangement of the fields.

- 4.5.3 St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic modern school opened in Oakwood House in 1952 and several phases of construction of additional buildings were undertaken over the years leading up to the present. As the majority of these structures are concentrated around the original Oakwood House, the only one to affect the archaeological evaluation is the development of the building to the east of the school complex, shown on the 1912 map and demolished by the publication of the 1966 edition.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The fieldwork was conducted according to the Method Statement (Bradley, 2006) that was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, which may require further investigation.
- 5.2 The excavation of seventeen trenches, located over anomalies on the geophysical survey was agreed by John Mills, Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council on behalf of Crawley Borough Council.
- 5.3 Under archaeological supervision, a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used to remove unproductive soils down to the highest archaeological horizon or the top of the natural sequence, whichever was the highest.
- 5.4 The features identified within the trenches were cleaned and investigated by hand. Investigation was limited to identifying the extent and nature of the deposits and to recover dating evidence.
- 5.5 Archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were recorded as necessary in plan and in section using standard recording methods. A photographic record using 35mm colour transparencies and black and white negative mediums and digital format was also made as appropriate.
- 5.6 The levels of the deposits relating to Ordnance Datum were calculated using the bench mark located on the northwestern corner of No. 13 Old Horsham Road, value 87.99m OD
- 5.7 The work was undertaken following the guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1993).

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Geology

6.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 302 1:50,000 series) indicates that the site is likely to be underlain by Weald Clay of Lower Cretaceous Age.

6.1.2 The geotechnical investigation undertaken on the site in September 2005 exposed the natural clay within 0.25m of the surface, beneath a layer of subsoil and topsoil. This sequence was replicated during the evaluation.

6.2 Topography

6.2.1 The area of the site for the proposed redevelopment slopes gradually downwards to the north from the school at c.90m OD to a height of c.86m OD close to the boundary with Goffs Park.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 In general the evaluation trenches revealed the same sequence of natural Weald Clay overlain by subsoil that produced several pieces of iron working waste. The field was littered with modern drainage runs, many of which were identified as such by the geophysics.

7.1.2 Of the few features identified none proved to be of high archaeological significance: at the northern ends of Trenches 1 and 2, shallow cuts filled with similar material were exposed that probably represent filling and levelling of the southern side of the large 'pond' to extend the level playing field, a depression or perhaps pond filled with material containing 19th century pottery was exposed in Trench 14, a linear feature with a concrete post setting ran across Trench 15 and a modern pit containing machine-made frogged brick was present in Trench 16. Two possible stuck flints were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2.

7.1.3 The following paragraphs give a more detailed account of each trench.

7.2 Trench 1 (Section 1: Figure 5)

7.2.1 This trench measured 20.70m in length, cut from a level of between 86.22m OD and 86.69m OD aligned north-south. The natural clay [2] was exposed between 85.91m OD and 86.47m OD. At the northern end of the trench, a shallow cut [43] was made that extended beyond the northern limit of excavation (LOE), likely to be the original extent of the 'pond' within the copse of trees. This was filled with [42] a mid grey brown sand silt clay flecked with cbm and sealed with a layer of redeposited clay from which, an intact stoneware vessel of 19th century date was recovered. Subsoil [1] completed the sequence and contained pieces of slag weighing 454g and ironstone.

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 This trench measured 20.70m in length, cut from a level of between 86.85m OD and 87.08m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [4] was exposed between 86.59m OD and 86.80m OD. Similarly to Trench 1, at the northern end of the trench, a shallow cut [45] was made that extended beyond the northern LOE, again likely to be the original extent of the 'pond' within the copse of trees. This was filled with [44] a comparable deposit to [41] and containing four sherds of 19th century pottery. Subsoil

[3] completed the sequence and contained fragments of ceramic building material (cbm), slag weighing 339g and a single possible struck flint.

7.4 **Trench 3**

7.4.1 This trench measured 20.40m in length, cut from a level of between 86.78m OD and 87.10m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [6] was exposed between 86.56m OD and 86.82m OD with subsoil [5] above containing two sherds of pottery dated 1835-1900, slag weighing 1460g, a single possible struck flint and two gaming pieces (golf balls).

7.5 **Trench 4**

7.5.1 This trench measured 20.15m in length, cut from a level of between 87.03m OD and 87.20m OD aligned east-west. The natural clay [8] was exposed between 86.77m OD and 86.97m OD with subsoil [7] above containing a single pottery sherd dated 1580-1900, fragments of cbm and pieces of slag weighing 126g.

7.6 **Trench 5**

7.6.1 This trench measured 20.55m in length, cut from a level of between 86.18m OD and 86.98m OD aligned northwest-southeast. The natural clay [10] was exposed between 85.99m OD and 88.68m OD with subsoil [9] above containing a single sherd of medieval pottery dated 1200-1400 and cbm.

7.7 **Trench 6**

7.7.1 This trench measured 10.50m in length, cut from a level of between 87.01m OD and 87.21m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [12] was exposed between 86.86m OD and 86.99m OD with subsoil [11] above containing a single piece of modern cbm.

7.8 **Trench 7**

7.8.1 This trench measured 20.40m in length, cut from a level of between 87.38m OD and 87.74m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [14] was exposed between 87.16m OD and 87.50m OD with subsoil [13] above containing pottery dated 1780-1900.

7.9 **Trench 8**

7.9.1 This trench measured 16.00m in length, cut from a level of between 87.40m OD and 87.68m OD aligned northwest-southeast. The natural clay [16] was exposed between 87.21m OD and 87.42m OD with subsoil [15] above containing fragments of cbm.

7.10 **Trench 9**

7.10.1 This trench measured 20.55m in length, cut from a level of between 87.42m OD and 87.62m OD aligned east-west. The natural clay [18] was exposed between 87.11m OD and 87.35m OD with subsoil [17] above containing sherds of pottery and a single piece of glass.

7.11 **Trench 10**

7.11.1 This trench measured 15.55m in length, cut from a level of between 87.55m OD and 87.78m OD aligned northwest-southeast. The natural clay [20] was exposed between 87.34m OD and 87.57m OD with subsoil [19] above containing sherds of pottery dated 1580-1900.

7.12 **Trench 11**

7.12.1 This trench measured 11.85m in length, cut from a level of between 87.73m OD and 88.02m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [22] was exposed between 87.50m OD and 87.69m OD with subsoil [21] above containing slag weighing 105g and a large piece of dense black crystalline material weighing over 6kgs that had no magnetic properties and was probably a fragment of bitumen.

7.13 **Trench 12**

7.13.1 This trench measured 30.55m in length, cut from a level of between 87.95m OD and 88.65m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [24] was exposed between 87.84m OD and 88.43m OD with subsoil [23] above containing fragments of cbm.

7.14 **Trench 13**

7.14.1 This trench measured 15.90m in length, cut from a level of between 88.26m OD and 88.60m OD aligned northwest-southeast. The natural clay [26] was exposed between 88.06m OD and 88.41m OD with subsoil [25] above. No finds were recovered from the subsoil.

7.15 Trench 14

7.15.1 This trench measured 30.75m in length, cut from a level of between 88.59m OD and 89.34m OD aligned north-south. The natural clay [28] was exposed at a level of between 87.74m OD and 87.80m OD, cut by a large feature [52] extending beyond the limits of the trench that is likely to be a natural depression or perhaps a pond. This was filled with successive layers of material from which pottery dated 1850-1900 was recovered.

7.16 Trench 15

7.16.1 This trench measured 20.85m in length, cut from a level of between 88.59m OD and 89.33m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [30] was exposed between 88.41m OD and 89.03m OD. This was cut by linear feature [40] running across the trench, which measured 1.05m in width and 0.31m in depth. From the fill [39], sherds of pottery dated 1700-1900 were recovered together with a single piece of glass and fragments of cbm. Cutting into the northern edge of the linear was a sub-circular feature [38] filled with weak concrete [37] that displayed the form of a square timber post (now removed). Subsoil [29] sealed the sequence.

7.17 Trench 16

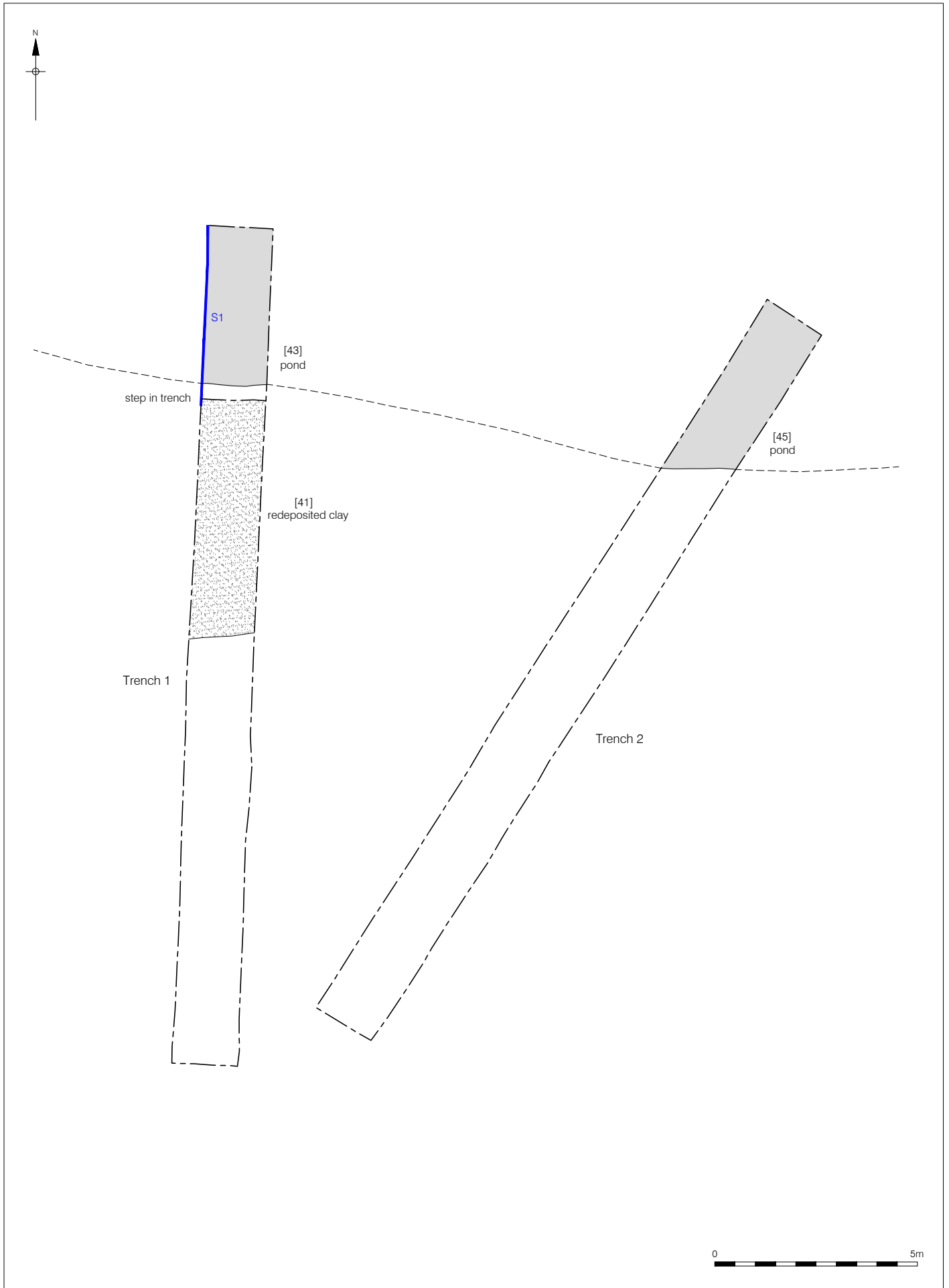
7.17.1 This trench measured 21.20m in length, cut from a level of between 88.87m OD and 89.48m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [32] was exposed between 88.67m OD and 89.23m OD and was scarred by a few plough marks towards its southern end. Towards the northeastern end of the trench a sub-oval pit [36] measuring 3.00m by 1.70m and 0.24m in depth was part excavated. The fill [35] produced finds of pottery, slag weighing 211g, cbm (including machine-made frogged brick) and a piece of corroded iron, possibly half a horseshoe or a small billhook.

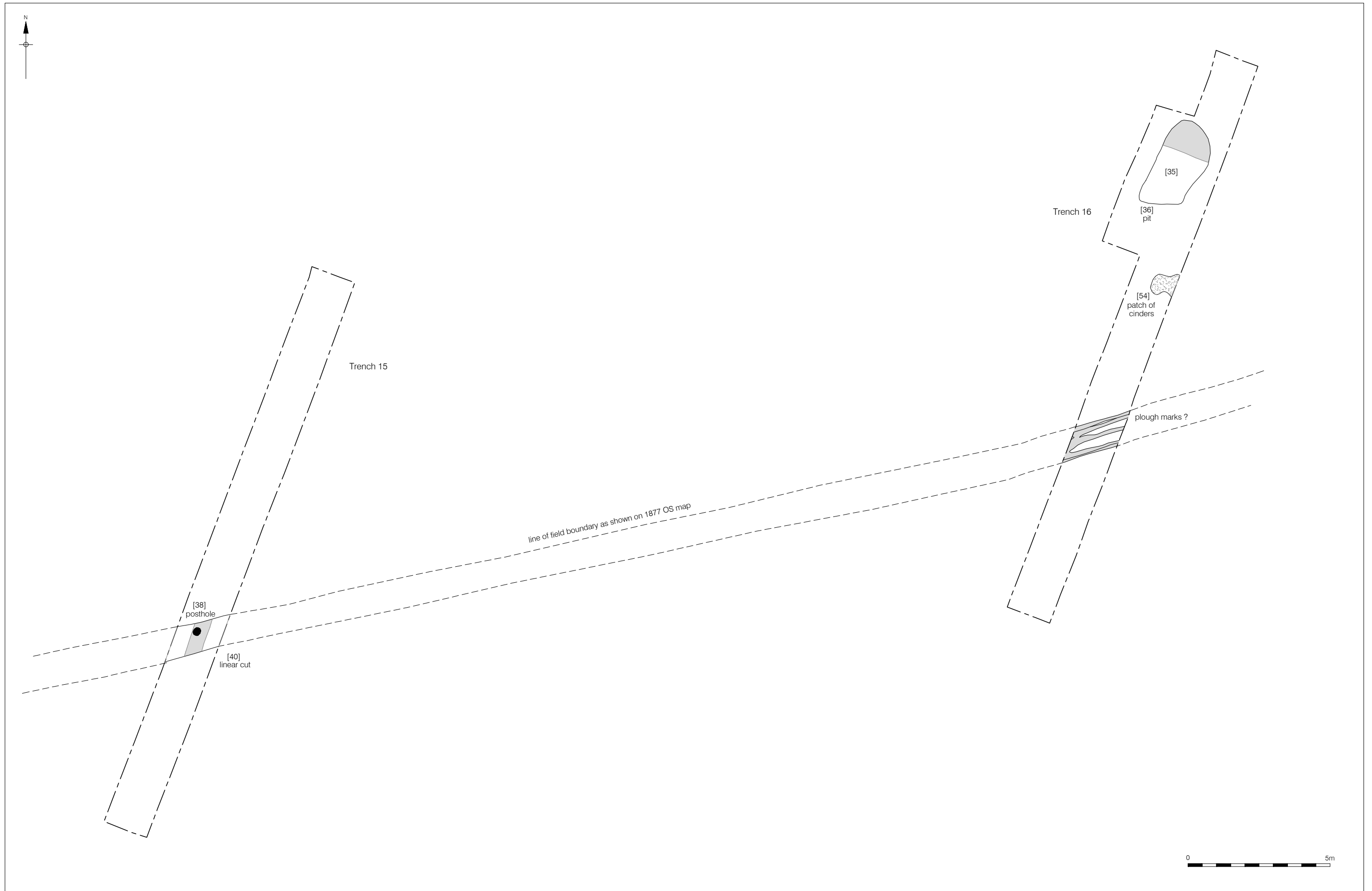
7.17.2 From the subsoil [31], fragments of slag weighing 146g were recovered whilst just beneath the playing field surface, a small patch of cinders [54] was recorded at a height of 89.03m OD.

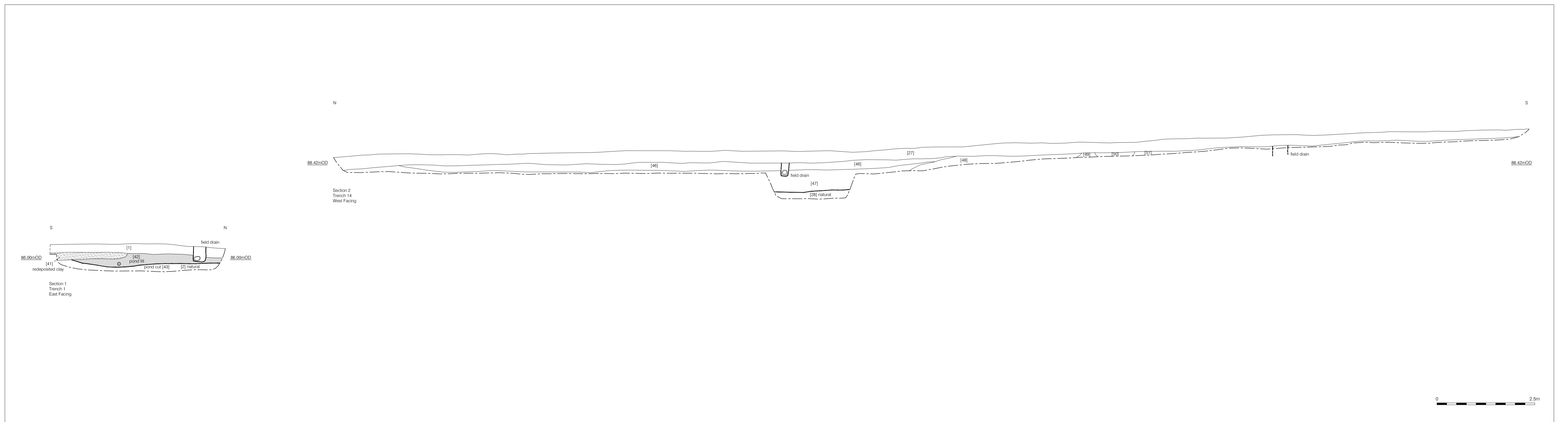
7.18 Trench 17

7.18.1 This trench measured 30.60m in length, cut from a level of between 90.30m OD and 90.37m OD aligned northeast-southwest. The natural clay [34] was exposed between 89.89m OD and 89.98m OD. Above the subsoil was mid-grey brown silty clay [33]

that contained occasional modern cbm, presumably from the demolition of the buildings shown here on the 20th century maps.







8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation suggest that the landscape was much altered in the creation of the terraces that were present on the site at the time of investigation. If the occupation during the Iron Age and Roman periods that has been found nearby at Goffs Park extended into the site then any trace of this has subsequently been removed. The paucity of any residual finds from these periods suggests, however, that such occupation did not extend this far south. The recovery of the two abraded sherds of possible prehistoric pottery during the watching brief on the sinking of the boreholes implies either that they are unrepresentative of the general dispersion of such material across the site or, more likely, that they are not sherds of pottery of prehistoric date.
- 8.2 The trenches were located over anomalies present on the geophysical survey conducted using a fluxgate gradiometer (magnetometer) that measures slight fluctuations in the localised magnetic field. Such method is particularly useful for identifying features such as hearths and furnaces and would therefore seem suitable for use on the subject site. A high quantity of ferrous items (such as drinks cans, nails and boot studs) were identified in the topsoil by use of a metal detector and these produce 'spikes' on magnetometer surveys and are removed from the survey data to give a more accurate representation of the below ground activity. It is possible that these corrupted the data. The Wealden Clay upon which the subject site is situated is rich in iron deposits and these too could have affected the results. Heavy clay soils themselves can also be disparaging towards the use of magnetometry¹. Given these points it may have been pertinent to use the results in conjunction with a resistivity survey that measures localised changes in the soils resistant to the passage of electrical currents. However, this would obviously have had a cost implication and may not have produced any cleared results.

¹ From discussions with Malcolm Bailey, Chief Electronics Technician, University of Manchester, following some modest results of magnetometer surveys on boulder clay at Mellor, Stockport.

9 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank EC Harris, for commissioning the work and John Mills for his archaeological advice and for monitoring the evaluation. Thanks are also extended to the pupils and staff of St Wilfrid's School for their patience during the disruptions.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Des, Tom, Jem and Stuart for their work on site and Lisa Lonsdale for her logistical support. Thanks also to Hayley Baxter for producing the drawings and Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.

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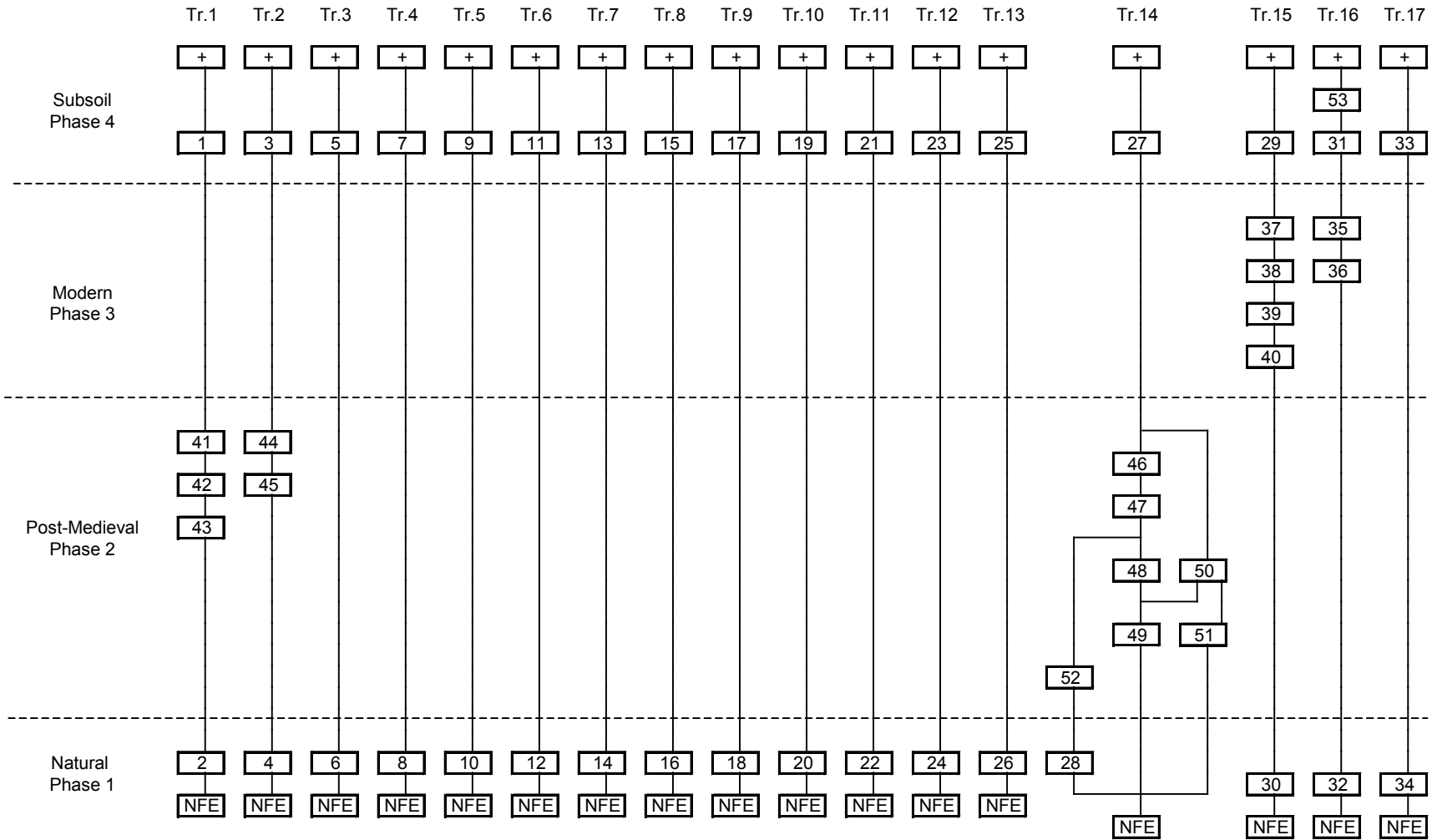
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APPENDIX 1- CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photo No.
WWSC07	1	-	S.1	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	2	Tr. 1	S.1	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	3	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	4	Tr. 2	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	5	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	6	Tr. 3	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	7	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	8	Tr. 4	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	9	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	10	Tr. 5	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	11	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	12	Tr. 6	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	13	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	14	Tr. 7	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	15	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	16	Tr. 8	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	17	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	18	Tr. 9	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	19	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	20	Tr. 10	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	21	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	22	Tr. 11	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	23	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	24	Tr. 12	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	25	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	26	Tr. 13	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	

Site code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photo No.
WWSC07	27	-	S.2	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	28	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	29	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	30	Tr. 15	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	31	-	-	Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	32	Tr. 16	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	33	-		Layer	Subsoil		4	
WWSC07	34	Tr. 17	-	Layer	Natural	Natural	1	
WWSC07	35	Tr. 16	-	Fill	Fill of [36]	Modern	3	
WWSC07	36	Tr. 16	-	Cut	Cut of pit	Modern	3	
WWSC07	37	Tr. 15	-	Fill	Fill of [38]	Modern	3	
WWSC07	38	Tr. 15	-	Cut	Cut of posthole	Modern	3	
WWSC07	39	Tr. 15	-	Fill	Fill of [40]	Modern	3	
WWSC07	40	Tr. 15	-	Cut	Cut of linear	Modern	3	
WWSC07	41	Tr. 1	S.1	Layer	Redeposited clay	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	42	Tr. 1	S.1	Fill	Fill of [43]	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	43	Tr. 1	S.1	Cut	Cut of 'pond'?	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	44	Tr. 2	-	Fill	Fill of [45]	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	45	Tr. 2	-	Cut	Cut of 'pond'?	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	46	-	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	47	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	48	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	49	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	50	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	51	Tr. 14	S.2	Layer	Levelling	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	52	-	S.2	Cut	Depression or pond	Post-medieval	2	
WWSC07	53	Tr. 16	-	Layer	Cinders	Modern	4	

APPENDIX 2- MATRIX



APPENDIX 3 - POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). Most sherds show no or little evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage. The pottery is fragmentary and it was not always possible to assign a vessel shape. Pottery was recovered from eleven contexts and individual deposits produced only small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds).

All the pottery (24 sherds and none is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels. The classification of the pottery types are given alphabetical codes according to the Museum of London Archaeological Service, but the medieval pottery types are referenced to Barber 1997. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

There are two sherds of medieval pottery and 22 sherds of post-medieval fabrics.

Medieval

Earlswood-type ware (EARL), c.1200-1400. One small sherd is in fabric 1a (Barber 1997, 201) and has an external white-slip and green-glaze, probably from a jug. One abraded sherd in fabric 1b (Barber 1997, 201) with an internal glazed, probably from a bowl or dish.

Post-medieval

Red earthenwares, c. 1580-1900: fabric 1: red, hard, sandy with coarse quartz and brown glazes, form: dish. Fabric 2: light pink, hard, fine fabric with fine to coarse iron ore inclusions (?Wealden), two sherds, forms: bowl or dish and a possible flower pot

Stoneware

English stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, three sherds, form: drain, jar: small and medium cylindrical.
English stoneware with Bristol-glaze (ENGS BRST), 1835-1900, one sherd, form: jar; cylindrical.

Porcelain

English porcelain (ENPO), one sherd with lithograph transfer, c.1850 onwards, form: tea cup

Industrial finewares

English majolica (MAJO), 1850-1900, one sherd, form: vase; ornamental with amphibian and cupid.
Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1800-1900, five sherds, form: plate.
Transfer-Printed ware (TPW), 1780-1900, two sherds, form: plates or dishes.

Transfer-printed ware with green, red or mulberry designs (TPW4), 1825-1900, two sherds, form: bowl; rounded.

Imports

Continental porcelain (CONP), 1700-1900, two sherds, form: plate (19th-century).

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the pottery is shown in table 1

Context	Trench	No. of sherds	Spot date
[3]	2	2	1800-1900
[5]	3	2	1835-1900
[7]	4	1	1580-1900
[9]	5	1	1200-1400
[13]	7	2	1780-1900
[19]	10	3	1580-1900
[27]	19	3	1800-1900
[39]	15	1	1700-1900
[41]	1	1	1800-1900
[44]	2	4	1800-1900
[47]	14	4	1850-1900

Table 1. WWSC 07, distribution of pottery

Medieval pottery is solely present in deposit [9], Trench 5 as a single abraded sherd of an Earlswood type ware bowl or dish. Post-medieval red earthenwares, fabrics 1 and 2 are solely present in contexts [7], Trench 4 and contexts [19], Trench 10 and can only give a broad date of c.1580-1900. Where ever other pottery groups were found on the site they contained these were of 19th-century date and more likely the latter half of that century or the succeeding one.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The post-Roman pottery from the site has no significance at a local, regional and international level. The assemblage is comprised of a small number of sherds and reflects mostly late 19th-century activity, except for two small sherds of medieval pottery indicating activity between c.1200-1400. The pottery's potential is only to date the contexts it was found in, but the poor quality of the industrial finewares and continental porcelain gives evidence of a possible low socio-economic group living on or close to the site. No recommendations are made for further work.

Bibliography

Barber, L. 1997. 'The Pottery' in S. Stevens, 'Excavations at the Old Post-Office site, 15-17 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 135, 200-4.

APPENDIX 4 - OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-23598

Project details

Project name	St Wilfrid's School, Crawley Evaluation
Short description of the project	An evaluation consisting of 17 trenches was undertaken at St Wilfrid's School, Crawley in advance of the development of a proposed new school complex. No significance archaeological features were identified. Occasional fragments of iron working waste were recovered from the subsoils.
Project dates	Start: 22-01-2007 End: 02-02-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Associated project reference codes	WBCRAW - Sitecode
Associated project reference codes	preconst1-10042 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Geophysical Survey','Metal Detectors','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY St Wilfrid's School, Crawley
Postcode	RH11
Study area	8.86 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2579 3616 51.1103718827 -0.202841296130 51 06 37 N 000 12 10 W Point
Height OD	Min: 85.91m Max: 89.89m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Design originator Tim Bradley
Director/manager Tim Bradley
Project supervisor Stuart Holden
Type of funding body Developer
Name of funding body EC Harris Ltd

Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication type
Title An Archaeological Evaluation at St Wilfrid's Roman Catholic School, Crawley,
West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s) Holden, S
Date 2007
Issuer or publisher PCA Ltd
Place of issue or
publication London
Description Spiral bound softback client report