

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Sussex House Car Park
High Street, Crawley
West Sussex, RH10 1BZ**

**NGR: TQ 26758 36836
NGR: 526758 136836**

**Project No: 5123
Site Code: SHC 12**

**ASE Report No: 2012040
Oasis No: archaeol6-120569**

By Dylan Hopkinson MA

**With contributions by Luke Barber, Trista Clifford,
Karine Le Hégarat, Sarah Porteus, Lucy Sibun**

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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by URS on behalf of their client Land Securities to conduct archaeological evaluation in the grounds of the Sussex House car-park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was carried out between 10th January and 1st February 2012 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains with the purpose of informing the planning process.

The site lies on the northern margin of the medieval town of Crawley and on the principal thoroughfare of the High Street from that time; and as such is in a known area of high potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval archaeology representing occupation and industrial iron-working activities.

Generally speaking, although there was sometimes high truncation, the evaluation corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site.

Late- 13th to mid- 15th century industrial/settlement evidence occurs along the east (Trenches 1, 2, 9 and 10) and is divided by a possible drain/property boundary that follows a low topographic contour from east to west (Trenches 7 and 8) with field-boundary/property ditches exist along the west (Trenches 3, 5 and 6). The evidence supports the image of later medieval domestic and/or industrial ribbon development along the High Street with gardens/paddocks/enclosures to the rear. From the late-18th century, there is good indication that renewed occupation of the area occurred although determining the degree of intrusiveness of post-medieval finds within potentially medieval features remains an unresolved issue and one which any further work at the site should seek to address.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by URS on behalf of their client Land Securities to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the grounds of the Sussex House car-park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1BZ (NGR 526758 136836; Fig. 1) in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains with the purpose of informing planning.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying solid geology of the site comprises the sandstones and mudstones of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand formation. The east-west aligned 'Crawley Fault' lies close to the application site which marks the division between the Wealden Clay Formation and the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand formation (BGS 1972; 1:50,000 map sheet 302).
- 1.2.2 The site is situated at the northern end of the High Street in central Crawley.
- 1.2.3 The site covers an area of 1.24 hectares representing the sites of the former Sussex House and Crawley Bowling Alley; these buildings were demolished in 2008 and the site became a car park. The site is bounded to the north and west by Pegler Way (A 2219), to the east by High Street (A 2219) and to the south by properties fronting onto Orchard Way (A 2219) and is surrounded by urban development in all directions.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 A desk-based assessment of the site was compiled by URS (DBA; URS 2011a) and a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in advance of the evaluation (URS 2011b) and approved by John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC). The document set out the following aims and objectives:
- 1.3.2 General
- To confirm and corroborate the results of previous archaeological investigation undertaken in the town and along Pegler Way that suggests a high archaeological potential for the preservation of remains at the site
 - To contribute archaeological information to the key research topics identified in the Local Historic Environment Research Framework
- 1.3.3 Specific
- To determine the location, natures, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of archaeological remains at different locations across the site
 - To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental

evidence present

- To provide information on the extent and amount of ground disturbance
- To inform the design of further archaeological investigations and a suitable mitigation strategy

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report provides an account of the archaeological evaluation and places it within the context of earlier work in the vicinity. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 10th January and the 1st February 2012 by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), Gary Webster, Cat Douglas, and Liz Chambers (Assistant Archaeologists), Rob Cole and John Cook (Surveyors).
- 1.4.2 The project was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation analysis).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The DBA (URS 2011a) was prepared to support the planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the Sussex House car park site and included a review of modern impacts to the archaeological resource. The study (*ibid.*) aimed to identify and map known heritage assets (archaeological and/or historic buildings) within a 1km radius in order to estimate the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the site. The following archaeological background is summarised from the DBA (*ibid.*).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Evidence of early prehistoric activities in the study area consists of 3 find-spots where worked flint was identified, including 4 Palaeolithic axes from the general Crawley area.
- 2.2.2 An assemblage of 18 flint arrowheads has also been recovered from an unspecified nursery garden in Crawley although their provenance is not securely known.
- 2.2.3 Within the study area several sites of prehistoric occupation have been recorded including evidence of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age occupation in the form of a pit identified at the ASDA site on Pegler Way.
- 2.2.4 The Iron Age saw the development of the Weald as an important iron manufacturing area due to the abundance of easily exploited iron ore deposits. Iron Age occupation has been identified within the study area c. 450m southwest of the site in Southgate. Here part of an enclosure consisting of two curvilinear ditches around a pottery manufacturing site and large quantities of bloomery slag, roasted ore, charcoal and pottery dating from 50BC to AD43.
- 2.2.5 An Iron Age metal working site has been recorded in the form of a bloomery c. 600m to the southwest of the site at Goffs Park.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 There are two Roman roads identified within the study area providing trade links for the local iron industry; Stane Street (London Bridge to Chichester) and a later road to Brighton.
- 2.3.2 Iron working continued through Roman times; in the Broadfield area (c. 2.5 km south-west of the site) in particular many furnaces have been identified.
- 2.3.3 Within the study area the only other evidence of Roman activity recorded is the instance of stray potsherds found 50m to the east of the site at Crawley Barn.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.4.1 Toponymic evidence suggests that an area known as Crawley may have existed prior to the establishment of the nucleated village. The Old English name *crow leah* refers to a 'wood, glade or clearing frequented by crows'. The name *leah* is thought to originate in the middle to late Saxon period between c.750 and c.950.
- 2.4.2 The Domesday Survey of AD 1086 provides a record of land ownership, settlement and landuse at the end of the Late Saxon period; however, no mention was made of the hamlet of Crawley however the nearby communities of Ifield and Worth were both mentioned.
- 2.4.3 There are no archaeological remains of Anglo-Saxon date recorded within the study area.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 The settlement of Crawley is thought to start in the 13th century. The historic medieval core is c. 250m to the south of the site.
- 2.5.2 The wide High Street is flanked by a number of surviving medieval buildings likely to have developed to accommodate the market and busy London to Shoreham Road. Several now demolished medieval buildings along the High Street are recorded on the HER.
- 2.5.3 At 16 High Street the house had an open hall and jettied second storied cross-bay and cross-wing dating to the 15th century. Several later phases of post-medieval and modern alteration are evident. A medieval Moot Hall of 14th century date was recorded at 103 High Street, prior to its demolition and removal to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum.
- 2.5.4 Historic maps and evidence of possible burgage plots recorded in a number of archaeological excavations at the northern end of the High Street, suggest that late- 12th or 13th century settlement extended northwards into area of the application site. The form of the northern area of settlement is likely to have comprised ribbon development along the north-south London to Shoreham road with burgage plots extending back from the road frontage.
- 2.5.5 Documentary sources provide evidence to support the importance of the Wealden iron industry to Crawley and the surrounding area. The 1296 lay subsidy roll for the *Villat' de Craule* records 34 taxpayers and lists a smith and a bellows-man. Almost a century later, the 1379 poll tax return recorded the presence of two iron-makers, and three blacksmiths amongst other professions. The results of many archaeological investigations in the town centre clearly show the continued importance of the Wealden iron industry to Crawley's economy throughout the period.

- 2.5.6 The closest archaeological investigations to the site were undertaken in advance of construction for the Crawley High Street Relief Road (Pegler Way). Archaeological trial trenches were excavated to the north and west of the application site and a subsequent archaeological excavation was located immediately north of and extending into the semi-circular car park area at the northern end of the site. This work identified evidence of medieval occupation comprising a number of gullies, post holes, eight pits and evidence of iron-working in the form of three features backfilled with iron slag. Late medieval pottery was recovered from the majority of features. A large amount of iron slag was also found with a smaller amount of lead and a perforated disc of copper. By the 13th century there is evidence for industrial and iron working activity, prior to possible abandonment in the 14th century.
- 2.5.7 Further archaeological investigations, at Pegler Way to the north-west of the site, recorded several phases of medieval occupation. During the late- 12th century several gullies delineated parts of two burgrave plots. During the 13th and 14th centuries the area was used for more industrial activity with pits backfilled with iron slag, postholes and a possible retting pond used in the processing of flax for linen production. The pottery assemblage dated from the late- 12th to the 14th century.
- 2.5.8 Opposite the site, on the eastern side of the High Street, several slag filled pits which also contained fragments of medieval glazed pottery were recorded in an archaeological watching brief during building work to the rear of 101 High Street Crawley. This building still survives and was originally a 'Wealden' style hall house dating from the first half of 15th century. A bloomery is also recorded at this location on the Wealden Iron Research Group Database.
- 2.5.9 To the north of the site, archaeological investigations at the Crawley Leisure Park recorded evidence of multi-period occupation activity including medieval occupation dating to the 13th and 14th centuries, evidenced by extensive iron-working activity, a boundary ditch, and an ancillary building to the west of the Sun Inn.
- 2.5.10 At the junction of Kiln Mead and the High Street numerous pits containing large quantities of slag and some medieval pottery were recorded during archaeological investigations. The site lay to the east of the medieval occupation and iron-working site located at Crawley Leisure Park.
- 2.5.11 Evidence for iron-working in the medieval period has also been recorded at Driftway, c.100m west of Crawley High Street. Here bloomery slag and an almost complete furnace bottom were recorded. These remains were dated to the 13th and early- 15th century by fragments of medieval pottery.
- 2.5.12 To the south of the site, nearer the core of medieval settlement, the Relief Road investigations also recorded that the ground had been significantly disturbed by post-medieval activity. Evidence of medieval iron-working residues was however recorded in the form of 6 small pits that were found to contain iron slag and a large number of medieval pottery fragments; one of the pits may have contained hammer-scale.

- 2.5.13 Also to the south of the site archaeological investigations at the ASDA site on Pegler Way recorded extensive evidence for medieval occupation a complex of ditches and gullies running east-west and north-south, some of which were dated to the medieval period (Stevens 2008). The ditches or gullies appear to delineate the tenement boundaries of the High Street and, possibly, the southern edge of the town. The site also produced extensive evidence for iron-working, including two hearths at opposite ends of the site (one radiocarbon dated to AD 1040-1260 (calibrated). Further evidence comprised deposits of slag and hammer-scale, suggesting that iron-working had been taking place in the vicinity of the site between the 12th and early- 16th centuries.
- 2.5.14 Evidence of iron-working is also recorded by the West Sussex HER in the general Crawley area comprising iron slag associated with medieval pottery.

2.6 Post-medieval to the modern period

- 2.6.1 Crawley expanded due to its location on the route between London and the south coast, rather than to its weekly market, which was overtaken in importance by those in Horsham and East Grinstead.
- 2.6.2 The High Street remained the focus of the town and the first turnpike linking Crawley and Reigate opened in 1690. One of the toll-houses stood on or near the northern end of the site at the junction of High Street and Pegler Way (although there was no road at Pegler Way at this time).
- 2.6.3 The Wealden iron industry maintained an important part of Crawley's economy at the start of the post-medieval period; however, technological advances with the development of the blast furnace saw production move away from the town into the surrounding area.
- 2.6.4 The coaching route was in decline by the early- 19th century; however, the establishment of the railway station in 1848 marked a new period of expansion and economic growth that would finally transform Crawley from rural village into a town.
- 2.6.5 The West Sussex HER records a number of archaeological assets dating to the post-medieval period including the former location of the Bethel Baptist Chapel and graveyard.
- 2.6.6 A number of brickworks are recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1895 and 1909 on the north side of the railway, and brick and tile kilns are recorded on Perryfield Road, south of Crawley Street and at West Green.
- 2.6.7 Evidence of post-medieval occupation in Crawley has also been recorded during a number of archaeological investigations.
- 2.6.8 Crawley continued to expand during the early- 20th century with Goffs Park being developed south of the New Town area in the 1920s and 1930s. Ribbon development also continued along the London to Brighton road, although the western side of the High Street, including the site, remained less developed and typically agricultural until the 1940s.
- 2.6.9 In 1900, Crawley had a population of around 9000 people; this would increase ten-fold over the next 100 years. For much of the first part of the 1900s Crawley continued its life as a small town.
- 2.6.10 It was during the post-War period that the town was to see the most dramatic changes in its history. Crawley was chosen as one of the 6 original new towns designated under the New Towns Act of 1946, in response to the need to relocate people and employment away from London.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation Methodology

- 3.1.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (URS 2011b) and further instructions from the Consultant (Iain Williamson – URS), and followed the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008) and West Sussex (WSCC 1999).
- 3.1.2 John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, WSCC, was informed of progress of works on site and was available to meet on site to review progress.
- 3.1.3 Ten trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated and locations recorded using a survey grade digital GPS.
- 3.1.4 Once the trenches and excavation area had been scanned using a CAT scanner, they were excavated under archaeological supervision by a mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All the trenches were left open to allow potential features to weather-out and were recorded by archaeologists.
- 3.1.5 The concrete hard-standing of the car-park was first broken out and then the trenches were stripped. The machine was used to remove undifferentiated made ground in spits of no more than c. 100mm until archaeological deposits were encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits by over machining.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological features were recorded following procedures outlined in the MoLAS site manual (1994). Features and sections were drawn on plastic drafting film. Features and deposits were described on standard ASE *pro-forma* recording sheets. A photographic record of all features was made in digital format and with black and white and colour slide film.
- 3.1.7 All archaeological finds retrieved from sealed archaeological contexts were collected. Archaeological features were bulk sampled to retrieve environmental material and evidence of industrial residues.

3.4 Site Archive

- 3.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The archive has been formally accepted by Crawley Museum and an accession number will be issued when it is deposited. The contents of the archive are tabulated below:

Trench Record Sheets	10
Number of Context Register Sheets	5
Number of Context Sheets	190
Photographic Record Sheets	14
Photographs	311
Drawing List Sheets	1
Drawing Sheets	7
Levels Record Sheets	3
Bulk Sample Register Sheets	2
Bulk Sample Record Sheets	38
No. of files/paper record	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3; Table 2)

4.1.1 Natural geology

In Trench 1, a natural deposit, [1/010], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.63m AOD.

4.1.2 Archaeology

4.1.3 In the western end of the trench a small irregular depression was investigated that was interpreted as a depression in the natural or rooting disturbance [1/020]. This feature, which measured c. 1m x 0.35m (extending into the trench section) x 0.16m deep, was filled with pale grey silty clay [1/019]; very similar to the subsoil that extended across the whole trench. A single retouched flint bladelet was recovered from [1/019], this is probably Mesolithic.

4.1.4 In the middle of the trench a shallow NE-SW aligned linear feature [1/012] was excavated. Feature [1/012] was 4.60m long and extended in both directions beyond the trench limits; it was 0.62m wide and 0.04m deep and is interpreted as the base of a boundary or drainage ditch. The fill [1/011] was mid- blue-grey silty clay and contained pieces of iron-working slag.

4.1.5 Towards the eastern end of the trench three features were observed to cut the natural. The first of these was a small circular feature 0.22m in diameter and 0.08m deep [1/031]. Upon excavation it was seen to have an irregular base despite being clear and crisply defined in plan and was tentatively interpreted as the base of a possible posthole. It was filled with mid- grey silty clay containing small pieces of slag [1/030].

4.1.6 Adjacent to this was a second securely identified roughly rectangular posthole which was 0.37m x 0.20m x 0.20m deep [1/033]. A slight groove was observed in the base which suggested that the post it contained was placed into position from the east and rested against the western end of the posthole. The fill of this feature was mid- brown silty clay and contained no finds [1/032].

4.1.7 The last of the 3 features cutting natural in the east of the trench was a small pit [1/014]. This pit was only partially observed below later deposits; the portion excavated measured 0.45m by 0.39m and was 0.25m deep and represented roughly a quarter of a pit that would have been somewhere around 0.90m in diameter. Pit [10/14] was filled with dark grey silty clay [1/013].

4.1.8 Pit [10/14] and postholes [1/031] and [1/033] were sealed beneath a layer of mid- grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small pieces of iron-working slag less than 0.05m in diameter [1/017; 1/028]. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from this and ranged in date from 1325 to 1450. The layer was within a natural depression in the geology between 0.15m to 0.25m deep [1/018; 1/029]. The depression and spread of material extended across the whole width of the trench for a distance of 6.80m towards the eastern end of the trench.

4.1.9 [1/017] was cut by a sequence of intercutting pits, the earliest of which measured 1.28m by 0.44m (extending north out of the trench) and was 0.30m deep [1/022]. This was filled

with mid- greenish grey silty clay containing a very large quantity of iron-working slag [1/021]; four sherds of pottery dating between 1275 and 1400 were recovered from this fill.

- 4.1.10 Cutting pit fill [1/021] was a second pit measuring 2.92m by 0.40m (extending north out of the trench) and 0.50m deep [1/024]. The fill of this was dark brownish grey sandy silt with very frequent slag [1/023].
- 4.1.11 A third pit cut the sequence truncating the eastern extents of [1/022] and [1/024]. This pit measured 1.80m by 0.22m (extending north out of the trench) and was 0.40m deep [1/016]. This was filled with mid greenish yellow silty clay with moderate iron-working slag content [1/015].
- 4.1.12 Immediately to the west of this pit sequence was a large north south aligned cut feature [1/027]. This had roughly parallel sides and took the form of a wide linear feature with a rounded end measuring 1.40m wide by 2.60m long. This feature extended north beyond the trench, and was 0.55m deep; it had a broadly 'U' shaped profile and near vertical sides with some undercutting. The feature was either an elongated pit or the end of a ditch that had been backfilled with pieces of iron-working slag with a grey brown silt matrix [1/026]. Two sherds of pottery dating to 1225-1325 were recovered from this fill.
- 4.1.13 Feature [1/027] was cut into the top of the large spread [1/17; 1/028] and is likely to have had a direct stratigraphic relationship to pit [1/024]; however any such relationship lay outside the trench.
- 4.1.14 The archaeological sequence was completed by a thin east-west aligned ditch that cut [1/026]. This was 4.36m long (extending out of the trench to the east and west) and was 0.30m wide with a depth of 0.50m [1/008]. It was filled by a single deposit of very clean silty clay with mottles of light- bluish-grey and mid- grey [1/007] containing 5 sherds of 14th century pottery.
- 4.1.15 The whole sequence was sealed by a 0.20m thick deposit of mid- grey clayey silt that may have been water deposited [1/009]. Two late features were stratigraphically higher than this subsoil; firstly, a north south aligned service trench [1/005] in the west of the trench that contained a ½ inch bore 19th to early 20th century pipe and was backfilled with a thin layer of fine sand and mid greyish brown silty clay [1/004], secondly, a dump of randomly laid bricks formed a rubble cap over the trench [1/003].
- 4.1.16 In the middle of the trench a section of roughly lain later- 18th to 19th century date brick surface was observed directly overlying the subsoil, this was 2.20m wide and was seen across the width of the trench and was 1 course deep [1/006].
- 4.1.17 The whole trench was sealed by a 0.33m thick made ground layer of crushed stone chippings [1/002] that was laid as the base preparation for a 0.03m thick layer of tarmac [1/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Tarmac	0.03m	69.03
1/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.33m	69.00
1/003	Deposit	Brick Rubble cap to 1/005	0.10m	68.67
1/004	Fill	Fill of 1/005	0.40m	68.67
1/005	Cut	Service Trench	0.40m	68.67
1/006	Masonry	Rough brick surface	0.07m	68.67
1/007	Fill	Fill of ditch 1/008	0.50m	68.52
1/008	Cut	Drainage ditch	0.50m	68.52
1/009	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	68.67
1/010	Deposit	Natural	0.15m	68.53
1/011	Fill	Fill of ditch 1/012	0.04m	68.52
1/012	Cut	Ditch cut	0.04m	68.52
1/013	Fill	Fill of pit 1/014	0.25m	68.49
1/014	Cut	Pit cut	0.25m	68.49
1/015	Fill	Fill of pit 1/016	0.40m	68.63
1/016	Cut	Pit cut	0.40m	68.63
1/017	Fill	Spread of material in depression 1/018 / 1/029	0.20m	68.61
1/018	Cut	Natural depression in natural (See 1/029)	0.20m	68.61
1/019	Fill	Fill of rooting / depression 1/020	0.16m	68.44
1/020	Cut	Natural rooting / depression	0.16m	68.44
1/021	Fill	Fill of pit / ditch 1/022	0.30m	68.62
1/022	Cut	Pit / ditch cut	0.30m	68.62
1/023	Fill	Fill of pit 1/024	0.50m	68.64
1/024	Cut	Pit cut	0.50m	68.64
1/025	VOID	-	-	-
1/026	Fill	Slag filled pit or ditch 1/027	0.55m	68.62
1/027	Cut	Elongated pit or ditch terminus	0.55m	68.62
1/028	Fill	Deposit of material in depression 1/018 / 1/029	0.27m	68.60
1/029	Cut	Natural depression in natural (See 1/018)	0.27m	68.60
1/030	Fill	Fill of possible small posthole 1/031	0.08m	68.56
1/031	Cut	Possible small posthole	0.08m	68.56
1/032	Fill	Fill of posthole 1/033	0.20m	68.56
1/033	Cut	Rectangular posthole	0.20m	68.56

Table 2: List of contexts in Trench 1

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Table 3)

4.2.1 Natural geology

4.2.2 In Trench 2, a natural deposit, [2/037], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.63m AOD.

4.2.3 Archaeology

4.2.4 In the northern end of the trench deposit [2/040], a mid-bluish grey silty clay, probably a remnant of an early subsoil, survived within a natural depression [2/043]. The depression [2/043] measured 3.41m north to south extending north into the trench section and across the width of the trench was 0.15m deep. Four features were observed cut into [2/040]; postholes [2/009], [2/039], [2/041] and pit [2/036].

4.2.5 Group 1 – Isolated Pit

4.2.6 A single pit was excavated within Trench 2 [2/036]; this roughly circular feature was 1.45m in diameter and 0.33m deep and was filled with compact mid brown silty [2/035].

4.2.7 Group 2 – Two large oval postholes

4.2.8 Two of the postholes observed to cut spread [2/040] in the north of the trench were associated due to their large size, stepped profile, and the east-west orientation of their long axis [2/039] and [2/041]. The first of these measured 1.12m by 0.66m and was 0.76m deep [2/039], it was filled with firm mid- orangey-brown silty clay and contained occasional pieces of slag [2/038], a single sherd of pottery dating to 1275-1350 was recovered. The second posthole measured 0.88m in length extending into the western limit of excavation; it was 0.85m wide and 0.57m deep [2/041]. This was also filled with firm orangey brown silty clay with common pieces of slag [2/042]; again a single sherd of pottery dating to 1275-1350 was recovered.

4.2.9 Group 3 – Alignment of squared postholes

4.2.10 The remaining posthole observed to cut spread [2/040] was roughly square in plan, measuring 0.45m by 0.40m and was 0.20m deep [2/009]. The fill of this feature was soft dark bluish grey silty clay [2/008].

4.2.11 Amongst the many postholes in Trench 2, 3 others share similarities to posthole [2/009]. Square postholes [2/007], [2/011] and [2/015] all share similar dimensions and fills (fills [2/006], [2/010] and [2/014]), are relatively evenly spaced and on the roughly the same alignment. Fill [2/014] contained two sherds of pottery dated to between 1450 and 1525.

4.2.12 Another square posthole, [2/022], was also seen on the same alignment, however, it may not be part of this group. Most notably it was only 0.21m distant from the closest posthole in this group and had very different fills from the 4 already discussed. The primary fill [2/021] was a firm orangey brown clay packing around a mid-brown silt post-pipe [2/020], the packing contained a sherd of 1350 to 1450 pottery as well as an intrusive sherd of 19th century pipe stem. It is possible that this posthole represents a repair or later addition to the posthole structure suggested by the other postholes in this group.

4.2.13 Other postholes

4.2.14 A further 7 postholes were recorded in the southern half of the trench that formed no significant patterns [2/013], [2/017], [2/019], [2/024], [2/027], [2/029] and [2/032]. Of these two were similar round postholes with clay packing fills around a mid-brown silty post-pipe [2/017] and [2/032]. Posthole [2/032] was cut into the southern edge of pit [2/036].

4.2.15 The remaining postholes ranged from 0.17m to 0.53m in diameter and were mostly squared in plan but no significant relationship to each other was apparent. Posthole [2/013] was exceptional in that it was filled with some large roughly dressed sandstones forming a post-pad [2/012]. This feature was cut into both postholes [2/011] and [2/029]; the former of these being from the alignment of 4 postholes discussed in 4.2.5 above.

4.2.16 Drainage ditch

4.2.17 The final feature in trench 2 was the thin, deep linear feature, [2/034], aligned east to west which was the continuation of the drainage ditch [1/008] in Trench 1 and was filled by mid- greyish-brown silty clay, [2/033]. This feature was also seen to cut pit [2/036].

4.2.18 Overburden

4.2.19 The archaeological horizon was sealed beneath a 0.15m thick deposit of firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay subsoil [2/003]. This in turn was covered by 0.20m of crushed stone made ground [2/002] and a 0.03m thick layer of tarmac [2/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Tarmac	0.03m	69.14
2/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.20m	69.13
2/003	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	68.93
2/004	-	VOID	-	-
2/005	-	VOID	-	-
2/006	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/007]	0.20m	68.68
2/007	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/006]	0.20m	68.68
2/008	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/009]	0.20m	68.68
2/009	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/008]	0.20m	68.68
2/010	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/011]	0.10m	68.66
2/011	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/010]	0.10m	68.66
2/012	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/013] - (Post-pad)	0.10m	68.64
2/013	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/012] - (Post-pad)	0.10m	68.64
2/014	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/015]	0.24m	68.59
2/015	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/014]	0.24m	68.59
2/016	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/017] - (Post Pipe)	0.28m	68.66
2/017	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/016] and [2/025]	0.38m	68.66
2/018	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/019]	0.08m	68.59
2/019	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/018]	0.08m	68.59
2/020	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/022] - (Post Pipe)	0.32m	68.62
2/021	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/022]	0.34m	68.62
2/022	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/020] and [2/021]	0.34m	68.62
2/023	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/024]	0.11m	68.64
2/024	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/023]	0.11m	68.64
2/025	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/017]	0.38m	68.66
2/026	Fill	Posthole cut filled by [2/027]	0.48m	68.69
2/027	Cut	Fill of posthole [2/026]	0.48m	68.69
2/028	Fill	Posthole cut filled by [2/029]	0.15m	68.66
2/029	Cut	Fill of posthole [2/028]	0.15m	68.66
2/030	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/032] - (Post Pipe)	0.25m	68.62
2/031	Fill	Fill of posthole [2/032]	0.29m	68.62
2/032	Cut	Posthole cut filled by [2/030] and [2/031]	0.29m	68.62
2/033	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch [2/034]	0.52m	68.65
2/034	Cut	Drainage ditch cut filled by [2/033]	0.52m	68.65
2/035	Fill	Fill of pit [2/036]	0.33m	68.67
2/036	Cut	Pit cut filled by [2/035]	0.33m	68.67
2/037	Deposit	Natural	-	68.68
2/038	Fill	Fill of large posthole [2/039]	0.76m	68.65
2/039	Cut	Large posthole cut filled by [2/038]	0.76m	68.65
2/040	Deposit	Spread of material in natural hollow [2/043]	0.15m	68.68
2/041	Cut	Large posthole cut filled by [2/042]	0.57m	68.64
2/042	Fill	Fill of large posthole [2/041]	0.57m	68.64
2/043	Cut	Hollow in natural filled by spread [2/040]	0.15m	68.68

Table 3: List of contexts in Trench 2

4.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 5, Table 4)

4.3.1 Natural geology

4.3.2 In Trench 3, a natural deposit, [3/005], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.40m AOD.

4.3.3 Archaeology

4.3.4 In the northern end of the trench a single archaeological feature was identified; this was a 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep gully that was aligned east–west across the trench [3/006]. The gully was filled with a single deposit of firm dark greyish brown silty clay [3/007]; two sherds of pottery from between 1275 and 1350 were recovered from this fill.

4.3.5 Gully [3/006] was sealed by a deposit of mid- brown silty clay subsoil 0.20m thick which covered the northern end of the trench [3/004].

4.3.6 A number of concrete intrusions from services cut the subsoil and the trench was sealed by up to 0.40m of made ground [3/003], 0.20m of concrete car-park surface [3/002] and in the northern end of the trench 0.36m of tarmac as a ramp between two levels of the car-park [3/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Tarmac	0.36m	69.17
3/002	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	68.76
3/003	Deposit	Made Ground	0.40m	68.56
3/004	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	68.41
3/005	Deposit	Natural	-	68.40
3/006	Cut	Gully cut	0.15m	68.40
3/007	Fill	Fill of gully 2/006	0.15m	68.40

Table 4: List of contexts in Trench 3

4.4 Trench 4 (Table 5)

4.4.1 Natural geology

4.4.2 In Trench 4, a natural deposit, [4/003], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.68m AOD.

4.4.3 Archaeology

4.4.4 No archaeological features were observed within evaluation trench 4. The area had clearly been truncated as natural deposits were directly overlain by 0.15 to 0.20m of fine sand and gravels with a major component of crushed concrete and brick rubble [4/002]. This was in turn topped with a 0.18m thick layer of concrete car-park surface [4/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.18m	69.08
4/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.20m	68.91
4/003	Deposit	Natural	-	68.68

Table 5: List of contexts in Trench 4

4.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 6, Table 6)

4.5.1 Natural geology

4.5.2 In Trench 5, a natural deposit, [5/004], comprising firm- orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.78m AOD.

4.5.3 Archaeology

4.5.4 In the northern end of the trench part of a single archaeological feature [5/005] was identified. It was 0.90m deep x 2.20m long x 1.10m wide and extended to the north and south of the trench, although this only represents a small fraction of the side of the feature that was not fully exposed and appeared to continue to deepen at the western edge of the trench. It may have been a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

4.5.6 The feature contained three fills; the first of these was a 0.05 to 0.15m thick sterile deposit of pale- orangey-brown silty clay that was thought to be a water deposited siltation margin lying against the cut [5/008]. Overlying this was a deposit of mid- bluish-grey silt with occasional pieces of industrial iron slag that was observed for a depth of 0.64m [5/007]; a single sherd of pottery dated to 1750 - 1900 was recovered. The uppermost fill was mid- greenish-brown silt 0.35m thick with occasional small pieces of iron-working slag [5/006].

4.5.7 No further features were recorded in Trench 5 which was sealed by a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay subsoil 0.10m thick [5/003]. The overburden modern deposits were a 0.14m thick layer of poorly compacted bituminous gravel made ground [5/002] and a layer of reinforced concrete 0.20m thick that formed the car-park surface [5/001]. The area may have been partly truncated.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	69.16
5/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.14m	68.96
5/003	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	68.88
5/004	Deposit	Natural	-	68.78
5/005	Cut	Probable field boundary ditch cut	0.90m	68.63
5/006	Fill	Top fill of field boundary ditch [5/005]	0.35m	68.63
5/007	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch [5/005]	0.64m	68.63
5/008	Fill	Primary fill of field boundary ditch [5/005]	0.15m	68.63

Table 6: List of contexts in Trench 5

4.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 7, Table 7)

4.6.1 Natural geology

4.6.2 In Trench 6, a natural deposit, [6/004], comprising firm- orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.98m AOD.

4.6.3 Archaeology

4.6.4 Three roughly parallel east-west aligned ditches were investigated within Trench 6. The middle of these was 0.50m deep and 3.00m wide at the top of the feature as observed in the trench section and was 4.67m long within the trench but extended in both directions into the sides of the trench [6/004]. The ditch was interpreted as a property boundary ditch and was filled with a single soft- greyish-brown silt fill [6/005]. The only finds recovered from the fill of the ditch were two fragments of possibly Roman CBM. The natural clay on either side of the ditch was stained a bluish-grey presumably due to the migration of water borne organic particles; this zone of staining was up to 2.20m wide [6/006].

4.6.5 The remaining two ditches contained a similarly bluish-grey fill. They contained no artefacts and appeared natural rather than archaeological. The first, [6/007], lay to the north of the large boundary ditch and was observed to be 5.90m long extending east and west beyond the trench. The feature was 0.40m to 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep; the staining was pale- bluish-grey to pale- orangey-brown [6/008].

4.6.6 The second, [6/009], was to the south of the boundary ditch [6/004]. It was 0.99m wide and 2.70m long extending into the western limit of excavation and was 0.15m deep. The eastern extent was truncated by a modern gravel filled cut which prevented any observation of the feature extending eastwards. The fill was pale- bluish-grey to pale- orangey-brown [6/010].

4.6.7 No other features were recorded in Trench 6. The area had clearly been truncated as natural deposits were directly overlain by modern building rubble [6/002] and reinforced concrete that formed the car-park surface [6/001].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
6/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	69.35
6/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.10m	69.15
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	68.98
6/004	Cut	Boundary ditch cut	0.50m	69.05
6/005	Fill	Boundary ditch fill	0.50m	69.05
6/006	Deposit	Stained natural below boundary ditch [6/004]	0.60m	69.05
6/007	'Cut'	cut	0.18m	68.95
6/008	'Fill' / Deposit	Fill of 6/007	0.18m	68.95
6/009	'Cut'	cut	0.15m	68.98
6/010	'Fill' / Deposit	Fill of 6/009	0.15m	68.98

Table 7: List of contexts in Trench 6

4.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 8, Table 8)

4.7.1 Natural geology

4.7.2 In Trench 7, a natural deposit, [7/015], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.40m AOD.

4.7.3 Archaeology

4.7.4 Two intercutting ditches, a probable pit and a posthole were recorded.

4.7.5 The posthole had no physical relation to the other features and lay directly to the south of the ditches. The cut of the posthole was 0.05m in diameter and 0.16m deep [7/017]; it was filled with soft- mid- bluish-green silty clay [7/016].

4.7.6 Of the other features, the earliest was a partially observed pit that was truncated by one of the ditches and extended beyond the side of the trench [7/004]. The feature was 0.37m deep and filled with slightly plastic- dark- grey silty clay with occasional small pieces of iron-working slag [7/003]; 2 small sherds of pottery dating to 1250 - 1350 were recovered from a sample taken from this feature. The feature was interpreted as a small pit.

4.7.7 The southern half of the pit was truncated by ditch [7/007] / [7/009]. Overall the ditch was 2.90m wide x 0.50m deep x 8.50m long, extending both east and west beyond the sides of the trench. There were several fills that were not consistent between the two excavated slots and the ditch was deemed to have been filled by a series of tipped dump deposits of dark- grey silty-clay with moderate quantities of iron-working slag [7/005], [7/008] and [7/013] and deposits of slag pieces with a silty matrix [7/006] and [7/011]. Fill [7/005] contained 2 sherds of pottery dating to 1250 - 1350 as well as 19th - 20th century glass. Fill [7/008] contained 3 sherds of c.1375 - 1500 pottery.

4.7.8 This ditch was truncated by a second thinner, east west aligned ditch [7/012], 0.80m wide x 0.34m deep; it was observed within the trench over a distance of 2.80m extending east and west beyond the trench and contained 2 similar fills of soft- mid- greyish-brown silty-clay [7/010] and [7/014]. Ditch fill [7/010] contained 32 sherds of pottery dated to c. 1825 - 1875.

4.7.9 The south-eastern half of the trench was sealed by a 0.02m thick deposit of firm- mid- greyish-brown silty-clay [7/018] which was interpreted as a vestigial deposit of subsoil.

4.7.10 The modern overburden deposits were a 0.55m thick layer of pale brown mixed gravels and building rubble [7/002] and a layer of reinforced concrete 0.20m thick that formed the car-park surface [7/001]. A further deposit of tarmac sealed the south-eastern half of the trench forming a ramp between two levels of the car park [7/019]. The area has probably been partly truncated.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
7/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	68.96
7/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.55m	68.76
7/003	Fill	Fill of probable pit [7/004]	0.37m	68.22
7/004	Cut	Probable pit cut	0.37m	68.22
7/005	Fill	Top fill of ditch [7/007]	0.25m	68.32
7/006	Fill	Base fill of ditch [7/007]	0.30m	68.02
7/007	Cut	Northern of two ditch cuts	0.50m	68.32
7/008	Fill	Top fill of ditch [7/009]	0.14m	68.32
7/009	Cut	Northern of two ditch cuts	0.47m	68.35
7/010	Fill	Top fill of ditch [7/012]	0.20m	68.34
7/011	Fill	Second fill of ditch [7/009]	0.10m	68.32
7/012	Cut	Southern of two ditch cuts	0.34m	68.34
7/013	Fill	Base fill of ditch [7/009]	0.23m	68.30
7/014	Fill	Base fill of ditch [7/007]	0.12m	68.07
7/015	Deposit	Natural	-	68.40
7/016	Fill	Fill of posthole [7/017]	0.16m	68.34
7/017	Cut	Posthole cut	0.16m	68.34
7/018	Deposit	Vestigial subsoil	0.02m	68.42
7/019	Deposit	Tarmac Ramp	0.25m	69.16

Table 8: List of contexts in Trench 7

4.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 9, Table 9)

4.8.1 Natural geology

4.8.2 In Trench 8, a natural deposit, [8/021], comprising firm- orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 68.46m AOD.

4.8.3 Archaeology

4.8.4 Two shallow ditches and 2 small gullies were recorded in this trench alongside a number of features that appeared to be late post-medieval. The first of the ditches was 0.60m wide and 0.27m deep and crossed the width of the trench on an east - west alignment [8/004]. The primary fill was firm dark grey silty clay 0.14m thick [8/003] with a secondary fill of blackish-grey- silty-clay 0.20m thick [8/007]. This ditch was interpreted as the continuation of ditch [7/007] / [7/009] in Trench 7 to the west.

4.8.5 Directly to the south of this ditch lay a second east - west aligned ditch [8/006]. This was also 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep, and contained a single fill of dark- grey silty-clay with a mix of finds; two small pot sherds c. 1250-1350 and two small 1850-1950 glass fragments [8/005]. The ditch was interpreted as the continuation of ditch [7/012] in Trench 7.

4.8.6 To the south of these ditches were 2 closely associated east – west aligned gullies. The first was 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep and crossed the entire trench width [8/009]. The second was directly to the south of the first and shared similar dimensions; however, it terminated half way across the trench and only continued west into the side of the trench [8/011]. Both gullies were filled with dark- grey-brown silty-clay [8/008 and 8/010]. Fill [8/010] contained a single sherd of pottery dating between 1775 and 1900.

4.8.7 The remaining features in the south of the trench were a large pit with steep straight sides, flat base and sharp break of slope at the base [8/ 020]; this was filled with loose- dark- brown silty-clay [8/014] and appeared to be late post medieval in origin based on two sherds of pottery dating to 1800-1900. The pit was truncated by a drain [8/015], [8/016] and [8/019] leading to a masonry manhole [8/012], [8/013], [8/017] and [8/018].

4.8.8 The trench was sealed by 0.37m to 1.07m of crushed concrete and rubble [8/002] and 0.15m of reinforced concrete forming the surface of the car park [8/001]. The area had clearly been truncated.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
8/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	68.99
8/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.50m	68.79
8/003	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [8/004]	0.14m	68.42
8/004	Cut	Ditch cut	0.27m	68.47
8/005	Fill	Fill of ditch [8/006]	0.19m	68.48
8/006	Cut	Ditch cut	0.19m	68.48
8/007	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [8/004]	0.20m	68.47
8/008	Fill	Fill of gully [8/009]	0.18m	68.47
8/009	Cut	Gully cut	0.18m	68.47
8/010	Fill	Fill of gully [8/011]	0.16m	68.44
8/011	Cut	Gully cut	0.16m	68.44
8/012	Masonry	Manhole structure	-	68.41
8/013	Fill	Backfill inside [8/012]	-	68.41
8/014	Fill	Loose fill of pit [8/020]	-	68.46
8/015	Fill	Backfill of drain cut [8/016]	-	68.46
8/016	Cut	Drain cut	-	68.46
8/017	Fill	Backfill of manhole cut [8/018]	-	68.46
8/018	Cut	Manhole construction cut	-	68.46
8/019	Fill	Fill of drain in cut [8/016]	-	68.46
8/020	Cut	Large pit cut	-	68.46
8/021	Deposit	Natural	-	68.46

Table 9: List of contexts in Trench 8

4.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 10, Table 10)

4.9.1 Natural geology

4.9.2 In Trench 9, a natural deposit, [9/004], comprising firm orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 69.09 m AOD.

4.9.3 Archaeology

4.9.4 Two refuse pits and three gullies were identified as well as a number of small irregular features that were interpreted as rooting disturbance. A concrete pile [9/022] (cut [9/021]) with iron reinforcing extended 0.20m into the north-eastern end of the trench. This extended across the whole width of the trench.

4.9.5 In the south-western end of the trench two large refuse pits were excavated closely associated to each other. The pits, [9/005] and [9/007], were around 2 metres in diameter and 0.40m deep and contained firm- dark- grey silty-clay fills [9/006], [9/008] and [9/009]. Fill [9/006] contained 11 potsherds of 1275-1350 date and a single fresher sherd c. 1350 - 1450; fill [9/009] contained three abraded pot-herd dating c. 1250 - 1350 and a single fresher sherd from c.1325 - 1400.

4.9.6 In the extreme southwest of the trench an irregular linear gully was investigated that was 1.80m long, 0.44m wide and only 0.07m deep [9/010]. This gully was filled with firm-dark- bluish-grey silty-clay [9/011] and contained a single bodysherds dated to c.1275 - 1400.

4.9.7 At the other end of the trench a north - south aligned linear gully was recorded that was 0.27m wide and 0.06m deep [9/013]. This was also filled with compact mid- bluish-grey silty-clay [9/014].

4.9.8 The final feature was a short section of shallow gully 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep that was also aligned north – south, [9/015], and filled with bluish-grey silty-clay [9/016]. A number of small irregular features were investigated directly to the southeast of this feature. These gave the impression of being related to gully [9/015] but were interpreted as rooting action due to their irregularity.

4.9.9 The trench was sealed by 0.20m of crushed building rubble and gravels [9/002] and 0.20m of reinforced concrete car park surface [9/001] with a ramped deposit of tarmac in the eastern end of the trench [9/003]. The area had clearly been truncated.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
9/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	69.39
9/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.25m	69.19
9/003	Deposit	Tarmac	0.47m	69.88
9/004	Deposit	Natural	-	69.09
9/005	Cut	Refuse pit	0.32m	69.05
9/006	Fill	Fill of refuse pit [9/005]	0.32m	69.05
9/007	Cut	Refuse pit	0.40m	69.07
9/008	Fill	Primary fill of refuse pit [9/007]	0.20m	68.92
9/009	Fill	Top fill of refuse pit [9/007]	0.15m	69.07
9/010	Cut	Irregular gully cut	0.07m	69.05
9/011	Fill	Fill of gully [9/010]	0.07m	69.05
9/012	VOID	-	-	-
9/013	Cut	Gully cut	0.06m	68.92
9/014	Fill	Fill of gully [9/013]	0.06m	68.92
9/015	Cut	Gully cut	0.10m	68.91
9/016	Fill	Fill of gully [9/015]	0.10m	68.91
9/017	VOID	-	-	-
9/018	VOID	-	-	-
9/019	VOID	-	-	-
9/020	VOID	-	-	-
9/021	Cut	Modern pile cut	-	-
9/022	Fill	Modern pile and rubble backfill	-	-

Table 10: List of contexts in Trench 9

4.10 Trench 10 (Fig. 11, Table 11)

4.10.1 Natural geology

4.10.2 In Trench 9, a natural deposit, [10/016], comprising firm- orangey-brown clay, was identified at a height of 69.45 m AOD.

4.10.3 Archaeology

4.10.4 This trench lay along the alignment of the pile cuts for the former buildings that occupied the site immediately prior to it becoming a car park. Four large pile cuts were observed which truncated roughly half the area of the trench well into the natural [10/003] to [10/008]; and [10/023] and [10/024]. The piles extended across the whole width of the trench and measured 4m across. In between the piles, 3 surviving islands of a 0.13m thick deposit of dark- grey-brown silty-clay subsoil existed, [10/013] into which a number of features were cut.

4.10.5 In the northern end of the trench an east - west aligned gully was observed that was 0.34m wide and 0.20m deep [10/012]; this was filled with mid brown silty clay [10/011] and contained two sherds of pottery dated to between 1225 and 1325.

4.10.6 The gully was cut by a possible posthole 0.53m in diameter and 0.25m deep, [10/010], which was filled with mid- greenish-brown silty-clay [10/009]; a date of c. 1325 - 1400 was given from 2 sherds of pottery recovered from this feature.

4.10.7 A second posthole cut the subsoil immediately to the south of these features that was 0.22m in diameter and 0.07m deep, however, the upper extent was removed during machining [10/015]. The fill of this posthole was mid- grey-brown silty-clay [10/014].

4.10.8 In the middle of the trench a possible third posthole was observed 0.45m in diameter and 0.13m deep [10/018]; the fill was firm- dark-grey silty-clay [10/017].

4.10.9 Between the southernmost piles, a large refuse pit 1.85m in diameter and 0.27m deep [10/020] was recorded. Here there was no indication of the subsoil deposit [10/013] that was observed elsewhere in the trench. The pit was filled with mid- brown silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and common grits and gravels [10/019]; 21 fragments of pottery were recovered and gave a date for the feature c. 1275 - 1350.

4.10.10 A modern service cut was recorded in the north of the trench [10/023] and [10/024]. The trench was sealed with a 0.22m thick layer of crushed chalk make-up, [10/002], onto which the concrete car park surface was laid [10/001]. A ramp of tarmac had been laid between two levels of this concrete [10/025].

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
10/001	Deposit	Concrete	0.20m	69.86
10/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.20m	69.66
10/003	Fill	Concrete pile and backfill of [10/004]	0.70m +	-
10/004	Cut	Pile cut	0.70m +	-
10/005	Fill	Concrete pile and backfill of [10/006]	0.85m +	-
10/006	Cut	Pile cut	0.85m +	-
10/007	Fill	Concrete pile and backfill of [10/008]	-	-
10/008	Cut	Pile cut	-	-
10/009	Fill	Fill of posthole [10/010]	0.25m	69.37
10/010	Cut	Posthole cut	0.25m	69.37
10/011	Fill	Fill of gully [10/012]	0.20m	69.37
10/012	Cut	Gully cut	0.20m	69.37
10/013	Deposit	Subsoil	0.13m	69.47
10/014	Fill	Fill of posthole [10/015]	0.07m	69.30
10/015	Cut	Posthole cut	0.07m	69.30
10/016	Deposit	Natural	-	-
10/017	Fill	Fill of posthole [10/018]	0.13m	69.47
10/018	Cut	Posthole cut	0.13m	69.47
10/019	Fill	Fill of pit [10/020]	0.27m	69.40
10/020	Cut	Pit cut	0.27m	69.40
10/021	Fill	Concrete pile and backfill of [10/022]	-	69.40
10/022	Cut	Pile cut	-	69.40
10/023	Fill	Concreted service – fill of [10/024]	-	69.40
10/024	Cut	Service cut	-	69.40
10/025	Deposit	Tarmac	0.50m	70.33

Table 11: List of contexts in Trench 10

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 An overview of the assemblage is presented in Appendix A.

5.2 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The evaluation work recovered a moderate quantity of pottery. The assemblage includes a number of small sherds from the environmental residues, often from contexts that otherwise had not produced pottery. On the whole the assemblage is characterised by small to medium sized sherds (to 40mm across) with slight/moderate to heavy signs of abrasion. The earliest sherds are usually those with the heaviest abrasion. As such it would appear that the pottery has been subjected to some reworking though this could in the main simply be the result of short-lived movement/redeposition with abrasive hard metallurgical waste. Three periods are represented though the first two (the high and late medieval periods) seamlessly join even if the latter is quite poorly represented. The latest pottery is from the late post-medieval. This assemblage, although fragmentary, is far less abraded.
- 5.2.2 The medieval assemblage is composed of fabrics that are already well known in Crawley (Barber 2008). The earliest can be placed between c. 1225/50 and 1325/50 and include products from the Earlswood and Limpsfield industries just across the border in Surrey. The Earlswood products include both oxidised cooking pots but more commonly, jugs with external white slip under a green glaze (eg contexts [2/038] and [2/042]) or plain green glaze (eg context [7/005]). The Limpsfield coarse sandy greywares all appear to be from cooking pots (eg context [1/026]). Alongside these is a range of non-descript grey and buff medium sandy wares of probable more local origin.
- 5.2.3 Overlapping with these wares, but extending through the 14th and, in some cases, well into, the 15th century is a range of more refined wares including a few jugs of West Sussex Ware type (eg a green glazed jug with neck rilling from [1/017]). The dominant fabrics are now well fired finer wares with sparse fine to medium sand tempering and often with buff surfaces that appear in a number of deposits (eg contexts [1/013], [1/017] and [7/008]). Context [1/007] produced a quite fine off-white ware sherd of Coarse Border Ware type. Often alongside these wares are the earlier 13th- to early/mid 14th- century types. These sherds are often abraded and likely to be residual, however, the quantities of sherds in many of the contexts does not make distinguishing residual or intrusive material easy. The latest medieval/Transitional group appears to be from [2/014] which produced a small sherd of Tudor Green, a hard-fired knife-trimmed sparse coarse sand tempered buff/greyware cooking pot sherd and three residual pieces. A mid 15th- to early 16th- century date is likely for this. Whatever the case, the pottery would suggest that most activity on the site occurred between c. 1275/1300 and 1425/50.
- 5.2.4 The small quantity of late post-medieval pottery suggests resumption in activity at the site between c. 1775 and 1825 and once established a continuation to the end of the 19th century. Glazed red earthenwares are the most common pottery type (contexts [5/007], [7/010], [8/005] and [8/010]) but yellow wares and transfer-printed wares are also represented. The latest, and largest, late post-medieval group is from context [7/010] (dated 1825-1875) which produced slightly abraded sherds of glazed red earthenware, yellow ware, late transfer-printed pearlware, transfer-printed ware and refined white earthenware. The latter includes plain and decorated vessels including dendritic (fibre),

blue sponged and industrially slipped decoration.

5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Clay pipe was recovered from just three contexts. The earliest piece consists of a somewhat abraded stem fragment of early to mid 18th- century date apparently intrusive in [1/007]. Another apparently intrusive stem fragment was recovered from [2/021] although this time it is fresher and of mid 18th- to 19th- century date. The final fragment also consists of a fresh mid 18th- to 19th- century stem fragment though this time contemporary in the context it was found (context [7/010]).

5.4 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Two intrusive chips of later 19th- to 20th- century green glass were recovered from the residues from [1/013] and [1/017]. The two small pale green glass bottle fragments from [7/005] are of similar mid 19th- to 20th- century date and may also be intrusive. The remaining three contexts to produce glass all contained uncorroded green wine bottle shards of 19th- century date. All are from contexts containing contemporary pottery

5.5 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered large quantities of slag from the site through both hand collection (Appendix A) and environmental residues (Appendix B). On the whole the larger slag in the residues was similar to the types already noted from the hand-collected samples (where they existed) but provided important fine residue waste (often magnetic) which demonstrated different aspects of the iron-making process. The entire assemblage has been listed on *pro forma* sheets for the archive during the current stage of post-excavation work. As the slag types are well known from the town and the archive completed, only key pieces have been retained for long-term curation. Considering the ceramic dating the slag is essentially of high or late medieval date – the few pieces of slag from late post-medieval contexts are clearly residual.
- 5.5.2 All of the metallurgical waste from the site appears to be from the bloomery process of smelting iron. A single, probably intrusive piece of post-medieval blast furnace slag was recovered from [7/014] but this is negligible. All contexts produced a mixture of different types of smelting slag (including dense tap slag with flow structure, dense smelting slag with ‘molten’ droplet surfaces and more lightweight aerated cinder). Although the cinder is not particularly diagnostic of process (it could also derive from smithing), its associations at the current site suggest all is probably from smelting. Some contexts (eg [1/021]) produced notably large groups. Of interest are two pieces of Wealden clay ironstone ore (contexts [7/006] and 7/011), a piece of roasted ore (context [1/026]) and several small pieces of crushed calcareous Wealden grey limestone (eg contexts [2/021] and [3/035]) almost certainly representing prepared flux. All of these ore and flux fragments were from the environmental residues. Most of the magnetic element of the residues consists of ore fines – sub-rounded magnetic grey/brown sub-rounded clay ironstone grains to 4mm.
- 5.5.3 Although the vast majority of the metallurgical remains point towards smelting a couple of pieces may be from smithing activity. These all come from Trench 7 – the total absence of any smithing waste from the other trenches is quite notable. Context [7/005] produced two probable pieces of rusty aerated smithing slag with adhering charcoal (1196g) while [7/006] produced a single (16g) possible further fragment. It is interesting

to note that the only hammerscale (a few plates and spheres) was from the magnetic residue from sample <17> (context [7/003]) though no smithing slag was noted in the hand-collected assemblage from here.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Excluding the Wealden Clay Ironstone ore and limestone flux noted under the metallurgical remains a small assemblage of other stone was recovered from the evaluation. Most pieces consist of unworked and weathered fragments of local Wealden sandstones, both clean and ferruginous (contexts [2/014], [2/018], [8/015] x1 and [2/042]). These contexts span the three main periods at the site though to what degree the later pieces are residual is uncertain. The other stone consists of pieces of Welsh roofing slate of the 19th century contexts [8/010] and [8/015]).

5.7 The nails by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.1 Five iron nails were recovered from four separate contexts: [2/015], [2/030]<11>, [2/042] and [7/010]. All are general purpose nails with circular heads and square sectioned stems. Lengths vary between 55mm and 80mm. The nails are not of inherently dateable types but are likely to post medieval.

5.8 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of hand collected bone (5 fragments) was recovered from 4 contexts, [2/014], [2/023], [7/005], [7/010], with the environmental samples producing a very small quantity of additional fragments from 8 contexts: [1/007], [1/013], [2/014], [2/020], [2/035], [2/038], [7/006], [10/019].
- 5.8.2 The majority of the material was unidentifiable and in a very poor state of preservation. Identifiable fragments included cattle sized longbone fragments from [2/035], [7/005], a sheep sized rib from [7/010], and sheep sized molar fragments from the environmental samples in [1/007], [1/013] and [10/019].

5.9 The flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.9.1 Two pieces of worked flint which could be refitted to form a bladelet were recovered from Trench 1 during the archaeological work [1/019]. The broken artefact was manufactured from a fine grained dark grey flint. It weights <2g, displays platform preparation, dorsal blade scars and carefully applied inverse retouch on the right hand edge. The retouched bladelet is characteristic of the Mesolithic period.

5.10 The Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.10.1 A total of 80 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 7288g were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage is predominantly of post-medieval date with a small quantity of possible Roman and medieval material. The assemblage has been examined with the aid of a X10 magnifier and a provisional fabric series has been drawn up (Tables 1-3). Samples of each fabric type and items of interest have been retained for archive the remainder of the assemblage, approximately 50% by weight, has been discarded.

5.10.2 Possible Roman

Contexts: 1/012, 2/014, 2/026, 2/028, 2/033, 5/007, 6/005, 7/005, 7/010, 9/008

The assemblage of possible Roman material was all under-fired in fabric B2 and highly abraded so no original form remained. The fine under-fired nature is suggestive of Roman fabric but under-fired post-medieval date cannot be entirely ruled out. The basic fabric is very similar to the fabric of the post-medieval material indicating a similar clay source.

Fabric	Description	Date range
B2	Fine orange silty fabric with cream silt streaking	Roman? Or possibly under-fired later material.

Table 12: Description of possible Roman fabric

5.10.3 Later medieval to early post-medieval

Contexts: 2/031, 7/005

A small quantity of peg tile was recovered which may be of later medieval or early post-medieval date. The tile is slightly thicker than those of post-medieval date with coarser fabric (T2). A date range of 15th to 17th century is likely.

Fabric	Description	Date range
T2	Orange fabric with abundant medium quartz and near reduced red core with red iron rich silt pellets.	C15th-C17th

Table 13: Description of late-medieval to early post-medieval fabric

5.10.4 Post-medieval

Contexts: 1/004, 1/006, 2/015, 2/025, 2/030, 2/031, 2/033, 2/035, 2/038, 7/008, 7/010, 7/014, 8/008, 8/010, 8/014, 8/015.

The post-medieval assemblage comprised peg tile, brick and pipe. Two near complete bricks were recovered from context [1/006], both bricks are of standard size, though slightly warped with elongated diamond shaped frogs. One brick has a stamped makers mark of 'RCW..' (possibly 'KCW') in the frog. The brick is likely of later 18th to 19th century date. The stamp is likely to be a local maker though it is uncertain exactly which local brick works, Crawley was a major centre for brick production in the post-medieval period. The complete bricks and a majority of the brick fragments recovered were in the same fabric, B1. Peg tile in T3 a near identical fabric to B1 was also recovered and may be from the same maker and also of 18th to 19th century date. A second post-medieval peg tile fabric, T1, was also present and of similar 18th to 19th century date the fabric was finer and less well fired with cream silt streaking, square peg holes were identified in a few fragments.

Fragments of field and drain pipe were also recovered salt glazed stoneware pipe, P1, fragments were recovered from [1/004] and [8/015] and are of 19th to early 20th century date. Earthenware field drain fragments of variable thickness in fabric P2, were recovered from trench 8 and are likely to be of 18th or 19th century date. A third pale pipe fragment was recovered in a finer fabric, P3, from context [8/013] the fragment is also of

probable post-medieval date, the thick pipe had a broader diameter than those in earthenware fabric P2.

Fabric	Description	Date	Contexts
B1	Red sandy fabric with moderate laminated chunky silt inclusions	Later C18th-C19th	1/006, 2/015, 2/025, 2/030, 2/031, 2/035, 7/008, 8/010, 8/014
T1	Pale orange fabric with cream silt marbling and moderate medium black iron rich inclusions	C18th-C19th	1/ 004, 2/031, 2/033, 2/035, 7/010.
T3	As B1	C18th-C19th	2/038, 7/008, 7/014, 8/008, 8/010
P1	Stoneware salt glazed fabric	C18th-C19th	1/ 004, 8/015
P2	Fine orange fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions	C18th-C19th	8/008, 8/010, 8/014
P3	Fine silty fabric with fine black iron rich speckles with pale cream centre and fine smooth surfaces.	C18th-C19th	8/015

Table 14: Description of post-medieval fabrics

5.10.5 Undated

A fragment of undated sandy lime render was recovered from context [1/032].

5.10.6 Summary

The ceramic building material assemblage is predominantly post-medieval in date with some possible highly abraded Roman material with no clear form, and a few fragments of later-medieval to early post-medieval peg tile. All the fabrics are broadly similar and are likely to have been produced locally, with fabrics B1 and T3 possibly originating from the same brick and tile works. The range of pipe fragments suggests a series of drainage works in the 18th to 19th century in the vicinity of the site. The majority of the assemblage is abraded suggesting a fair amount of post-depositional movement perhaps through ploughing.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hégarat

6.1 Introduction and methodology

- 6.1.1 A total of 37 samples were taken during the evaluation to establish evidence for environmental remains such as charcoal, charred macroplant remains, bones and shells and to maximise recovery of small artefact remains such as hammerscales. Because of time restriction, 21 samples were carefully selected from a range of feature types uncovered in 6 trenches. The selected samples came from 7 pits including 3 refuse pits, 7 ditch slots, 4 postholes and 2 layers. The majority of these features yielded assemblages of medieval pottery.
- 6.1.2 The selected samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. While processing samples <4 and 11>, fragments of uncharred wood were collected and stored in water in air tight bags. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains. Residues were also tested with a magnet in order to recover magnetised material. Appendix B documents the contents of each residue. Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix C). Preliminary identifications have been provided for macrobotanical remains present through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004).

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 The flots contained a high proportion of uncharred material including broken down plant matter, small woody debris, fruiting structures and varying quantities of uncharred seeds. Large quantities of possible worm eggs were also present in the flot from sample <25>. Overall, these samples contained very few charred botanical remains. With the exception of sample <30> [10/020], wood charcoal fragments were present only in small quantities, and charred macroplants were almost absent. Nonetheless, sampling has highlighted small potential for recovery of environmental remains preserved through waterlogging. The faunal remains as well as the artefact remains have been incorporated into the relevant specialist reports.

6.2.2 Trench 1

- 6.2.2.1 A total of 6 samples were examined from Trench 1. Two came from pits, 6 from ditch slots, 1 from a ditch/elongated pit and 1 from a layer. Overall, botanical remains were infrequent in these samples. They were limited to infrequent uncharred seeds and uncommon wood charcoal fragments. The latter were recorded in five samples, however the fragments were mainly small-sized (<4mm) though occasional larger pieces were also recorded. Several pieces were poorly preserved as a result of sediment concretion. Low numbers of uncharred seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*) and possible pale persicaria (cf. *Persicaria lapathifolia*) were present. Other biological remains were limited to small quantities of mammal bones. The residues produced a small amount of pottery, a fragment of a clay tobacco pipe and a moderate quantity of industrial debris including slag and magnetic material.

6.2.3 Trench 2

6.2.3.1 Seven samples extracted from 6 features uncovered in Trench 2 were examined. One sample originated from a pit ([2/036] G1), 5 came from 4 postholes (large posthole [2/039] G2 and square postholes [2/015] G3, [2/022] and [2/032]) and 1 sample came from [2/040] the fill of layer [2/043]. Botanical remains were scarce in these samples. Wood charcoal fragments were recorded in six samples, although they were infrequent and principally small-sized. Sample <2> contained larger fragments. A large proportion of the fragments were percolated by sediments. The low amount of charcoal in sample <4> taken from the fill [2/020] of square posthole [2/022] and the complete absence of charcoal in sample <11> taken from the fill [2/030] of square posthole [2/032] is interesting as these samples were actually taken from the posts' pipes. Nonetheless, uncharred wood fragments were recorded in both samples. Sample <11> contained frequent uncharred wood pieces including large moderately well preserved fragments >60mm in size as well as several possible woody roots measuring up to 90mm in length. Uncharred wood fragments were less numerous and smaller in sample <4>. Charred macroplants were limited to a single indeterminate cereal grain (*Cerealia*) in a poor state of preservation. The same array of uncharred seeds to the ones recorded in the previous trench was evident in small number, though a single grape pip (*Vitis vinifera*) was present in the post packing [2/020] of square posthole [2/022]. Mammal bones were recorded in these samples. Artefact remains sorted from the residues were comparable to the artefacts recorded in the previous samples. The assemblage comprised a small amount of pottery and CBM, a moderate quantity of industrial debris and a nail.

6.2.4 Trench 6

6.2.4.1 A single sample was examined from Trench 6. Sample <37> was taken from the fill [6/005] of slot ditch [6/004]. It contained a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments including occasional pieces >20mm in size. No charred macro remains were present but uncharred seeds were commonly found including elder, blackberry/raspberry and common nettle. A very small of industrial debris was recovered from the residue.

6.2.5 Trench 7

6.2.5.1 Two samples extracted from the primary fills of ditch slots [7/012] and [7/007] and 1 sample taken from pit fill [7/003] were examined. Wood charcoal fragments were recorded in the three samples, though they were present in very small quantities. No other charred botanicals were evident but uncharred seeds were present in the three samples. While present in moderate quantities in samples <17> [7/003] and <23> [7/006], they were particularly abundant in sample <19> [7/014]. Seeds of elder and blackberry/raspberry dominated the assemblage of uncharred seeds though seeds of common nettle, knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), possible pigweed (cf. *Amaranthus* sp.), fig (cf. *Ficus carica*), seeds from the goosefoot and dead-nettle (*Lamiaceae*) families as well as grape pips were also present. A small amount of mammal bones was recorded in sample <23> and a large array of artefact remains was present in the residues including pottery, CBM, slag, magnetic material and glass.

6.2.6 Trench 9

6.2.6.1 Samples from 2 refuse pits uncovered within Trench 9 were examined. Charred plant remains were limited to a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments which were mainly small-sized. A single uncharred seed of elder was present in pit fill [9/006] sample <28>. No other biological remains were present. Small quantities of pottery and industrial debris were sorted from the residues.

6.2.7 Trench 10

6.2.7.1 Sample <27> from ditch slot [10/012] and sample <30> from refuse pit [10/020] were examined. Wood charcoal fragments were present in both samples. Although the assemblage in ditch slot [10/012] was limited to infrequent fragments, refuse pit [10/020] produced a larger quantity of charcoal including pieces >20mm in size. The remains were relatively well preserved. Two charred grass (Poaceae) caryopses were present in sample <27>; a single grass caryopsis and an unidentified seed were evident in sample <30>. Infrequent uncharred seeds were present in sample <27>. A small amount of mammal bones was recorded. Artefact remains sorted in both residues comprised pottery, slag and magnetic material.

6.2.8 Discussion

6.2.8.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of small amount of botanical remains preserved through carbonisation. The site shows little potential for the recovery of charred macroplant remains. Their scarcity maybe caused by post depositional preservation bias. It is also possible that the area under investigation was used for specific activities and the paucity of charred macroplant remains may be a reflection of varying disposal methods.

6.2.8.2 Wood charcoal fragments were more commonly found although in small quantities. Fragments from refuse pits [10/020] were more numerous. Some wood charcoal fragments may be suitable for identifications. The small assemblage could provide information regarding species used as fuel, however, it is too small to provide significant information about the past woody vegetation of the area, the selection of potential wood building materials used on the site or the association of the assemblage with the industrial activities.

6.2.8.3 Uncharred macrobotanical remains were relatively frequent in features uncovered in Trenches 6 and 7. Although these remains are not preserved through mineralisation or charring they may be contemporary with the infilling of the features if the deposits were sufficiently waterlogged and well-sealed to enable preservation in anaerobic conditions. These conditions may have been encountered but this would require confirmation. If considered contemporary with the site occupation, the assemblage could provide evidence for the consumption of food gathered from the wild such as elder berries and blackberries/raspberries as well as consumption of food brought to the site from further afield such as grapes and figs. Seeds of elderberry and blackberry/raspberry dominated these assemblages of uncharred seeds. They are resistant to decay and their predominance should be interpreted with caution as they tend to survive where other less robust remains don't. The assemblage could also provide evidence for the natural vegetation growing in the vicinity of the trenches such as elderberry, blackberry/raspberry and nettle.

6.2.8.4 The selected samples have highlighted varying potential for the recovery of environmental and artefact remains. The site shows little potential for the recovery of charred macroplant remains and bones but it reveals some potential for the recovery of charcoal, environmental remains preserved through waterlogging and small artefacts associated with industrial activities. The remains may provide information regarding the economy of the site and the diet of the inhabitants of this rural town. It is recommended that future sampling at the site should target richer deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation proved successful in characterising the extent and nature of the archaeology on the site. A large number of features were identified, particularly in Trenches 1 and 2 in the north of the site where a significant subsoil layer was preserved and natural geology was fully intact untruncated.
- 7.2 In keeping with the character of the area known from previous archaeological investigations, the features are indicative of industrial activity with large quantities of iron-working slag evident in the majority of contexts, often in large quantities. The fieldwork has shown that later medieval archaeology exists intact across almost all of the evaluated area. Where development proposals impact levels of known archaeological survival further archaeological fieldwork may therefore need to be employed.
- 7.3 Pits with industrial residues as well as ditches and posthole structures are all represented and suggest that bloomery iron-working activities were taking place either on or in close proximity to the north of the site. However, no bloomery structures were positively identified. The vast majority of the metallurgical remains point towards smelting.
- 7.4 The pottery suggests that most of the recorded activity occurred between c. 1275/1300 and 1425/50; the small quantity of late post-medieval pottery suggests a resumption of activity between c. 1775 and 1825 and once established a continuation to the end of the 19th century. The degree of intrusiveness of the post-medieval material is hard to gauge.
- 7.5 The natural was highest in the south of the site, in Trenches 4-6, 9 and 10, and dipped down towards the middle of the site, in Trenches 3, 7 and 8, before rising again in the north of the site, in Trenches 1 and 2. Two east - west ditches in Trenches 7 and 8, the area where the natural was lowest are likely to represent open drains and/or possibly property markers. These ditches may demark the extent of features related to industrial activities lying to the north.
- 7.6 To the south of this area of lower natural the land rises and the nature of the archaeology indicated is indicative of more domestic activities. Although no clearly domestic structures were identified, a number of refuse pits were recorded here, and it may be that a property existed on the site close to Trenches 9 and 10.
- 7.7 Further to the south-west, in Trenches 5 and 6, 2 ditches were identified which may define a plot of land to the north of the old cinema building.
- 7.8 Generally speaking therefore, although there was sometimes high truncation, the evaluation corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site. The evidence may be summarised as late- 13th to mid-15th century industrial/settlement evidence along the east (Trenches 1,2, 9 and 10) divided by a possible drain/property boundary that follows a low topographic contour from east to west (Trenches 7 and 8) with field-boundary/property ditches along the west (Trenches 3, 5 and 6). The archaeology is indicative of later medieval industrial and/or domestic ribbon development along the High Street with gardens/paddocks/enclosures to the rear. From the late- 18th century, there is good indication that renewed occupation of the area occurred although determining the degree of intrusiveness of post-medieval finds within potentially medieval features remains an unresolved issue and one which any further work at the site should seek to address.

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Appendix A: Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)
1/004			3	226																
1/006			2	4678																
1/007	5	18											15	1196						
1/011													2	100						
1/013													1	18						
1/017	2	32											79	6094						
1/020							2	2												
1/021	4	72	1	26									64	25638						
1/026	2	28																		
10/009	2	18																		
10/011	2	20																		
10/019	21	152																		
2/006													5	372						
2/008													3	140						
2/012													2	20						
2/014	2	44	3	10	1	6			1	1574										
2/015	2	16	5	32							2	22								
2/018									1	196			1	22						
2/021	1	6											6	1270			1	<2		
2/023			2	2	1	<2							4	228						
2/025			3	12									8	790						

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)
2/026			1	4									6	3660						
2/028			1	2									5	272						
2/031			12	192																
2/033			9	146									23	1572						
2/035			4	136									7	1258						
2/038	1	4	4	280									4	1542						
2/042	1	4							1	26	1	20	74	5142						
3/007	2	40																		
5/007	1	78	1	24																
6/005			2	32																
7/005	2	4	2	170	2	6							16	3066	2	6				
7/008	3	28	2	102																
7/010	32	140	4	436	1	<2					2	908			2	38	1	<2		
7/011													27	9826						
8/005	1	48													5	302				
8/008			3	96									3	80						
8/010	1	16	7	174					2	100			1	38						
8/014	2	28	4	264									3	1098						
8/015	1	4	2	108					2	202			6	724	4	10				
8/017													1	54						
9/006	4	18											44	1676						
9/008			1	6									8	2046						

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)
9/009	4	14																	1	14
9/011	1	12																		
Total	99	844	78	7158	5	12	2	2	7	2098	5	950	418	67942	13	356	2	0	1	14

Appendix B: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/007	fill of ditch [1/008] - D	40	40	**	2	*	<2	**	<2	Pottery */26g - CTP */4g - Slag ***/504g - Magnetic material ****/18g
2	2/014	fill of square posthole [2/015] - SP	40	40	*	6	*	<1	*	<1	Pottery */4g - Slag ***/230g - Magnetic material ****/18g
3	2/021	fill of square posthole (packing) [2/022] - SP	40	40	*	2	*	<2			Pottery */2g - Slag ***/584g - Magnetic material ***/12g
4	2/020	fill of square posthole (pipe) [2/022] - SP	40	40	*	<2	*	<2	*	2	Slag ***/532g - Magnetic material ****/6g
8	1/013	fill of pit [1/014] - P	30	30	**	4	**	2	*	<2	Pottery */<2g - Glass */<2g - Industrial debris ***/530g
9	1/021	fill of pit [1/022] - P	40	40							Uncharred seeds */<2g - Industrial debris ***/640g - Magnetic material ****/50g
10	1/017	fill of natural depression [1/018] [1/029]	40	40							Pottery */30g - Industrial debris ***/236g - Glass */<2g - Magnetic material ****/26g
11	2/030	fill of square posthole (pipe) [2/032] SP	<1	<1							Uncharred plant material */<2g - Nail */4g - Slag */22g - CBM */<2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
15	1/023	fill of ditch [1/024] - D	12	12	*	4	*	<2			Slag ***/2142g - Magnetic material ***/20g
17	7/003	fill of pit [7/004] - P	20	20	**	2	*	<2			Pottery */6g - Slag ***/510g - Magnetic material ***/2g - Slag ***/510g
19	7/014	primary fill of ditch [7/012] - D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			Pottery */2g - Tile */114g - Glass */<2g - Slag ***/242g
23	7/006	primary fill of ditch [7/007] - D	20	20	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2	CBM */<2g - Slag ***/3468g - Magnetic material ***/4g
25	2/035	fill of pit [2/036] - P	40	40	**	<2	**	<2	*	<2	Pottery */6g - Slag ***/448g - Magnetic material ****/20g
27	10/011	fill of ditch [10/012] - D	40	40	**	2	**	<2			Pottery */38g - Slag **/68g - Magnetic material ***/6g
28	9/006	fill of refuse pit [9/005] - PR	40	40	**	2					Pottery */28g - Industrial debris ***/88g - Magnetic material ***/4g
30	10/019	fill of refuse pit [10/020] - PR	40	40	****	52			*	<2	Pottery **/40g - Slag ***/296g - Magnetic material ***/14g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
31	9/008	primary fill of refuse pit [9/007] - PR	40	40	**	4	**	<2			Pottery */10g - Slag ***/474g - Magnetic material ***/4g
32	2/038	fill of large posthole [2/039] - SP	40	40	*	<2			*	<2	Slag ***/2204g - Magnetic material ***/20g
35	2/040	spread in depression [2/043]	40	40	**	<2					Slag ***/104g - Magnetic material ***/6g
37	6/005	fill of ditch [6/004] - D	40	40	**	4	**	<2			Slag **/18g
38	1/026	fill of ditch or elongated pit [1/027] - D/P?	40	40	**	2	**	<2			Slag ***/847g - Magnetic material ****/54g

Appendix C: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris mammalscale	Potential	Further work	notes
1	1/007	<2	<2	<2	98	1	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Urtica</i> <i>dioica</i>			*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
2	2/014	4	25	25	97	2	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , Chenopodiaceae	* (3)	**		*	Cerealia (1)	+					CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
3	2/021	4	50	50	92	5	* <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (1)		*	**								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, woody debris, stem fragments
4	2/020	4	40	40	96	4	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1)		*	*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
8	1/013	2	6	6	90	10	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>			*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, moss, woody debris (small)
9	1/021	<2	5	5	98	2	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1)											CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, moss, grass frag., woody debris (small)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris mammalscale	Potential	Further work	notes
10	1/017	6	30	30	80	20	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , cf. <i>Persicaria</i> <i>lapathifolia</i> , unid. seeds			**								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, moss
11	2/030	4	2	2	100	-												CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: woody debris (fragile and small)
15	1/023	<2	<2	<2	99	1												CH D MA D		Very small flot
17	7/003	<2	<2	<2	98	2	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Urtica</i> <i>dioica</i>											CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
19	7/014	8	30	30	94	5	**** <i>Sambucus</i> <i>nigra</i> (***), <i>Rubus</i> <i>fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> (***), <i>Urtica dioica</i> (**), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), cf. <i>Amaranthus</i> sp. (*), <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. (*), <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (4), cf. <i>Ficus carica</i> (6), <i>Lamiaceae</i> , unid. Seeds (*)	*	*	**								CH D MA C		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris mammalscale	Potential	Further work	notes
25	2/035	<2	2	2	2	3				**								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter (uncommon), potential worms' eggs (**** 95%) white
32	2/038	<2	<2	<2	50	40	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> (1)			*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, some possible worms' eggs (10%)
23	7/006	<2	<2	<2	95	5	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Urtica</i> <i>dioica</i>			*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
27	10/011	2	2	2	54	45	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1), <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> (1), <i>Urtica dioica</i> (1), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (1), cf. <i>Asteraceae</i> (1)			**				*	Poaceae (2)	+		CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
28	9/006	24	18	18	1	99	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (1)		*	**								CH D MA D		Principally sediment
30	10/019	<2	<2	<2	30	30		* (1)		***				*	Poaceae (1) unid. seed (1)	+ to ++		CH D MA D		

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris mammalscale	Potential	Further work	notes
31	9/008	<2	<2	<2	60	40			*	***								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter, very small rootlet fragments
35	2/040	2	2	2	50	40	*			*								CH D MA D		Possible worms' eggs (10%) white, very small
37	6/005	24	125	125	80	20	*** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (***), <i>Rubus</i> <i>fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> (***), <i>Urtica dioica</i>										*	CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter
38	1/026	<2	2	2	70	30	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i>			*								CH D MA D		Uncharred vegetation: broken down plant matter

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SCH 121					
Identification Name and Address	Sussex House Car Park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1BZ					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 526758 136836					
Geology	Sandstones and mudstones of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand formation. The east-west aligned 'Crawley Fault' lies close to the application site which marks the division between the Wealden Clay Formation and the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5123					
Type of Fieldwork	<u>Eval.</u> ✓	<u>Excav.</u>	<u>Watching brief.</u>	<u>Standing Structure</u>	<u>Survey</u>	<u>Other</u>
Type of Site	<u>Green Field</u>	<u>Shallow Urban</u> ✓	<u>Deep Urban</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Dates of Fieldwork	<u>Eval.</u>	<u>Excav.</u> 10-01-12 to 01-02-12	<u>W.B.</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Sponsor/Client	URS					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	<u>Palaeo.</u>	<u>Meso.</u>	<u>Neo.</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>IA</u>	<u>RB</u>
	<u>AS</u>	<u>MED</u> ✓	<u>PM</u> ✓	<u>Other Modern</u>		
<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by URS on behalf of their client Land Securities to conduct archaeological evaluation in the grounds of the Sussex House car-park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was carried out between 10th January and 1st February 2012 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains with the purpose of informing the planning process.</p> <p>The site lies on the northern margin of the medieval town of Crawley and on the principal thoroughfare of the High Street from that time; and as such is in a known area of high potential for the survival of medieval and post medieval archaeology representing occupation and industrial iron-working activities.</p> <p>Generally speaking, although there was sometimes high truncation, the evaluation corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site.</p> <p>Late- 13th to mid- 15th century industrial/settlement evidence occurs along the east (Trenches 1,2, 9 and 10) and is divided by a possible drain/property boundary that follows a low topographic contour from east to west (Trenches 7 and 8) with field-boundary/property ditches exist along the west (Trenches 3, 5 and 6). The evidence supports the image of later medieval ribbon development along the High Street with gardens/paddocks/enclosures to the rear. From the late- 18th century, there is good indication that renewed occupation of the area occurred although determining the degree of intrusiveness of post-medieval finds within potentially medieval features remains an unresolved issue and one which any further work at the site should seek to address.</p>						

OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: archaeol6-120569

Project details

Project name Sussex House Car Park, High Street, Crawley

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by URS on behalf of their client Land Securities to conduct archaeological evaluation in the grounds of the Sussex House car-park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was carried out between 10th January and 1st February 2012 in order to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains with the purpose of informing the planning process.

The site lies on the northern margin of the medieval town of Crawley and on the principal thoroughfare of the High Street from that time; and as such is in a known area of high potential for the survival of medieval and post medieval archaeology representing occupation and industrial iron-working activities.

Generally speaking, although there was sometimes high truncation, the evaluation corroborates that good potential for archaeological survival of cut features exists across much of the site.

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Project dates Start: 10-01-2012 End: 01-02-2012

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes SHC 12 - Sitecode

Site status None

Current Land use Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLE Medieval

Monument type GULLY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Sussex House Car Park, High Street, Crawley

Postcode RH10 1BZ

Study area 9500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates 526758 136836 526758 00 00 N 136836 00 00 E Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 68.40m Max: 69.45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator West Sussex County Council

Project design originator URS

Project director/manager Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor Dylan Hopkinson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Land Securities Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Crawley Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Crawley Museum

recipient

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient Crawley Museum

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at the Sussex House Car Park, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1BZ

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hopkinson, D.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report Number 2012040

Date 2012

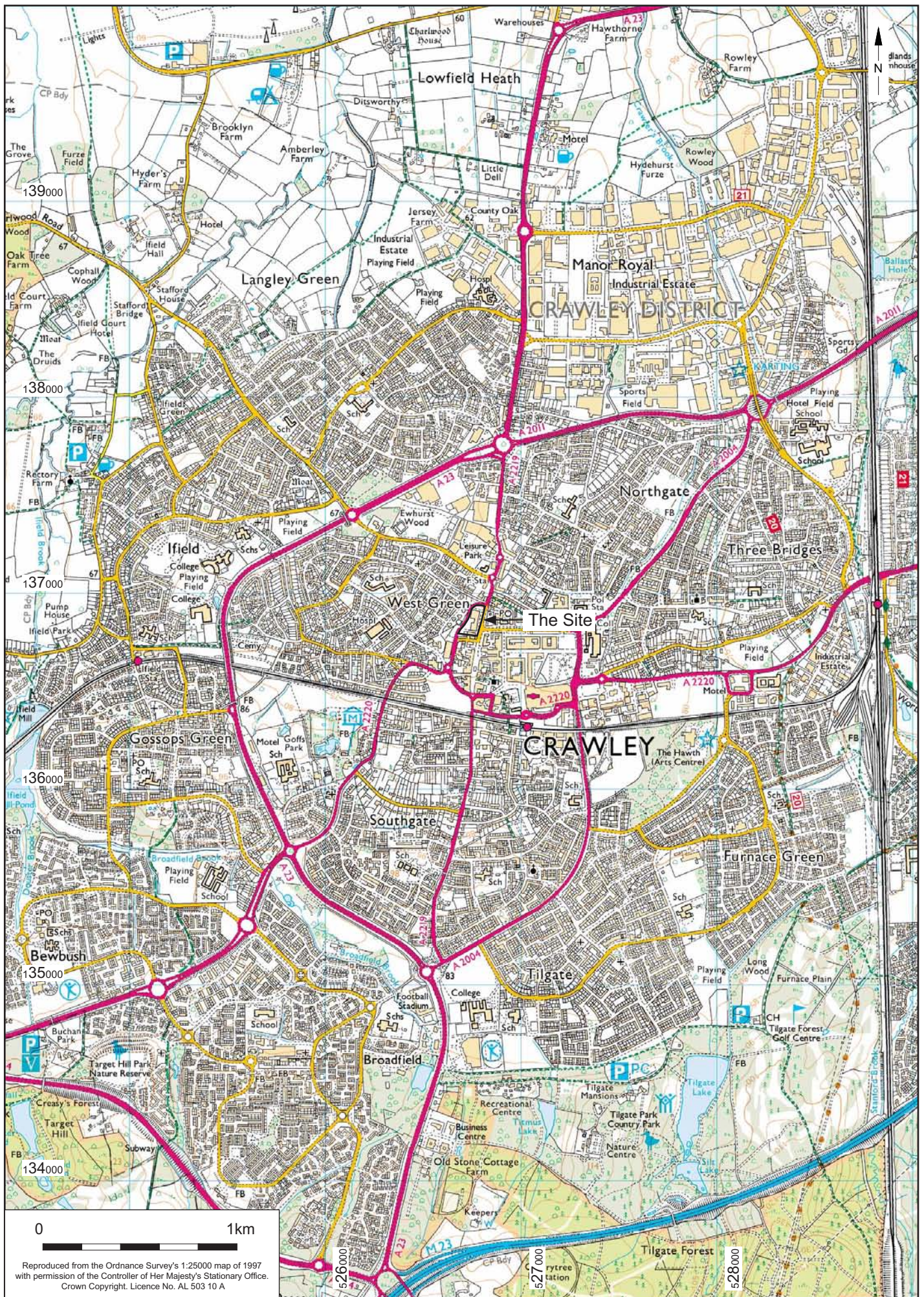
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade, Brighton

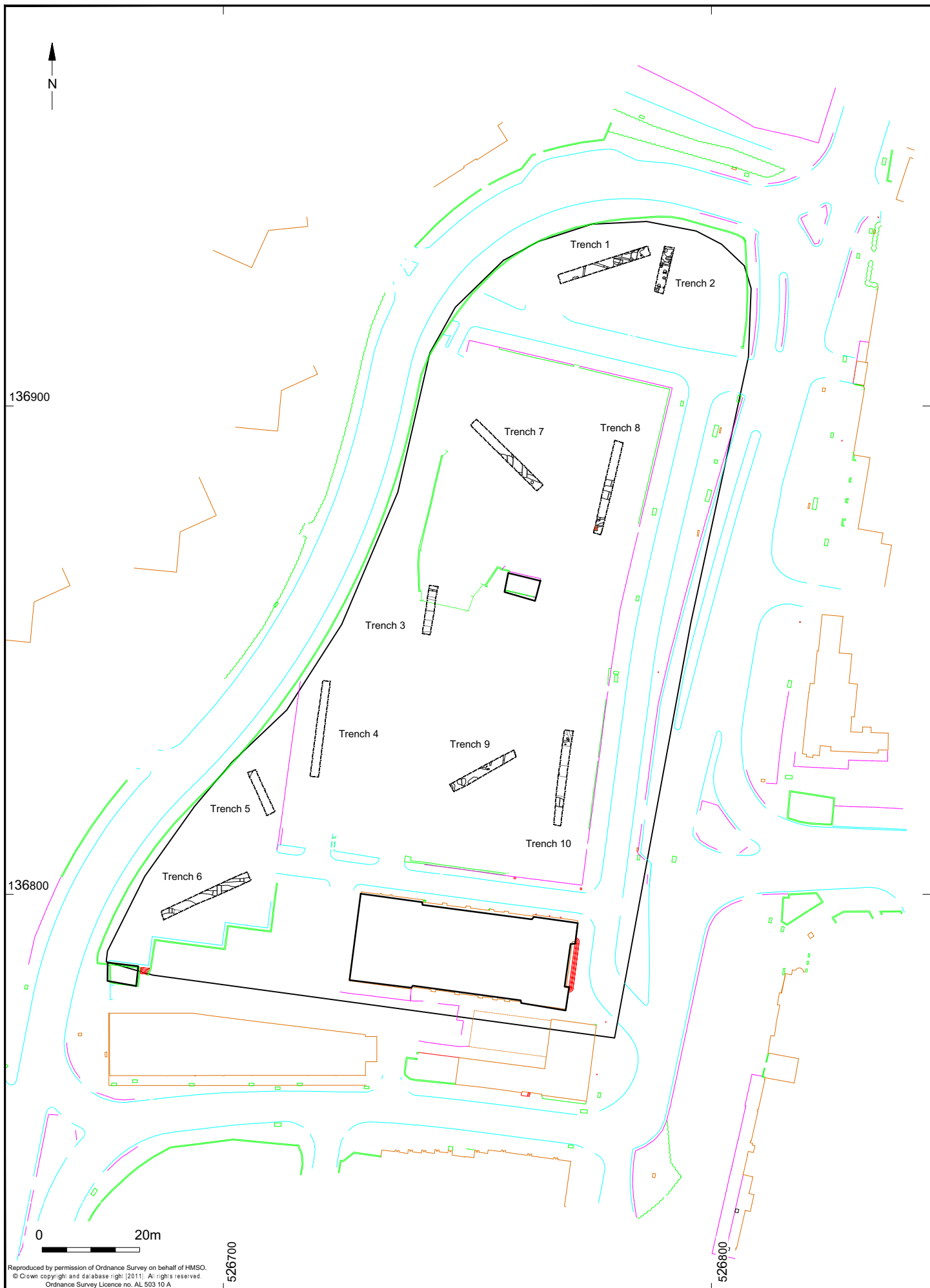
Description 53 page A4 bound pamphlet with 11 colour figures

Entered by Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)

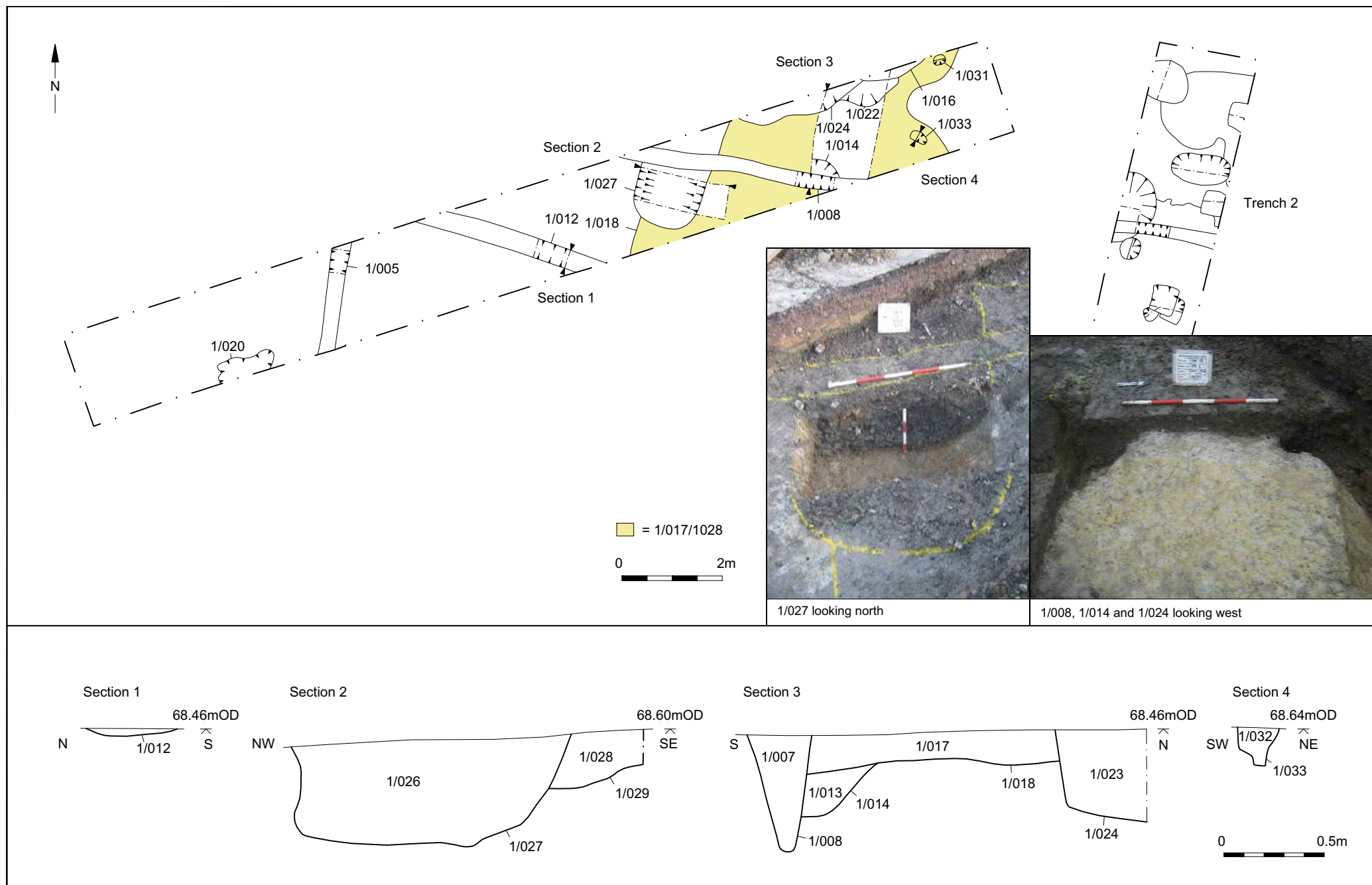
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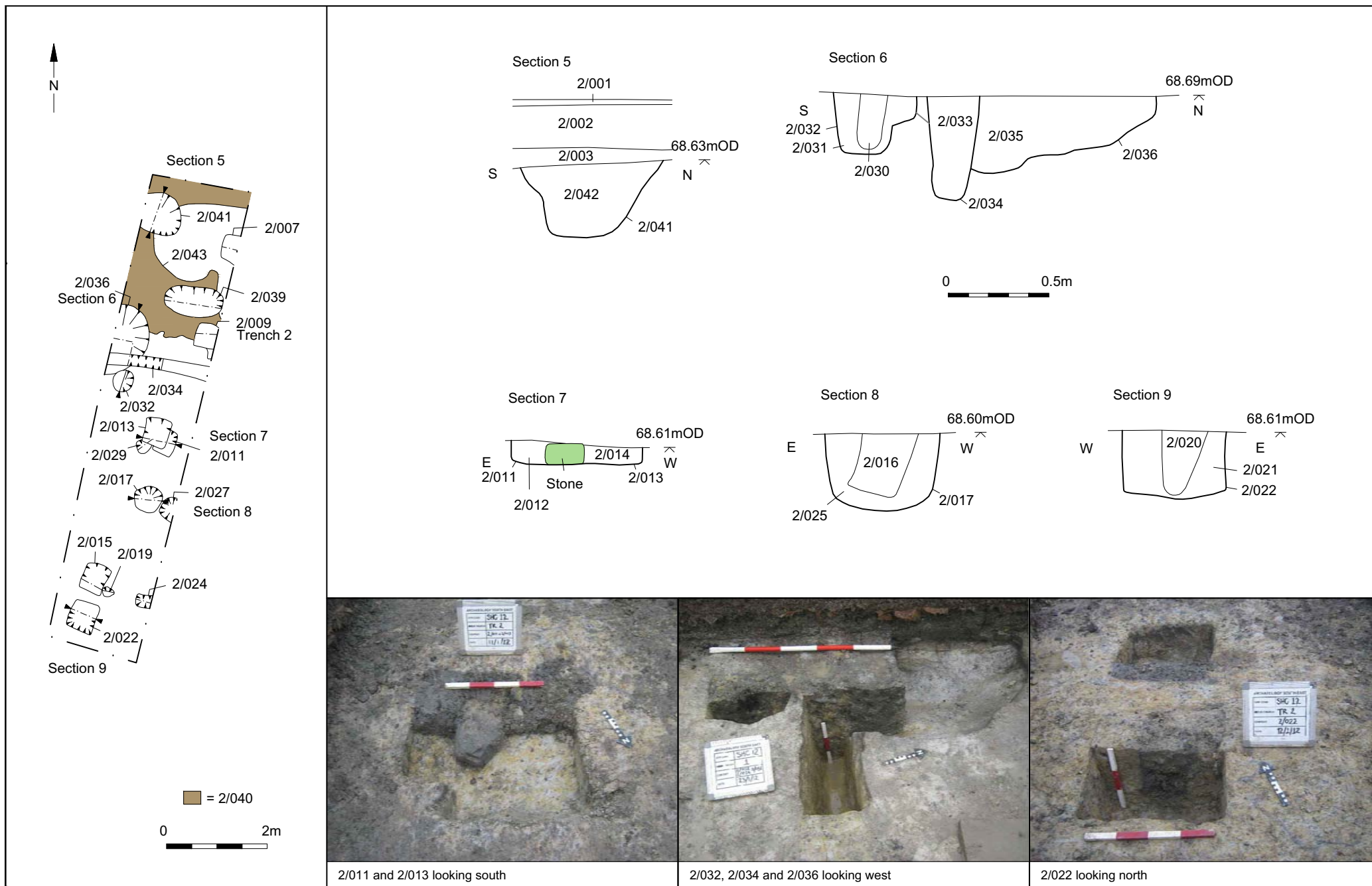


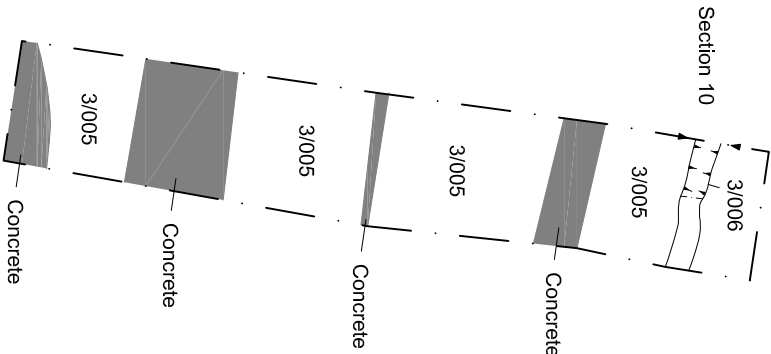
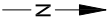
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Project Ref: 5123	March 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012040	Drawn by: JLR		



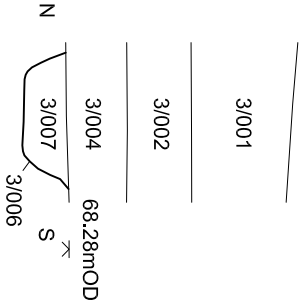
© Archaeology South-East		Sussex House	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5123	March 2012	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2012040	Drawn by: JLR		

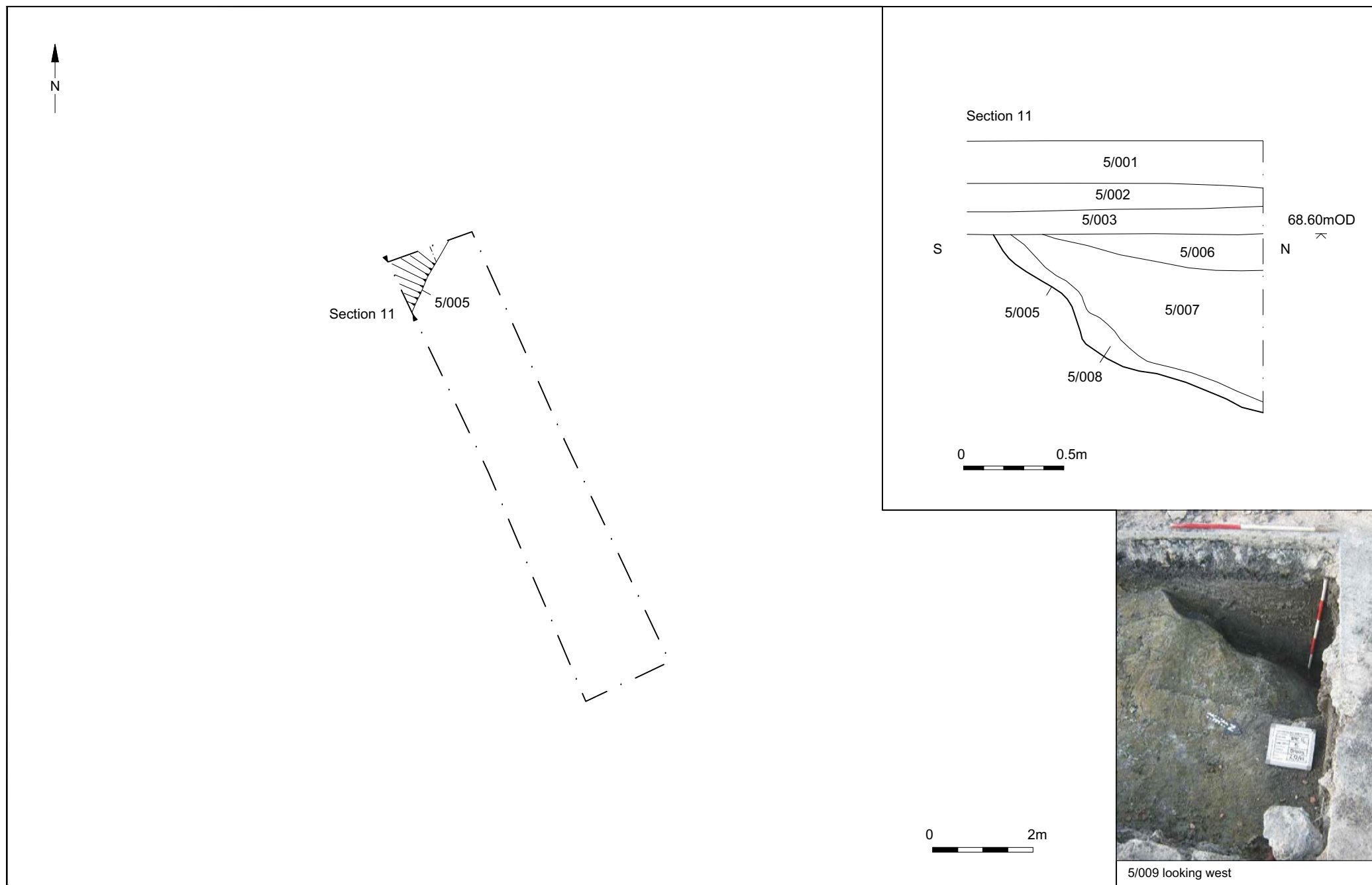






Section 10





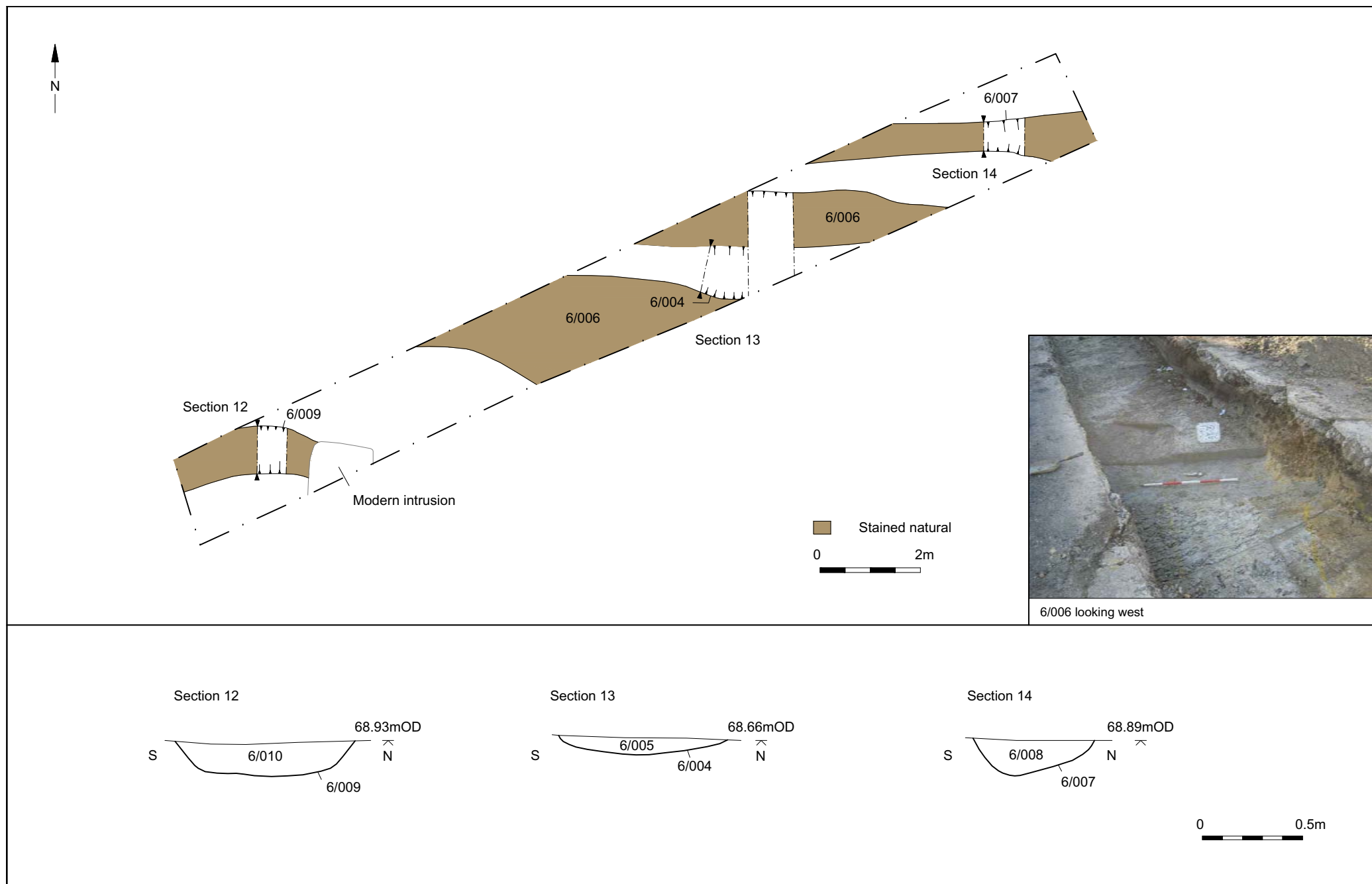
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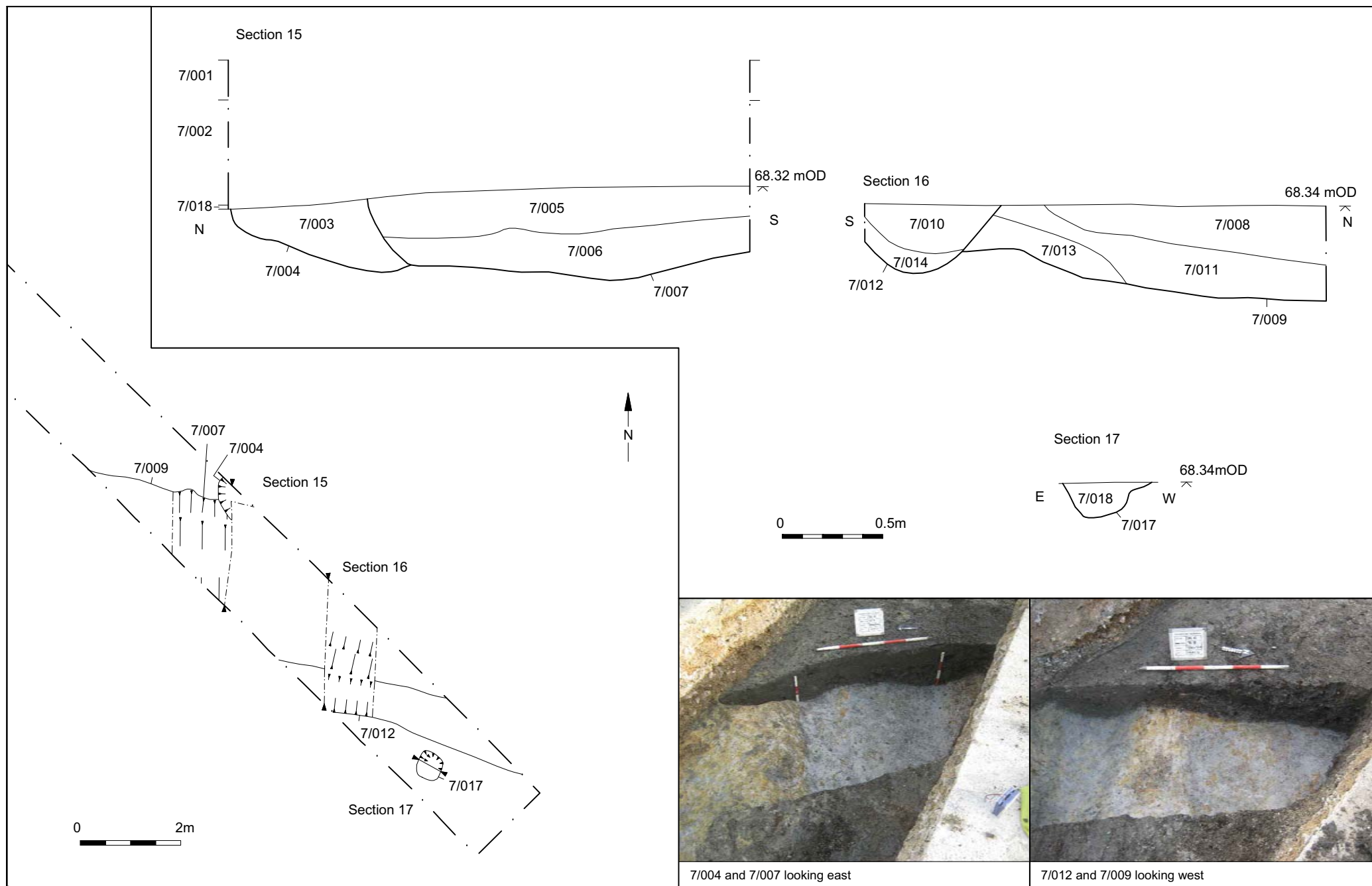
Project Ref: 5123 March 2012
Report Ref: 2012040 Drawn by: JLR

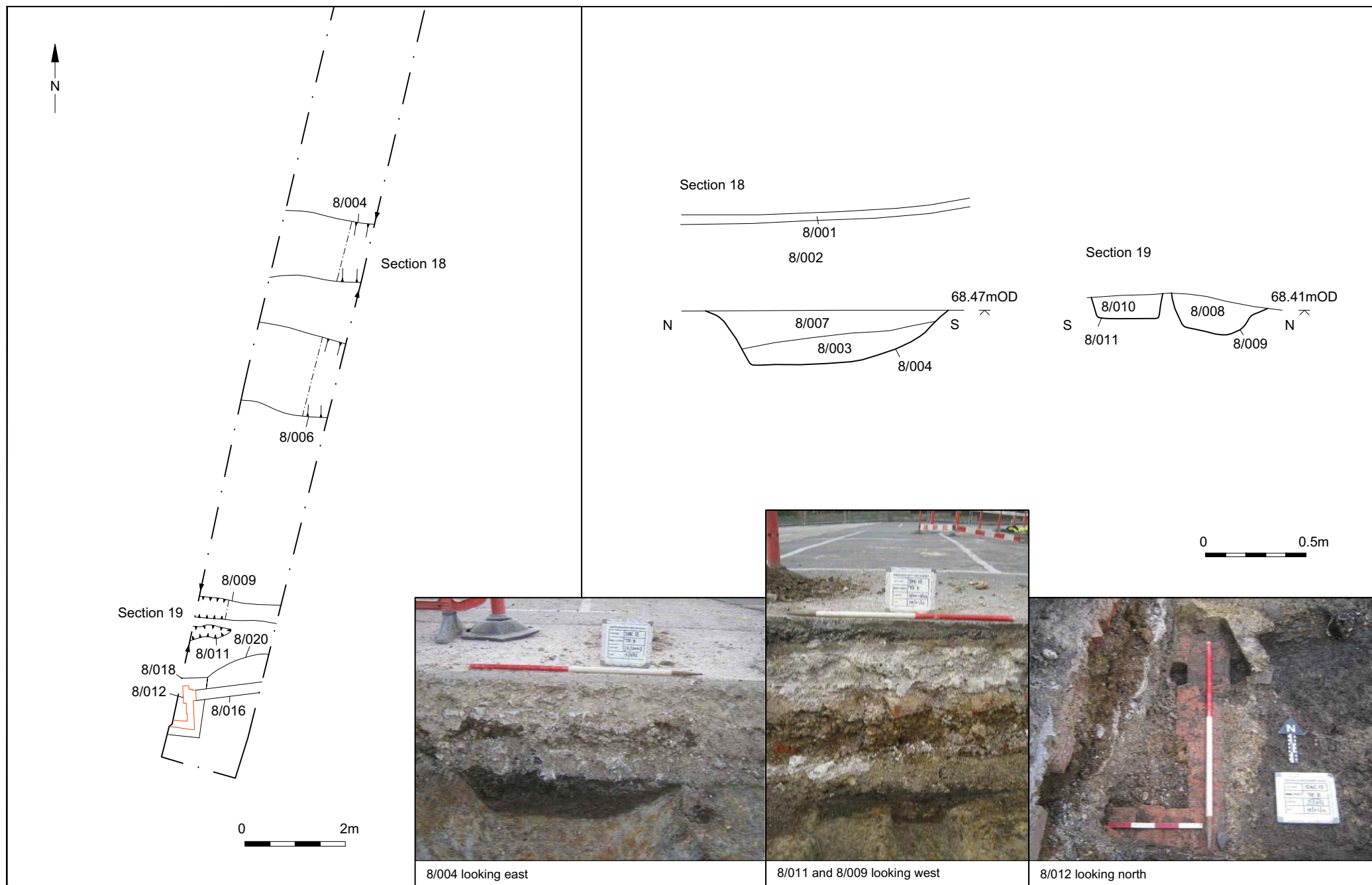
Sussex House

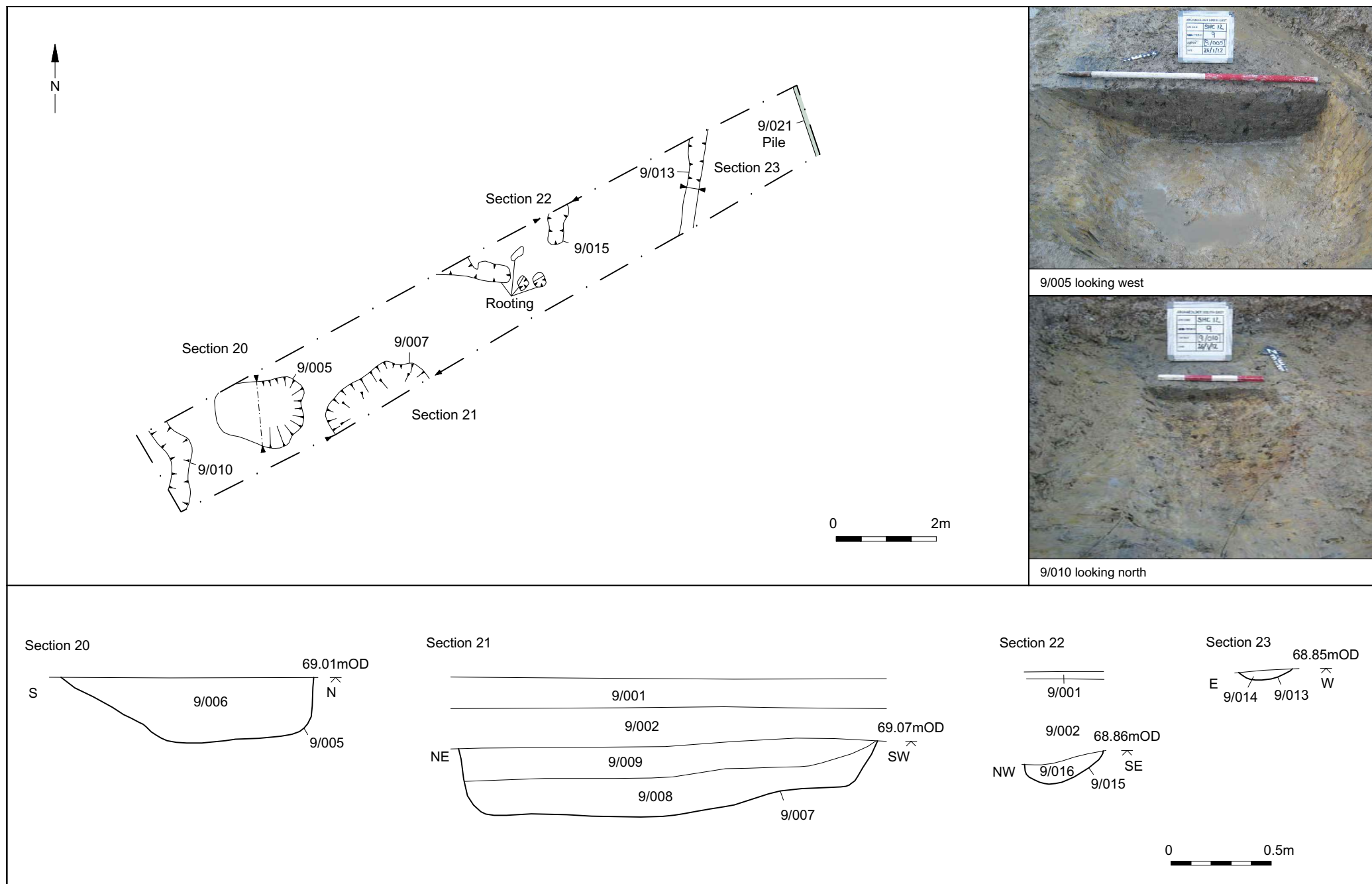
Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

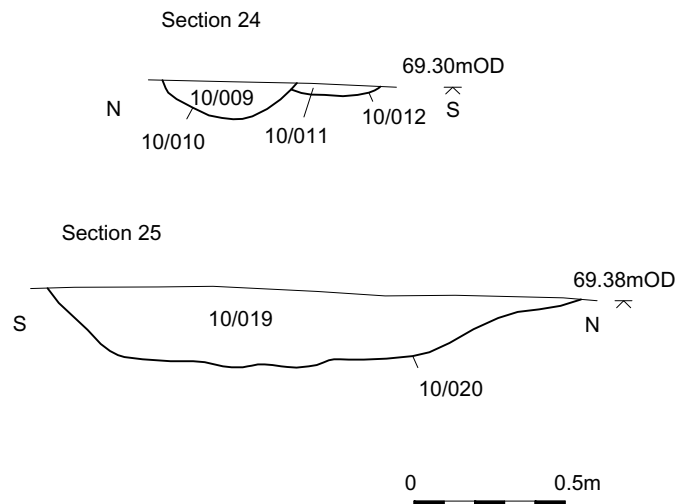
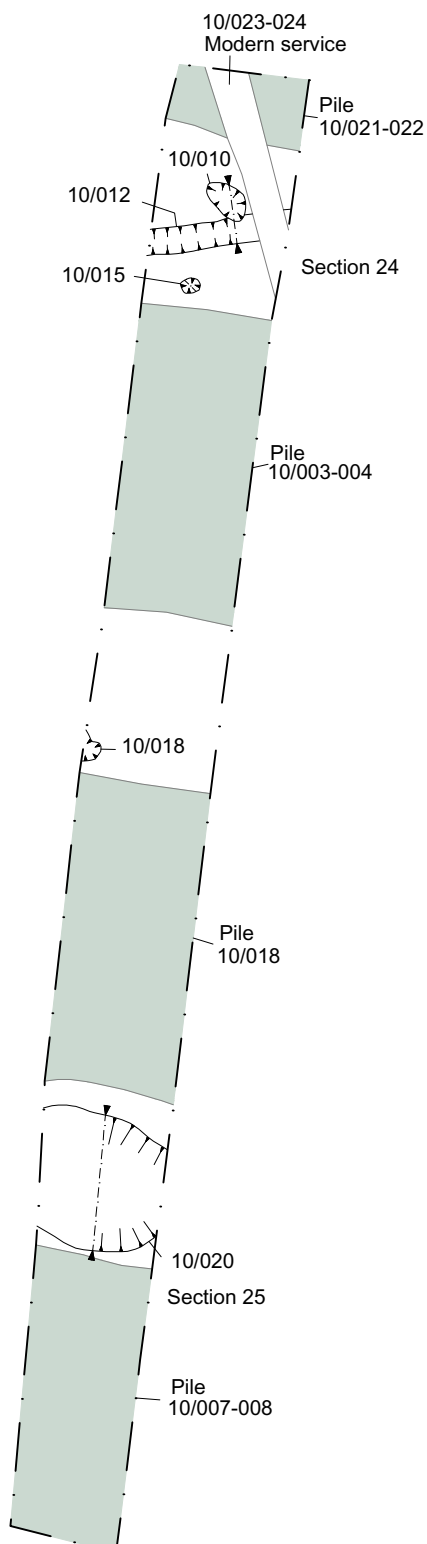
Fig. 6











10/012 looking east.



10/020 looking west



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Project Ref: 5123	Feb 2012	Trench 10: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012040	Drawn by: JLR		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

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