

# Report



## Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Three Bridges Main – Smallfield 132 kV Overhead Tower Line Diversion at Toovies Farm, Crawley

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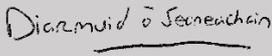
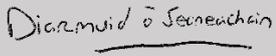
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## Quality Assurance

ADAS Project Code	Accession Code	Local Authority HER No.	Planning Application Ref.	OASIS Reference No.	Site Code
1050064-SD-290518	TBC	N/A	N/A	adasuklt1-315612	THBR18

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## Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment

## Summary

In February to April 2018 ADAS carried out archaeological monitoring and recording for UK Power Networks of groundworks required for undergrounding of a new 132kV electricity cable on land at Toovies Farm, Crawley, West Sussex. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the works between TQ 30277 39738 and TQ 29232 38658.

The western end of the cable trench goes through an Archaeological Notification Area as designated by West Sussex County Council due to the presence of a Medieval Iron Working and Settlement site at Forge Wood/Tinsley Green, Crawley. Despite the potential for buried archaeological deposits and artefacts to be present in the vicinity of the development, no features or artefacts of archaeological significance were observed during monitoring of the groundworks for the Cable Trench within the areas monitored.

The absence of archaeological features observed in the Cable Trench during the archaeological monitoring may be partly attributed to the previous impacts of the construction of the neighbouring housing developments and the construction of major roads the land along the cable route. Nevertheless, the results of the monitoring are generally consistent with the results of previous trial trenching evaluations carried out in the fields along the cable route.

## Acknowledgements

This archaeological watching brief was commissioned by UK Power Networks (UKPN), and thanks are due in this regard. Fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Brown and Stephenie Dalby. The report and supporting illustrations were prepared by Stephenie Dalby, and checked by Diarmuid O'Seaneachain. The archive was compiled by Stephenie Dalby.

# 1 Introduction

## Project Background

- 1.1.1 From February to April 2018 ADAS carried out an archaeological watching brief for UK Power Networks (UKPN) of groundworks required for the undergrounding of a new 132 kV electricity cable on land at Toovies Farm, Crawley, West Sussex. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during groundworks for the works between TQ 30277 39738 and TQ 29232 38658 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The works were carried out within the permitted development rights of UKPN under the Electricity Act 1989, and therefore were not subject to a planning application.
- 1.1.3 Due to the potential for buried archaeological remains relating to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, it was recommended in the desk-based assessment (ADAS 2016) that archaeological monitoring of the groundworks should be carried out to identify and record any buried archaeological remains which may have survived along the cable route.
- 1.1.4 It was considered that the western end of the development had particular potential to impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains within Forge Wood. This was because buried archaeological remains relating to iron-working had previously been found in this area. This potential had resulted in this area being recognised as an Archaeological Notification Area by West Sussex County Council.
- 1.1.5 Consultation with the Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor, Ms Alex Egginton at Surrey County Council in 2016 (Letter ref 33/62/02) confirmed the recommended monitoring was acceptable.
- 1.1.6 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to carry out the required archaeological works and record any archaeological remains during the monitoring of the groundworks (ADAS 2017).
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *the Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).
- 1.1.8 In carrying out this work UKPN complied with their obligations to the historic environment, as outlined in Section 38 and Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.

## The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed works comprised the dismantlement of a section of overhead 132 kV electricity line and associated steel-lattice towers. These were being replaced with approximately 2 km of new 132 kV underground cable (Figure 1).

- 1.2.2 The groundworks to be monitored comprised the excavation of the new underground cable trench. A short section adjacent to the M23 was constructed using directional drilling methodology and the remainder of the trenching was dug using open-cut trenching.
- 1.2.3 The groundworks for the construction of two new terminal towers and the groundworks for the dismantlement of the existing overhead line were not included in the monitoring as these towers were located on land that had been subjected to previous intrusive archaeological investigations ahead of new residential developments and/or lay on land that had already been extensively disturbed.
- 1.2.4 From west to east, the construction trench for the new 132 kV cable was excavated east along the field boundary from the new tower PWB9R (CH 000) at the western end of the scheme. The new cable trench turned north after 250 m for less than 100 m before turning north-east towards Balcombe Road (Figure 2: Areas A-C).
- 1.2.5 The trench was dug north at chainage (CH) 700 alongside Balcombe Road until it crossed this road diagonally (heading north-east) at CH 800 (Figure 2: Area D). Once across the road, the trench continued in a roughly north-easterly direction following a new road which had been installed for the housing development which is currently under construction (Figure 2: Area E).
- 1.2.6 Between CH 1100 and CH 1150 the north-east aligned trench was then excavated south-east away from the new housing development along the field boundary towards the M23 (Figure 2; Area F). It turned north-east again at CH 1250 to run north-north-east, alongside the M23 (Figure 2: Areas G-J). Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) pits were excavated at CH 1450 and CH 1550 to insert the cable under an existing road (Area H). The cable trench was excavated up to a new tower PWB15R which was constructed just after CH 1950 at the eastern end of the scheme.
- 1.2.7 Table 1 (see Section 5) gives these areas and approximate chainage numbers, which equates to meterage and the level of monitoring carried out within each area.
- 1.2.8 The land in Area A is currently being used as an area for plant movement and spoil storage from the housing development to the north of the overhead line. Consequently the ground has been heavily disturbed.
- 1.2.9 Areas B to C are within an area of woodland which had been cleared for the overhead line.
- 1.2.10 Area D runs alongside Balcombe Road and includes the road crossing. Some vegetation clearance had been completed prior to works starting in this area.
- 1.2.11 Area E is within an area of housing development and has been subjected to extensive previous ground disturbance reflected by the depth of made ground observed in the cable trench.
- 1.2.12 Areas F to J are in pasture fields. Areas F and G were heavily disturbed by the movement of plant and by groundworks for spoil storage for the neighbouring housing development.

- 1.2.13 The underlying geology of the Route is recorded as interbedded Sandstone, Siltstone of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation (BGS 2018). In the north of the Route the geology is recorded as mudstone of the same formation (*ibid.*). No superficial deposits are recorded (*ibid.*).
- 1.2.14 Borehole data (TQ33NW1/BH344B; TQ33NW2/BH344C; Q33NW3/BH344D; TQ33NW4/BH345; TQ33NW5/BH82; TQ33NW7/BH83; TQ23NE22/349; Q23NE123/TP7) records 0.30 m of topsoil overlying 0.50 m of firm, light-brown and grey mottled clay subsoil. This layer overlies 0.10 m of thinly bedded fine-grained sandstone which becomes shale at around 0.90 m depth below present ground level (BGS 2018).

## 2 Objectives

### Aims and Scope

- 2.1.1 The aims of this watching brief were:
- *To ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during groundworks associated with the development area were identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;*
  - *To ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence were recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard;*
  - *The specific aim of the fieldwork was to identify and record any buried archaeological remains or artefacts associated with mining and iron-working activity in the Archaeological Notification Area at Forge Wood;*
  - *Also to identify and record any buried remains associated with a Medieval kiln impacted by groundworks in the vicinity of Tower 13;*
  - *To ensure that the fieldwork took place within, and contributes to the goals of the South East Research Framework for East Sussex. Kent, Surrey and West Sussex (Kent County Council 2018);*
  - *To report the results as appropriate.*

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## 4 Archaeological and Historical Context

- 4.1.1 A desk based assessment (ADAS 2016) outlined the results of the historic environment potential of a 500 m Study Area around the proposed scheme (The Route). A summary of the results of this assessment are outlined below.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets are referred to in the text by the Historic England and/or HER reference numbers.
- 4.1.3 Historic England and the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (WSCC HER) record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Designated Wrecks, Designated Battlefield or Architectural Conservation Areas within 500 m of the Route.
- 4.1.4 There are three Grade II Listed Buildings recorded within the Study Area. The closest is Heathy Ground Farmhouse (1250230) which is located 61 m north-east of the Route.
- 4.1.5 No impact on any designated assets was expected from the development.
- 4.1.6 There are twenty-one non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Study Area by the WSCC HER. The Route directly impacts the Medieval iron working site at Forge Wood (MWS5345/MWS12615). A previous archaeological trial trenching evaluation carried out in 2014 (EWS1633) on this site recorded evidence of Medieval industrial activity including linear features and quarry pits containing large amounts of iron slag (WSCC HER 2016).
- 4.1.7 There are three Archaeological Notification Areas within the Study Area. The western end of the Route (Figure 2: Areas A-D) is located within the southern portion of the 'Medieval Iron Working and Settlement site, Tinsley Green, Crawley' Archaeological Notification Area (DWS8659).
- 4.1.8 The WSCC HER recorded three previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area. These are an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out at Heathy Ground Farmhouse in 1995 (MWS4397), a desk based assessment carried out in 2011 for a Gatwick Airport pollution control lagoon (EWS1457) and a programme of archaeological trial trenching on land at Forge Wood in 2014 (EWS1633).
- 4.1.9 It should be noted that construction for new residential housing estates commenced after the completion of the desk-based assessment in 2016 and before the start of monitoring of the new cable trench in February 2018. The groundworks for these new housing schemes caused a

significant amount of ground disturbance prior to the start of monitoring along sections of the Route (particularly sections A, and E-G).

## 5 Methodology

### Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ADAS 2017). An archaeologist was present during the intrusive groundworks to excavate the new cable trench (The Route or Cable Trench) within the watching brief area, defined in the WSI (*ibid.*) The monitoring programme was amended during the groundworks to focus on the sections of the cable trench which were least impacted by previous ground disturbance. The actual monitoring programme is outlined in Table 1.
- 5.1.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

**Table 1: Areas within Cable Trench showing related chainage ranges and monitoring notes**

Trench	Area	Approximate Chainage Numbers (CH)	Monitoring Notes
1	A	(PWB9R) CH 000 – CH 400	Monitoring discontinued due to level of previous ground disturbance
	B	CH 400 – CH 450	Monitored
	C	CH 450 – CH 700	Monitored
	D	CH 700 – CH 850	Not monitored as most of the cable route through this area was through Balcombe Road
2	E	CH 850 – CH 1050	Monitored

Trench	Area	Approximate Chainage Numbers (CH)	Monitoring Notes
2	F	CH 1050 – CH 1150	Monitoring discontinued due to level of previous ground disturbance observed in Area E.
3	G	CH 1150 – CH 1200	Monitored
	H	CH 1200 – CH 1300	Monitoring discontinued due to negative archaeological results through Area G
	I	CH 1300 – CH 1400	Monitored
	J	CH 1400 – CH 1600	Not monitored as most of the cable route through this area was directional drilled
	K	CH 1600 – CH 1850	Monitored
	L	CH 1850 – CH 1950 (PWB15R)	Monitoring discontinued due to negative archaeological results through Area K

### Artefacts, Human Remains, Treasure and Environmental Sampling

5.1.3 No artefacts or human remains were encountered during the watching brief. No archaeologically significant deposits were disturbed by the groundworks, so no environmental sampling was undertaken.

### Post-Excavation Analysis

5.1.4 No archaeological artefacts or deposits were encountered during the watching brief, and therefore no specialist post-excavation analysis was required.

### Archives and Deposition

5.1.5 The archive is currently held by ADAS at their offices in Milton Park. No artefacts were recovered during the monitoring and therefore no artefacts will need to be deposited with an approved local

museum. A paper archive will be deposited with Crawley Museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under an accession number which will be issued upon deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain. An OASIS form, ID reference adasuklt1-315612 has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of completion.

### ADAS Project Team

- 5.1.6 Fieldwork was undertaken by Stephenie Dalby and Andrew Brown. The report was written by Stephenie Dalby. The illustrations were prepared by Stephenie Dalby. The archive was compiled and prepared for deposition by Stephenie Dalby. The project was managed for ADAS by Diarmuid O'Seaneachain.

## 6 Results

- 6.1.1 This section provides an overview of the monitoring results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendix A.
- 6.1.2 There were six areas which were monitored: Areas B, C, E, G, I and K (Table 1). In each area the cable trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator with a flat bladed bucket to a depth of 1.5 m (Figure 2; Plates 1-12).
- 6.1.3 The twelve areas from Table 1 have been split into three trenches (Trench 1-3) for ease of context description. These three trenches run continuously and form part of the same cable trench.
- 6.1.4 The Cable Trench measured 2 km in length by 1.50 m in width and was approximately 1.50 m deep. This width and depth was continuous throughout the areas. Any variations are noted below.
- 6.1.5 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from any monitored areas of the Cable Trench.

### ***Trench 1***

- 6.1.6 Trench 1 covers the Areas A-D depicted on Figure 2. The same general stratigraphic sequence was observed in all monitored areas along the trench. Variations in the general stratigraphic sequence are noted below.
- 6.1.7 In Area B the natural substrate (1001) was overlain by redeposited soils (1002). The layer of redeposited soil was overlain in turn by an organic layer (1003). This organic layer could represent a buried soil horizon and was less than 0.10 m deep. The possible buried soil horizon (1003) was sealed by a layer of redeposited soils with inclusions of waste building material (1004) to a depth of 0.40 m.

- 6.1.8 In Area A it was also noted that the disturbed redeposited deposit (1003) overlying the natural substrate (1002) extended to a depth of approximately 1 m from the existing ground surface for approximately 3 m in the south-east facing section near to existing tower PWB10. This is interpreted as modern disturbance associated with either the construction of the existing tower with more recent groundworks associated with the new residential developments under construction.
- 6.1.9 In Area C the redeposited soils (1003) were not present. The organic layer (1002) and redeposited soils with inclusions of waste material (1004) were thicker in this area at 0.20 m and 0.60 m respectively.
- 6.1.10 In Areas A-D it was likely that the topsoil horizon observed in Trench 3: Areas G-L had already been stripped off prior to the excavation of the cable trench.

### ***Trench 2***

- 6.1.11 Trench 2 covers Areas E-F depicted on Figure 2. The same general stratigraphic sequence was observed in all monitored areas along the trench. Variations in the general stratigraphic sequence are noted below.
- 6.1.12 Area E was dug through mainly made ground, composed of redeposited soils (2002), redeposited soils with inclusions of waste building material (2004) and dumped hard-core – waste building material (2003 and 2005). In places, especially between CH 900 and CH 1000, these made ground layers were present to the full depth of the trench (Figure 3). Where made ground was present in the trench it directly overlay the natural substrate (2001).
- 6.1.13 In Area E it was likely that the topsoil horizon observed Trench 3: Areas G-L had already been stripped off prior to the excavation of the cable trench.

### ***Trench 3***

- 6.1.14 Trench 3 covers Areas G-L depicted on Figure 2. The same general stratigraphic sequence was observed in all monitored areas along the trench. Variations in the general stratigraphic sequence are noted below.
- 6.1.15 Across Trench 3 the topsoil (3002) was approximately 0.30 m deep and consisted of a soft/friable dark grey brown clayey silt. It directly overlay the undisturbed natural substrate which comprised of compact yellow clay (3001).
- 6.1.16 In Area K, Post-Medieval ceramic field drains were noted at a depth of c. 1.20 m cutting the natural substrate (3002), spaced approximately 10 m apart along the trench for a distance of c. 90 m.

## 7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1.1 No archaeologically significant features or artefacts were observed or recovered from the monitored areas of the Cable Trench. The areas of the trench that were monitored were the sections that had been least disturbed by previous groundworks.
- 7.1.2 Previous trial trenching carried out between late 2016 and early 2017 (CgMs 2017) recorded buried features which could have been visible in the Cable Trench. Areas F to L along the Cable Trench are within trial trenching areas B and C, and Cable Trench Area A is within trial trenching Area A (*op.cit.* Figure 2).
- 7.1.3 In the trial trenching Area A, Trial Trench 16 recorded a single sub-oval pit or tree-bole (CgMs 2017: 19, Figure 13). This trench was located to the north of the overhead line being replaced in this scheme (*op.cit.* Figure 3), and is the closest to the Cable Trench.
- 7.1.4 In trial trenching Area B, Trial Trenches 37, 42, 51-53 and 55-56, were excavated in the same area as Cable Trench Areas F to I and returned negative results (CgMs 2017: Figures 2 and 4). Trial Trench 50 contained an intercutting ditch and posthole within the centre of the trench (CgMs 2017: 29, Figure 30). The ditch was under 0.20 m deep and approximately 0.65 m wide, orientated east to west (*ibid.*) so may have continued across the Route. This ditch would have been expected to continue at roughly CH 1400 within monitored Area I. However no evidence of this ditch was observed in the Cable Trench.
- 7.1.5 Trial Trench 42 contained a circular pit under 0.20 m deep within the centre of the trench (*op.cit.*: 27, Figure 27). The trench was located at roughly CH 1150 in Area G. No similar pits were observed in the Cable Trench at this location.
- 7.1.6 In trial trenching Area C, Trial Trenches 101, 118, 128, and 147 were excavated in roughly the same area as Cable Trench Areas K and L and returned negative results (CgMs 2017: Figures 2 and 6). Trial Trench 142 is in the same area and recorded a north-west to south-east aligned field boundary. Possible Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was found within the fill (*op.cit.* 45, Figure 58). This ditch would have been located at roughly CH 1600 within Cable Trench Area K. However, no evidence of the continuation of this ditch was observed in the Cable Trench. An east-west aligned field boundary was also recorded in Trial Trench 149 (*op.cit.*: 46, Figure 62). However, this trench was located to the west of the Cable Trench at roughly CH 1550 – this was the location where the cable was undergrounded using directional drilling.

- 7.1.7 Cable Trench Areas A to D are located along the southern edge of the Archaeological Notification Area of the Medieval Iron Working and Settlement Site, Tinsley Green, Crawley.
- 7.1.8 Archaeological monitoring was discontinued in Area A due to the impact of previous ground disturbance through this area. Area A has been used for spoil storage during the construction of the housing development to the north of the cable route. Plant and spoil movement caused such extensive damage to the ground through this area it was concluded that any archaeological remains which may have been present were likely to have been destroyed.
- 7.1.9 The absence of archaeological features observed in the Cable Trench during the archaeological monitoring may be partly attributed to the previous impacts of the construction of the neighbouring housing developments and the construction of major roads the land along the cable route. Nevertheless, the results of the monitoring are generally consistent with the results of previous trial trenching evaluations carried out in the fields along the cable route.
- 7.1.10 These results indicate that the monitoring methodology used was effective in ensuring that the excavation of the new cable trench resulted in no harm to the historic environment resource.

## 8 References

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West Sussex Historic Environment Record for a 500 m Study Area around the proposed development,

WSSCC HER Ref: **29034-16-041**

## Appendix A: Context Descriptions

### Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1001	Deposit	Natural – compact/firm yellow clay	+ 2 km	+ 1.5 m	+ 1.20 m
1002	Deposit	Made Ground – redeposited mix of topsoil and natural – moderately compacted, light yellow brown silty clay	+ 500 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.30 m
1003	Deposit	Organic layer – loose, dark grey brown clay silt/wood and leaf matter, possible buried soil horizon	+ 300 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.10 m
1004	Deposit	Made Ground – soft/loose, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent brick, concrete and metal fragment inclusions	+ 300 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.75 m

### Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
2001	Deposit	Natural – compact/firm yellow clay	+ 2 km	+ 1.5 m	+ 1.20 m
2002	Deposit	Made Ground – redeposited mix of topsoil and natural – moderately compacted, light yellow brown silty clay	+ 500 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.30 m
2003	Deposit	Made Ground – hard-core, loose rubble	+ 200 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.70 m
2004	Deposit	Made Ground – soft/loose, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent brick, concrete and metal fragment inclusions	+ 300 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.75 m
2005	Deposit	Made Ground – hard-core, loose rubble	+ 200 m	+ 1.5 m	± 0.70 m

### Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
3001	Deposit	Natural – compact/firm yellow clay	+ 2 km	+ 1.5 m	+ 1.20 m
3002	Deposit	Topsoil – soft/friable, dark grey brown clay silt	+ 2 km	+ 1.5 m	± 0.30 m

## Appendix B: The Finds

No artefacts were identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring.

## Appendix C: Oasis Report Form

OASIS ID: adasuklt1-315612

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### Project details

Project name	Three Bridges to Smallfield
Short description of the project	Archaeological Monitoring of undergrounding 2 km of a new 132 kV electricity cable on land at Toovies Farm, Crawley, West Sussex. No archaeological remains were found.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2018 End: 10-04-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Electricity Act 1989 Section 36

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Three Bridges to Smallfield

Postcode RH10 3NJ

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 30277 39738 51.141527675802 -0.137477816416 51 08 29 N 000 08 14  
W Point

Site coordinates TQ 29232 38658 51.132057577303 -0.15279697369 51 07 55 N 000 09 10  
W Point

---

### Project creators

Name of RSK ADAS Ltd  
Organisation

Project brief RSK ADAS Ltd  
originator

Project design RSK ADAS Ltd  
originator

Project Diarmuid O Seaneachain  
director/manager

Project supervisor Andrew Brown

Project supervisor Stephenie Dalby

Type of Electricity Authority/Company  
sponsor/funding body

Name of UKPN  
sponsor/funding body

---

## Project archives

Physical Archive No  
Exists?

Digital Archive Crawley Museum  
recipient

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"  
available

Paper Archive Crawley Museum  
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Report"  
available

---

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report: Three Bridges Main -  
Smallfield 132 kV Overhead Tower Line Diversion at Toovies Farm, Crawley

Author(s)/Editor(s) Dalby, S

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher RSK ADAS Ltd

Place of issue or publication Milton Park

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Entered by Stephenie Dalby (stephenie.dalby@adas.co.uk)

Entered on 30 April 2018

Plates



**Plate 1:** View east from CH 000 of Area A



**Plate 2:** View west of Area A and overhead line Route from CH 400



**Plate 3:** View north-east of Area C, towards Balcombe Road.



**Plate 4:** View north-east of central portion of Area E



**Plate 5:** North facing section of trench at roughly CH 1000, with 1 m scale. At this location, made ground (1004) directly overlies natural substrate (1002).



**Plate 6:** View south-west of Area F.



**Plate 7:** View east of Area G prior to excavation.



**Plate 8:** View north-east of Area L and stoned access road towards new tower PWB15R.



**Plate 9:** North-west facing representative section, located in Area B, with 1 m scale.



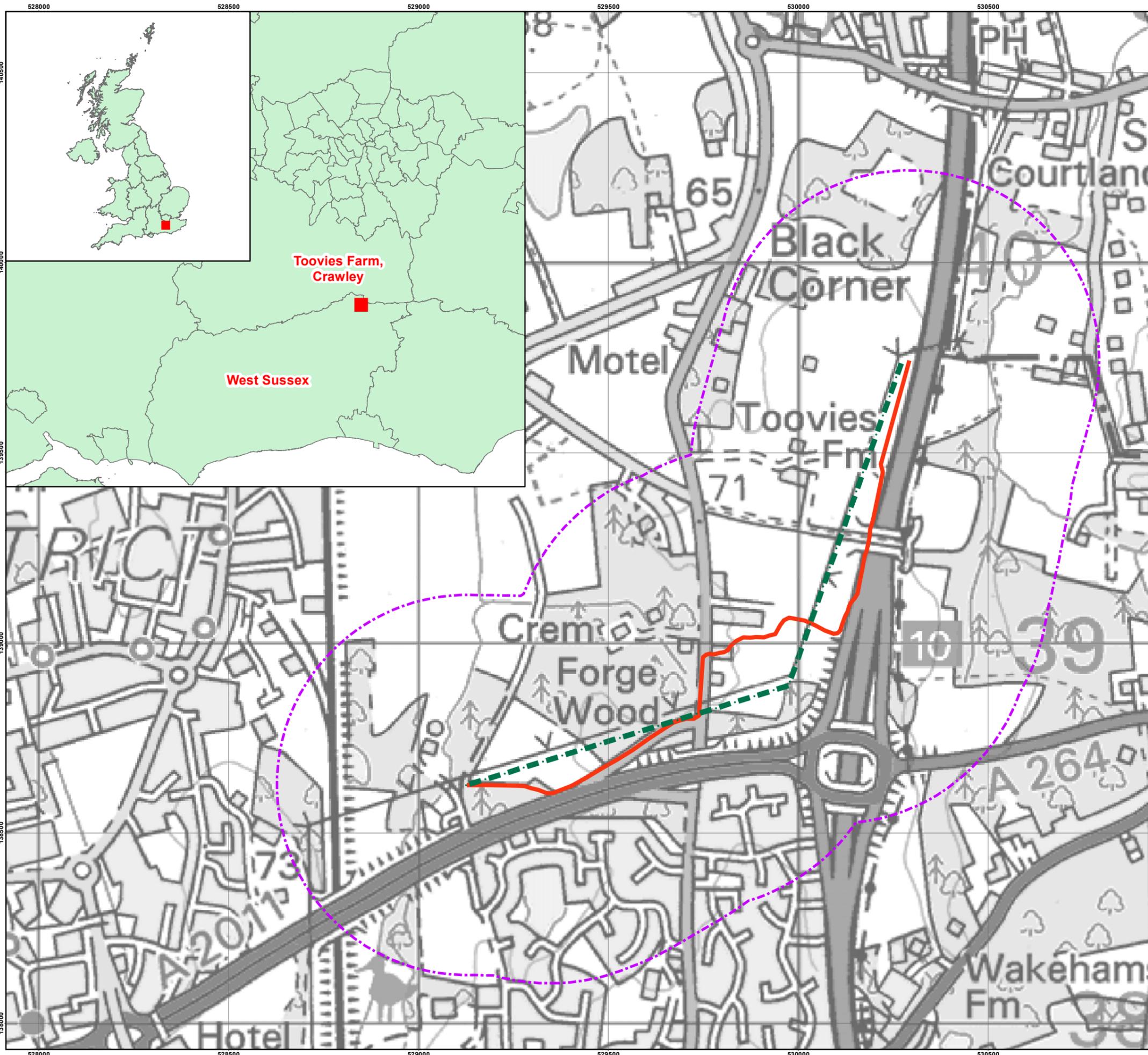
**Plate 10:** North-east facing representative section, located in Area C, with 2 m scale. Redeposited soils with waste building material inclusions (1004) overlies a possible buried soil horizon (1006). The natural substrate (1002) underlies this.



**Plate 11:** North-west facing representative section, located in Area E, with 1 m scale. In this area there are successive phases of made ground – hard-core (1005) underlies redeposited soils (1003) which is overlain by further hard-core (1005).



**Plate 12:** South-east facing representative section of Areas G to L, location in Area K.



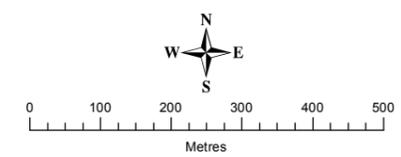
# UK Power Networks

Three Bridges Main-Smallfield  
132kV Overhead Tower Line Diversion  
at Toovies Farm, Crawley

**Figure 1: Location of Development**

- Proposed Route
- - - OHL to be Replaced
- ⋯ Study Area

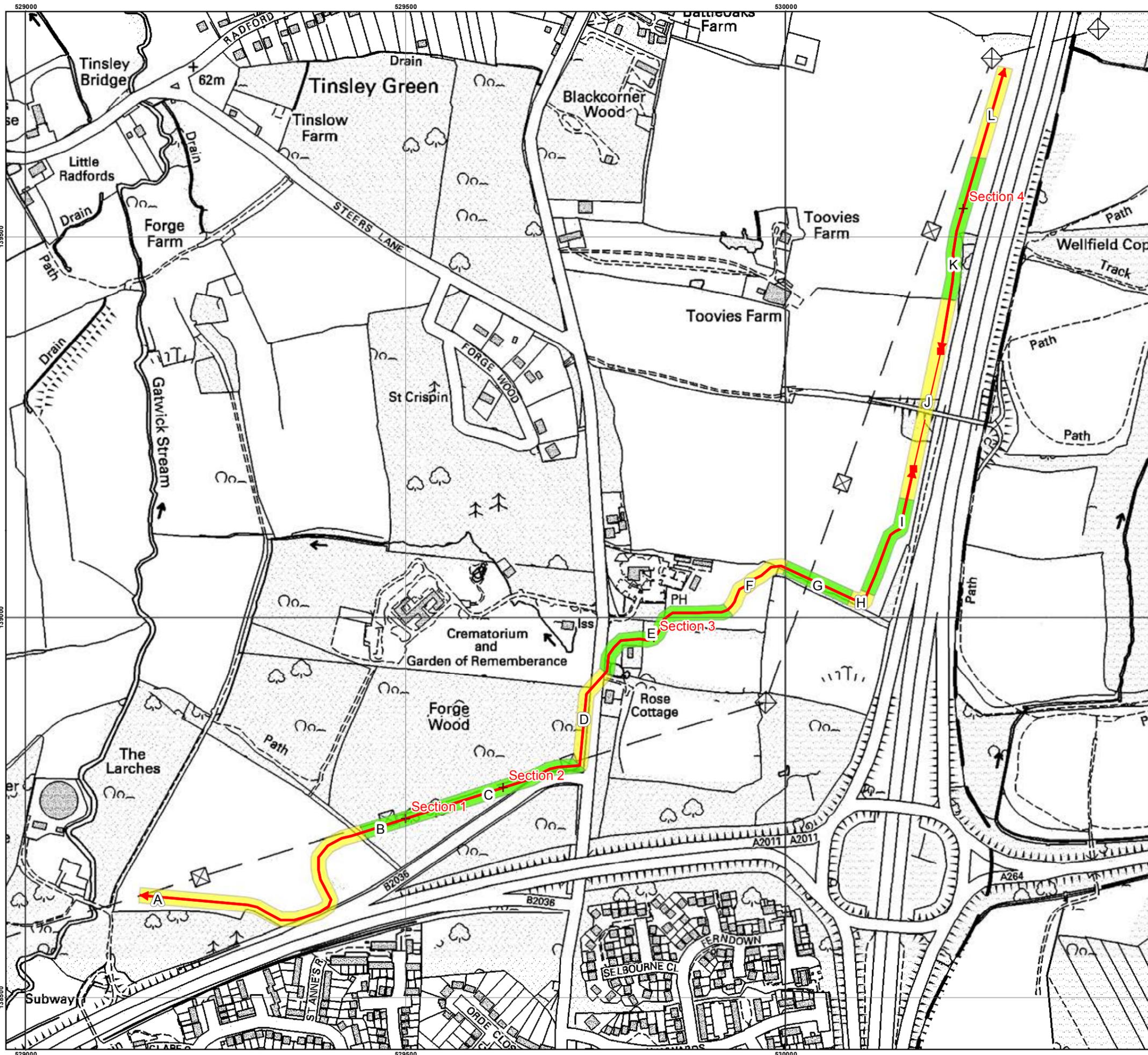
Drawn By: Stephenie Dalby      Date: 23.05.2018  
 Checked By: Diarmuid O Seaneachain      Date: 25.05.2018



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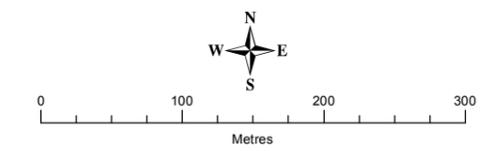
# UK Power Networks

Three Bridges Main-Smallfield  
132kV Overhead Tower Line Diversion  
at Toovies Farm, Crawley

**Figure 2: Location of Groundworks and Areas of Archaeological Monitoring**

- Cable Trench
- Directional Drill Pits
- Monitored Trench Areas
- Monitoring Discontinued
- Section Locations

Drawn By: Stephenie Dalby      Date: 23.05.2018  
 Checked By: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain      Date: 25.05.2018



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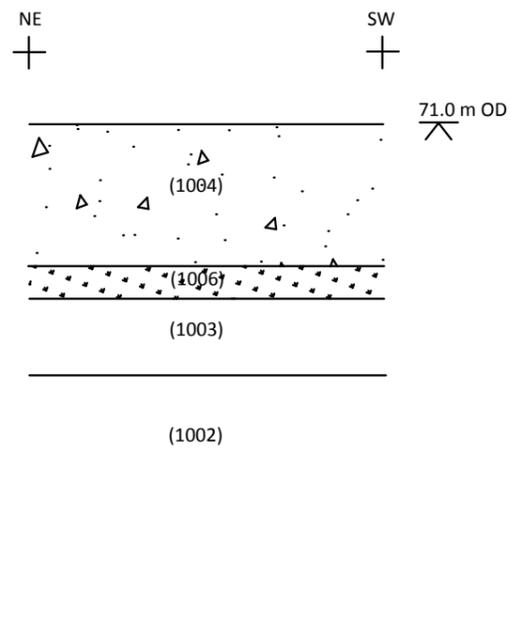
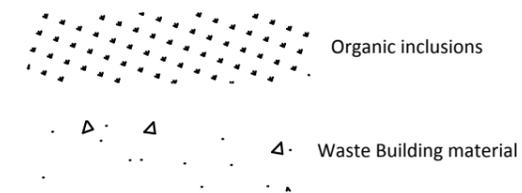


# UKPN

Three Bridges Main to Smallfield 132 kV  
Overhead Tower Line Diversion at Toovies  
Farm, Crawley

Figure 3a: Representative Sections

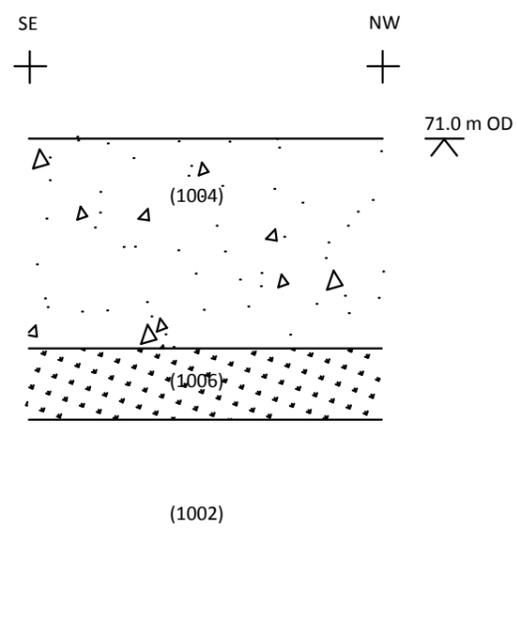
### Legend



Section 1: North west facing  
section of Trench 1 - Area:B



Plate 9: North west facing  
section of Trench 1 - Area:B



Section 2: North east facing  
section of Trench 1 - Area:C



Plate 10: North east facing section  
of Trench 1 - Area:C

Drawn by: Stephenie Dalby Date: 23/05/2018

Checked by: Diarmuid O'Seaneachain Date: 29/05/2018



1:10

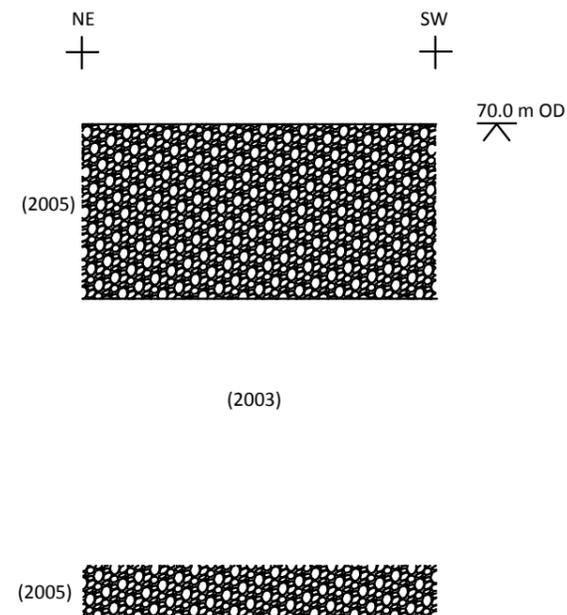
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Three Bridges Main to Smallfield 132 kV  
Overhead Tower Line Diversion at Toovies  
Farm, Crawley

Figure 3b: Representative Sections

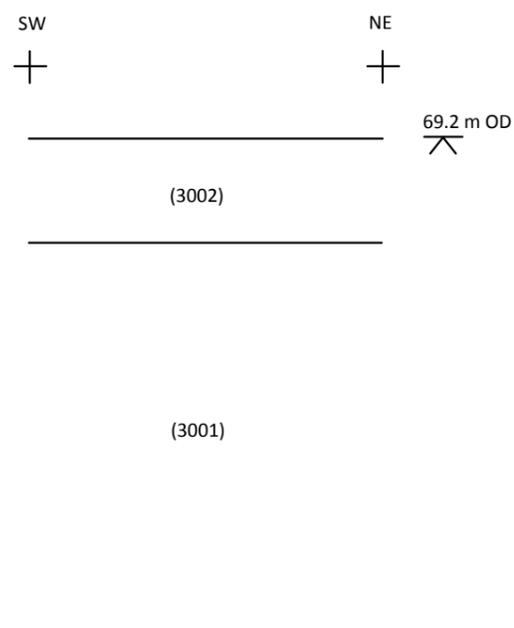
### Legend



Section 3: North west facing  
section of Trench 2 - Area:E



Plate 11: North west facing  
section of Trench 2 - Area:E



Section 4: South east facing  
section of Trench 3 - Area:K



Plate 12: South east facing section  
of Trench 3 - Area:K

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