1 SUMMARY

1.1 The watching brief recorded the geological sequence of the area, overlain by plough-soil of undetermined date. No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document is an archive report on an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on land at Apple Tree Farm, Ifield Green, Crawley, West Sussex, between the 9th and 11th March 2005.

2.2 The site at Apple Tree Farm, Ifield Green, Crawley, West Sussex was centred on NGR TQ 25348 38170, situated c. 2.5km north-west of Crawley town centre, on the south bank of the River Mole (Fig. 1).

2.3 The area of investigation is roughly triangular and measures c. 8ha, comprising both wooded areas and low vegetation. It is bounded to the north by the intersection between Ifield Avenue and Ifield Green, which also borders the site to the east and west respectively, and to the south by Langley Lane. A public Right-of-Way crosses the site from Ifield Green to Ifield Avenue across the centre of the site.

2.4 The watching brief was commissioned by RPS (PTE), and was conducted on the excavation of 20 test pits dug to assess possible contamination of the site by aviation fuel (Fig. 2). A further 4 test pits were planned during the exercise, but were not excavated due to access issues.

2.5 The watching brief was conducted by the author, and managed by Mark Beasley for AOC Archaeology Group, and by Simon Blatherwick for RPS (PTE).

Planning Background

2.5 At present it is understood that no application has been submitted for development on the site. The watching brief was conducted to inform a cultural heritage assessment of the site, currently being prepared by RPS (PTE).

Geology and Topography

2.6 The site lies on the floodplain of the River Mole, between the uplands of the North Downs to the north-west and the Weald to the South-east. It lies on the south bank of the river, at around 60m OD.

2.7 The geology of the site (Fig. 2) is given as being located on Weald Clay overlain by alluvial deposits to the north and river terrace gravels in the centre of the site (BGS 19??).

2.8 Geotechnical investigations in 1998 indicate a layer of topsoil between 0.10m – 0.40m depth overlying stiff orange brown sandy clay, with mottled grey or grey black sandy clays observed in the central section of the site, possibly representing remnant terrace gravels.

Archaeological Background

2.8 The terrace gravels overlying the Weald clay deposits, representing the 2nd terrace gravels, are of known archaeological potential, with Lower Palaeolithic material associated with these terraces elsewhere in Sussex.

2.9 Ifield Green is mentioned in documents of 947 AD in relation to a local network of swine-pastures held by the manor of Washington (Gwynne 1990). It has been suggested (*ibid*), that Langley Lane is part of a wide droveway between Ifield Green and Lowfield Heath and Crawley Commons. It has also been postulated that the Right-of-Way, apparent on site as a marked ditch and bank crossing the site to the north of Langley Lane, may have been the northern extent of this droveway. Other, probably post-medieval earthworks are visible on the site.

2.10 Several buildings of medieval and later date exist close to the site, including the 15th century Meeting House Cottage, and the 16th century Apple Tree Farm itself, and by 1795 a number of buildings are shown along Langley lane. The Tithe Map of 1842 shows the site to have been enclosed by this date.

3 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

3.1 The aims of the watching brief were:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological features and finds within the development area, in particular of Palaeolithic material within the terrace gravels, and of prehistoric and early medieval finds or settlement.

ii. To record and sample excavate any such archaeologically important material.

iii. To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features and to establish the depositional sequence.

iv. To inform the Desk-Based Assessment of the site currently in preparation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Prior to the monitoring of the proposed works, a unique site code was assigned to the project (**ALE05**).

4.2 The watching brief involved the monitoring of machine dug environmental test pits 0.60m in width 2.00m in length and up to 3.00m deep.

4.4 A toothless ditching bucket was used during the groundwork as far as was practical. Where necessary, for the removal of compacted ground, a toothed bucket was used.

4.5 All of the work was carried out in line with regional and national guidelines (IFA 1994, English Heritage 1998).

4.6 A full written and drawn record was completed during the watching brief. Context numbers were allocated to relevant deposits starting from 101.

5 TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit 1 (3.4m deep) Fig. 3

5.1 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light blue clay (107) encountered at a depth of 3m from the ground surface. This was overlain by a 0.70m thick layer of mid grey brown silty clay (106), which was separated from the next layer above, a light brown grey clay silt (104) by a thin (0.12m) dark purple brown mineral layer (105). This mineral layer appeared to be the result of leaching from the above clay silt layers, down onto the less permeable silty clay layer below. Three further distinct clay silt subsoil layers overlay (104): (103) was light grey brown in colour, above it (102) was dark red brown and (101), the topsoil, was mid grey brown. The topsoil here was 0.29m deep. While the topsoil appeared to have been ploughed, being homogeneous and well worked, the remainder of the deposits were the result of an uninterrupted sequence of alluviation and subsequent soil formation. The mineral layer was also evident in Test Pits 4 and 22. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 2 (3m deep)

5.2 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light blue grey clay (203) encountered at a depth of 2.6m from the ground surface. This was overlain by a homogeneous natural deposit, 2.26m deep, consisting of mid yellow grey clay silt (202). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (201) seen across the site, here 0.35m deep. Again, the topsoil was homogeneous and well worked, and appeared to have been ploughed. The remainder of the deposits related to the sequence of alluviation and subsequent soil formation. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 3 (3m deep)

5.3 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light blue grey clay (303) encountered at a depth of 2.2m from the ground surface. Pockets of mineralised material within it suggested leaching from the above soil horizons. Above the clay was

a 1.95m deep light grey orange clay silt layer (302) overlain by the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (301) seen across the site, 0.26m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 4 (3m deep) Fig. 3

5.4 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light blue grey clay (404) encountered at a depth of 2.3m from the ground surface, containing a high concentration of organics, probably, a result of root activity preserved by the anaerobic clay. A 0.15m deep brown to black purple mineral horizon (403) was directly on top of the clay, indicative of leaching from the layer above; a 1.85m deep mid yellow grey silty clay layer (402) onto the impermeable clay below. Overlying (402) was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (401) seen across the site, here 0.19m deep. The mineral layer was also evident in Test Pits 1 and 22. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 5

5.5 Not excavated owing to inaccessible location.

Test Pit 6 (3m deep)

5.6 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light blue grey clay (603) encountered at a depth of 2.7m from the ground surface. This was overlain by a single deposit, 2.30m deep, consisting of mid yellow grey silty clay (602). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (601) seen across the site, here 0.40m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 7 (2.5m deep)

5.7 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey clay (703) encountered at a depth of 1.6m from the ground surface. Lenses of oxidised orange black material suggest leaching of iron-rich minerals from the above soil horizons. This iron-pan seemed to have resulted in the different colour of the clay layer in this area when compared with the rest of the site. This was overlain by a single deposit, 1.28m deep, consisting of mid yellow brown sandy clay (702). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil seen across the site (701), here 0.34m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 8 (2.5m deep)

5.8 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey silt (803) encountered at a depth of 1.0m from the ground surface. The clay layer seen in the majority of the test pits was not encountered, either because it was deeper in this area, or because there was a different sequence of alluvial deposition here. Within this silt layer was a 0.1m thick band of reddish silt at 2.0 m depth, from a distinct alluviation event. The silt was overlain by a 0.62m deep mid yellow grey silty clay deposit (802). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil

(801) seen across the site, here 0.40m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 9 (3m deep) Fig. 3

5.9 The location of this test pit was moved to avoid a modern refuse deposit approximately 4.00m x 4.50m in plan. Test pits 9a and 9b, as seen on Figure 2, attest to this. Test Pit 9 was the initial dig, Test Pit 9b was excavated in order to define the extent of this feature, which contained modern rubbish including engine parts, household refuse and discarded domestic electrical appliances, and Test Pit 9a was the final location of the test pit. The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey silt (903) encountered at a depth of 1.9m from the ground surface. The clay natural observed elsewhere on site was not encountered. Above the silt was a 1.44m deep mid yellow grey silty clay deposit (902). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (901) seen across the site, here 0.48m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 10 (2.9m deep)

5.10 The deepest natural layer consisted of a mid grey brown laminated clay (1003) encountered at a depth of 2.4m from the ground surface. This was overlain by a single deposit of mottled grey brown orange silt clay (1002), 1.9m deep. Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1001) seen across the site, here 0.51m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 11 (2.6m deep)

5.11 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey silt (1103) encountered at a depth of 1.8m from the ground surface. As with Test Pits 8 & 9, the clay natural prevalent elsewhere was not encountered. Above the silt was a mid yellow brown silty clay deposit with lenses of dark brownish black material (1102), probably organic in origin. Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1101) seen across the site, here 0.50m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 12

5.12 Not excavated owing to inaccessible location.

Test Pit 13 (2.9m deep)

5.13 The deepest natural layer consisted of a mid grey brown laminated clay (1303) encountered at a depth of 2.4m from the ground surface. This was overlain by a single deposit, 1.9m deep, a mottled grey brown orange silt clay (1302). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1301) seen across the site, here 0.52m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 14 (3m deep)

5.14 The deepest natural layer consisted of a mid grey brown clay (1403) encountered at a depth of 2.5m from the ground surface. Laminated mineral deposits within the clay indicated a succession of alluvial deposition, although

the formation of mineral deposits suggested an interval between each alluvial event during which weathering occurred. This was overlain by a single deposit, 2.1m deep, a mottled mid grey brown silt clay (1402), suggestive of bioturbation. Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1401) seen across the site, here 0.39m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 15 (2m deep)

5.15 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey silt (1503) encountered at a depth of 0.8m from the ground surface, higher than elsewhere. As with Test Pits 8, 9 & 11, the clay natural prevalent elsewhere was not encountered. Above the silt was a 0.52m deep mid yellow brown silty clay deposit (1502). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1501) seen across the site, here 0.29m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 16 (2.0m deep)

5.16 The deepest natural layer consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay (1603) encountered at a depth of 1.8m from the ground surface. Lenses of laminated orange black sediment were observed within this layer. Overlying (1603) was a 1.45m thick mid yellow brown silty clay (1602), that rose to 0.30m below ground level this was sealed by the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1601) seen across the site, here 0.30m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 17 (2.4m deep)

5.17 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light grey yellow clay silt (1705) encountered at a depth of 1.9m from the ground surface. A deeper test pit, (TP 22), revealed a clay layer beneath a very similar sequence, at 3.1m, so it is probable that the clay natural seen elsewhere would be seen further down in this sequence. Overlying (1705) was a 0.82m deep light grey brown silty clay (1704), and above that a 0.54m deep dark grey brown sandy silt with manganese inclusions (1703). The manganese oxides would have resulted from the natural breakdown of minerals in this matrix. Overlying that was a 0.20m deep mid yellow orange clay silt subsoil (1702), in turn overlain by the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1701) seen across the site, here 0.38m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 18 (3m deep)

5.18 The sequence in this pit was almost identical to Test Pit 17, but with the light grey yellow clay silt (1805) appearing at 2.0m below the ground surface. Although this test pit was deeper, the expected clay was still not encountered. (1804), (1803), (1802), and the topsoil (1801) were identical to the corresponding layers in Test Pit 17, except that they were 0.99m deep, 0.41m deep and 0.28m deep respectively. The topsoil was 0.34m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 19

5.19 The deepest natural layer consisted of a mid grey brown clay (1903) encountered at a depth of 2.4m from the ground surface. Laminated mineral deposits within the clay indicated a succession of alluvial deposition, although the formation of mineral deposits suggested an interval between each alluvial event during which weathering occurred. This was overlain by a single deposit, 2.05m deep, a mottled mid grey brown silt clay (1902). Overlying that was the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1901) seen across the site, here 0.35m deep. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 20 (2m deep) Fig. 3

5.20 The deepest natural layer consisted of a moist, reddish gravely silt/clay (2003) at a depth of 1.9m from the ground surface. Overlying (2003) was a 1.6m thick layer of firm, mottled brown grey, sandy clay (2002). This layer was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (2001). No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

Test Pit 21 (2m deep)

5.21 The deepest natural layer was a 1.7m thick mid yellow brown silty clay (1602), that rose to 0.30m below ground level this was sealed by the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (1601) seen across the site, here 0.30m deep. The trench had to be abandoned at this depth because of the presence of modern services. No features or finds of archaeological date were present.

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Test Pit 22 (3.3m deep) Fig. 3

5.22 The deepest natural layer consisted of a light brown grey clay (2206) encountered at a depth of 3.1m from the ground surface. Had Test Pits 17 & 18 been deeper, it is probable that this clay would have been encountered. Between the clay and (2204), a light grey brown silty clay 2.00m deep, was a 0.20m deep black/purple orange mineral layer, indicative of leaching from the layers above onto the impermeable clay. Overlying (2204) was a 0.44m deep dark grey brown sandy silt layer with manganese inclusions (2203), corresponding to (1703) and (1803), suggesting that similar soil formation processes were in operation across this area. Overlying that was a 0.16m deep mid yellow orange silt subsoil (2202), overlain by the mid grey brown clay silt topsoil (2201) seen across the site, here 0.40m deep. A modern field drain was observed cutting the topsoil but not recorded.

Test Pit 23

5.23 Not excavated owing to inaccessible location.

Test Pit 24

5.24 Not excavated owing to inaccessible location.

6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeology was observed in any of the areas exposed by the test pits, other than a modern field drain observed but not recorded in TP 22. A high concentration of roots were noted permeating the layers exposed by the test pits, though this is not surprising given that the test pits were dug in an area of undisturbed woodland and low lying vegetation.

6.2 No archaeological finds were observed within any of the layers recorded during the watching brief.

6.3 The top soil observed was between 0.30m and 0.50m thick across the site, and consisted of a brown grey clayey silt. This deposit was homogeneous and well worked, suggesting that it had probably been ploughed. Towards the west of the area, a layer of mid yellow orange clay silt, up to 0.30m thick was observed immediately beneath the topsoil. This overlay a layer of dark grey brown sandy silt, between 0.45m and 0.54m thick, which contained frequent manganese inclusions. Across the rest of the site a series of silty clay layers, between 1.30m and 2.10m thick, which varied from a mid yellow grey to light grey orange clay/silty clay, were observed underlying the topsoil. In several of the test pits, lens of darker siltier material were observed.

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6.4 At the interface between these silty clay layers and the natural clay, a layer, no more than 0.20m thick was observed in some of the test pits. This comprised darker orange purple and black mineral deposits. The natural clays were observed across the site between 2.00m and 3.00m below ground level and were generally a grey brown hue; occasionally lighter blue grey clay was observed, as in Test Pits 1, 2, 4 & 6.

6.5 The absence of the natural clay observed in TP's 8, 9, 11 & 15, may be of note, but as with the variation in sequence noted above, this probably represents changes in the underlying natural deposits, rather than evidence of archaeological intervention. The sequence generally conforms to that reported in the geotechnical works conducted in 1998, although without access to these records, it is hard to verify with any certainty.

6.6 No evidence of terrace gravels was recorded in any of the test pits. According to the BGS map of the area Test Pits 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19 & 22 were situated over River Terrace Gravels (Fig. 2). This may be the result of aggradation or reworking of the terrace, but the lack of gravel recorded in the test pits would suggest that this is not so. Again, this broadly corresponds to the 1998 geotechnical results.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief described the natural sequence and no archaeological features of any period were visible within the test pits, other than a modern field drain. However, the area of these investigations was severely limited and is unlikely to have revealed the full archaeological potential of the area.

7.2 Given the size of the area, targeted evaluation trenching is more likely to define the possible archaeological deposits on the site. If such remains do exist, it is likely that they are limited to the interface between the plough soil and the underlying natural, having in all probability been horizontally truncated by ploughing.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage London Region (1998) *Archaeological Field Guidance Papers 2, 3 and 5.*

Gwynne, P. 1990. *A History of Crawley*. Phillimore

Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.*

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT REGISTER

NFE = No further excavation
Length and width corresponds to the dimensions of the test pit, not the true extent of the layer

Context	TP	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
101	1	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.29
102	1	Dark red brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.30
103	1	Light grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.65
104	1	Light brown grey clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.96
105	1	Dark purple brown mineral layer	2.00	0.60	0.12
106	1	Mid grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.70
107	1	Light blue grey clay	2.00	0.60	0.40 (NFE)
201	2	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.35
202	2	Mid yellow grey clay silt	2.00	0.60	2.26
203	2	Light blue grey clay	2.00	0.60	0.40 (NFE)
301	3	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.26
302	3	Light grey orange clay silt	2.00	0.60	1.95
303	3	Light yellow grey clay with pockets of mineralised material	2.00	0.60	0.81 (NFE)
401	4	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.19
402	4	Mid yellow grey silty clay	2.00	0.60	1.85
403	4	Brown-black purple mineral layer	2.00	0.60	0.15
404	4	Light blue grey clay with high concentration of organics	2.00	0.60	0.70 (NFE)
601	6	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.40
602	6	Mid yellow grey silty clay	2.00	0.60	2.30
603	6	Light blue grey clay	2.00	0.60	0.29 (NFE)
701	7	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.34
702	7	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	2.00	0.60	1.28
703	7	Light brown grey clay with lenses of oxidised orange black material	2.00	0.60	0.90 (NFE)
801	8	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.40
802	8	Mid yellow grey silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.62
803	8	Light brown grey silt with red silt lens	2.00	0.60	1.50 (NFE)
901	9	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.48
902	9	Mid yellow grey silty clay	2.00	0.60	1.44
903	9	Light brown grey silt	2.00	0.60	1.10 (NFE)
1001	10	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.51
1002	10	Mottled grey brown orange silt clay	2.00	0.60	1.90
1003	10	Moist laminated mid grey brown clay	2.00	0.60	0.48 (NFE)
1101	11	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.50
1102	11	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional lenses of dark brown material	2.00	0.60	1.31
1103	11	Light brown grey silt	2.00	0.60	0.80 (NFE)
1301	13	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.52
1302	13	Mottled grey brown orange silty clay	2.00	0.60	1.90
1303	13	Moist laminated mid grey brown clay	2.00	0.60	0.52 (NFE)

Context	TP	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1401	14	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.39
1402	14	Mottled mid grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	2.10
1403	14	Mid grey brown clay with laminated mineral deposits	2.00	0.60	0.50 (NFE)
1501	15	Mid brown grey clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.29
1502	15	Mid yellow brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.52
1503	15	Light brown grey silt	2.00	0.60	1.20 (NFE)
1601	16	Mid brown grey clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.30m
1602	16	mid yellow brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	1.45
1603	16	mid grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.25m
1701	17	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.38
1702	17	Mid yellow orange clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.20
1703	17	Dark grey brown sandy silt with manganese inclusions	2.00	0.60	0.54
1704	17	Light grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.82
1705	17	Light grey yellow clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.50 (NFE)
1801	18	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.34
1802	18	Mid yellow orange clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.28
1803	18	Dark grey brown sandy silt with manganese inclusions	2.00	0.60	0.41
1804	18	Light grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.99
1805	18	Light grey yellow clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.98 (NFE)
1901	19	mid grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.30
1902	19	firm, mottled brown grey, sandy clay	2.00	0.60	1.60
1903	19	moist, reddish gravely silt/clay	2.00	0.60	0.10 (NFE)
2001	20	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.30
2002	20	Firm, mottled brown grey, sandy clay	2.00	0.60	1.60
2003	20	Moist, reddish gravely silt/clay	2.00	0.60	0.30 (NFE)
2101	21	mid grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	0.30
2102	21	mid yellow brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	1.70 (NFE)
2201	22	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.40
2202	22	Mid yellow orange clay silt	2.00	0.60	0.16
2203	22	Dark grey brown sandy silt with manganese inclusions	2.00	0.60	0.44
2204	22	Light grey brown silty clay	2.00	0.60	2.00
2205	22	Black/purple orange mineral layer	2.00	0.60	0.20
2206	22	Light brown grey clay	2.00	0.60	0.20 (NFE)

APPENDIX B – OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

PROJECT DETAILS

Project name	Apple Tree Farm, Ifield Green
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 16 contamination test pits over the site. Undated plough-soil was found to overlie the natural deposit sequence. No finds or features of archaeological provenance were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2005 End: 11-03-2005
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ALE 05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Environmental (unspecified schedule)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Apple Tree Farm, Ifield Green
Postcode	RH 11
Study area	8.00 Hectares
National grid reference	TQ 25348 38170 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	RPS (PTE) / AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	RPS (PTE) / AOC Archaeology Group
Project design originator	RPS (PTE) / AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager	Simon Blatherwick (RPS (PTE)) / Mark Beasley (AOC)
Project supervisor	Chris Thatcher
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Surrey museums
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster'
Digital Archive notes	Retained until deposition
Digital Archive Exists?	Yes
Paper Archive recipient	Surrey museums
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Drawing', ','Plan','Report','Section'
Paper Archive notes	Retained until deposition
Paper Archive Exists?	Yes

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Entered on	29 March 2005