

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road,
Crawley Down, West Sussex**

NGR: 533773 137999

Planning Ref: 14/02000/OUT

**ASE Project No: 7295
Site Code: THR15**

**ASE Report No: 2015053
OASIS id: archaeol6-204628**

**Odile Rouard
With contributions by
Luke Barber and Elke Raemen**

Illustrations by Justin Russell and Rob Cole

February 2015

**Archaeology South-East
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Cala Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex. Eight trenches were mechanically excavated at the site and features were identified in six of them. Nine features were investigated and out of those, seven produced material of post-medieval date. The other two features remain undated but due to the similarity in fills and their location, they are also likely to be of post-medieval date as well.

The 19th century cottage that appeared on the 1839 Tithe Map was targeted by Trench 8 but was unfortunately not found: the trench had to be shortened as part of it lay under a hedge and overhanging trees and was not accessible. The ditches and postholes that were uncovered may belong to a field system and outbuilding that was associated with the cottage, but because no evidence of the actual cottage was found, this cannot be confirmed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Cala Homes to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to the construction of 23 dwellings with associated landscaping and parking at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex (NGR 533773 137999; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the periphery of Crawley Down village: the property of Wychwood and its garden still occupies part of it and the rest (to the north and south of the house) consists of open fields. The east side of the site is bordered by Turners Hill Road.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015), the underlying geology consists of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand, which has interbedded sandstone and siltstone.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site (Planning reference: 14/02000/OUT), consisting of the construction of 23 dwellings with associated landscaping and parking. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, as outlined in a prior Desk Based Assessment (ASE 2014), a programme of archaeological works was required as a condition of consent which states:

Condition 10

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant, or the applicant's agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted and approved by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological interest and to accord with the NPPF.

1.3.2 The next stage of such archaeological works was to comprise an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (ASE 2015) which outlined the scope of an archaeological evaluation, and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below), as well as the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and the WSCC recommended standard

conditions for archaeological fieldwork, recording, and post-excavation work (WSCC 2008).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken in February 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Odile Rouard (Archaeologist) and Ben Sleep (Assistant Archaeologist). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following summary is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site (ASE 2014). For a complete background, please refer to that document.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the area covered by the Desk Based Assessment and the potential for prehistoric features on the site is thought to be low. The area was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and prehistoric material across the Weald is sparse.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is also sparse, confined mainly to roads and ironworking sites. Few settlement sites have been found (Rudling 1999) and no Roman sites have been recorded within the area covered by the DBA. The potential for remains of this period on the site is therefore considered to be low.

2.4 Saxon

2.4.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of *Andredeswald*, within which the site was located. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. Many of the north-south aligned roads, tracks and footpaths in the region originated at this time as droveways, but no Anglo-Saxon sites have been recorded within the area covered by the DBA and the potential for finds of this period on the site is low.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 The name Crawley Down is first attested in written records in 1272/4, when the high ridge of land on which it sits was utilised as a highway. Huntslands Farm, to the south of the Site, may also date from the late 13th century, but the development site itself is likely to have been woodland at this time and the archaeological potential of the site for this period is low.

2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 The site is recorded as cleared woodland during the post-medieval period. Fourteen post-medieval sites are recorded within the area covered by the DBA (eight of which are listed buildings,) and the sites of two, short-lived, early 19th century cottages and their curtilages, including an associated well and possible dew-pond, are known to exist within the application area and the intended developmental footprint. The buried remains of the cottages are expected to be of local rather than national significance but their existence means that the potential for post-medieval remains on the site is high.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable Mid Sussex District Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

2.7.2 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (Barber 2013) include the following:

- To further understanding of the post-medieval rural economy and its social structure through a study of 18th- to 19th-century labourers' dwellings and domestic rural buildings
- To identify evidence for the growth in prosperity of farming and rurally based industrial communities, evaluating the social context of buildings through the study of ostentation, or the lack of it, and the arrangement of internal space

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Eight trenches were proposed to be excavated for the evaluation, each measuring 20.00m x 1.80m (Figure 2). However, two trenches (trenches 4 and 8) had to be shortened due to the presence of Wychwood house and several trees and hedges that prevented the machine from accessing the areas. Consequently, Trench 4 was only 15m long and Trench 8 only 10m long. The other six trenches were opened as originally planned.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation using a flat-bladed bucket, under archaeological supervision, was taken in small spits down to a maximum depth of 0.80m.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. All features were planned using DGPS survey equipment, and sections were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10. Drawings were on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.4 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	44
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	19
Bulk Finds	1 x box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Negative trenches: Trenches 1 and 4

4.1.1 Trench 1 measured 20.00m by 1.80m but Trench 4 was shortened to 15.00m by a width of 1.80m, due to on-site obstructions. No archaeological features were identified in these trenches, summarised in Table 2 below.

4.1.2 The stratigraphy varied very little across the site and consisted of natural firm sandy clay of orange colour, mottled with blue grey patches and with frequent manganese inclusions ([1/003] – [8/003]) beneath 0.12 to 0.23m thick subsoil ([1/002] – [8/002]) covered by 0.10 to 0.22m of topsoil ([1/001] – [8/001]).

Context	Type	Description	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 – 0.15	118.024
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 – 0.15	117.904
1/003	Natural	Natural	-	117.784
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 – 0.15	118.377
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 – 0.15	118.257
4/003	Natural	Natural	-	118.137

Table 2: List of recorded contexts for trenches 1 and 4

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 This trench was located on the southern side of the northern field and ran east-west. The natural sandy clay [2/003] was reached at a maximum height of depth of 117.881m OD.

4.2.2 A shallow linear ditch segment [2/004] with a concave profile was identified cutting the natural [2/003] at the eastern end of the trench. This undated feature had a light orange grey sandy-silt fill [2/005] and might be associated with another ditch segment (Trench 3; [3/008]) that seems to align with it.

4.2.3 The trench was covered by 0.23m of subsoil [2/002] and 0.19m of topsoil [2/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 – 0.19	118.461
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.19 – 0.23	118.271
2/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	117.881
2/004	Cut	Ditch	0.97	0.23	
2/005	Fill	Fill of [2/004]	0.97	0.23	

Table 3: List of recorded contexts for trench 2

4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 This trench was located on the northern side of the northern field and ran east-west. The natural sandy clay [3/003] was reached at a maximum height of 117.900m OD.
- 4.3.2 Two linear ditch segments ([3/006] and [3/008]) with concave profiles were identified cutting the natural at either end of the trench.
- 4.3.3 Ditch [3/006] had two fills: primary fill [3/005] was a mottled bluish grey with orange clayey sand and produced no finds. This was beneath [3/004], which consisted of mid-orange grey clayey sand and contained a sherd of post-medieval ceramic as well as some brick fragments.
- 4.3.4 Ditch [3/008] had one fill [3/007] that consisted of mid-greyish brown clayey sand. It contained some brick fragments of post-medieval date.
- 4.3.5 The trench was covered by 0.16m of subsoil [3/002] and 0.15m of topsoil [3/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 – 0.15	118.332
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 – 0.16	118.212
3/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	117.900
3/004	Fill	Fill of [3/006]	1.98	0.42	
3/005	Fill	Fill of [3/006]	0.97	0.27	
3/006	Cut	Ditch	1.98	0.69	
3/007	Fill	Fill of [3/008]	1.42	0.43	
3/008	Cut	Ditch	1.42	0.43	

Table 4: List of recorded contexts for trench 3

4.4 Trench 5

- 4.4.1 This trench was located in the garden west of Wychwood house, in the centre of the site, and ran east-west. The natural sandy clay [5/003] was located at a maximum height of 118.501m OD.
- 4.4.2 A shallow linear gully [5/004] with a concave profile was identified cutting the natural towards the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.4.3 This undated feature had a light grey silty clay fill [5/005] and was running southwest-northeast. Unfortunately it produced no finds and cannot be interpreted with any certainty.
- 4.4.4 The trench was covered by 0.19m of subsoil [5/002] and 0.20m of topsoil [5/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 – 0.20	118.913
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.14 – 0.19	118.773
5/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	118.501
5/004	Cut	Gully	0.59	0.15	
5/005	Fill	Fill of [5/004]	0.59	0.15	

Table 5: List of recorded contexts for trench 5

4.5 Trench 6

- 4.5.1 This trench was located on the western side of the southern field and ran north-south. The natural sandy clay was reached at a maximum height of 118.531m OD
- 4.5.2 A linear ditch segment [6/004] with a stepped profile was identified cutting the natural towards the northern end of the trench.
- 4.5.3 This ditch was filled with mid-grey brown sandy clay [6/005] and was running east-west. It contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery.
- 4.5.4 The trench was covered by 0.22m of subsoil [6/002] and 0.22m of topsoil [6/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 – 0.22	119.463
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.20 – 0.22	119.263
6/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	118.531
6/004	Cut	Ditch	1.35	0.25	
6/005	Fill	Fill of [6/004]	1.35	0.25	

Table 6: List of recorded contexts for trench 6

4.6 Trench 7

- 4.6.1 This trench was located on the northern side of the southern field and ran east-west. The natural sandy clay was reached at a maximum height of 118.597m OD.
- 4.6.2 Two postholes, [7/008] and [7/010] and one shallow feature [7/006] were identified cutting the natural at the eastern end of this trench.
- 4.6.3 Posthole [7/008] had mid-orange grey sandy clay fill [7/007] and contained pottery, brick and glass, all of post-medieval date. Posthole [7/010] had mid-grey sandy clay fill [7/009] and remains undated. The shallow feature [7/006] consisted of two fills: Primary fill [7/005] was a dark blackish grey sandy clay containing brick as well as a fragment of clay pipe (dated to between 1750 and 1910). This was beneath [7/004], a dark grey sandy clay containing some 19th century brick fragments.

4.6.4 The trench was covered by 0.20m of subsoil [7/002] and 0.20m of topsoil [7/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 – 0.20	119.240
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 – 0.20	119.090
7/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	118.597
7/004	Fill	Fill of [7/006]	3	0.20	
7/005	Fill	Fill of [7/006]	0.70	0.09	
7/006	Cut	Shallow depression	3	0.29	
7/007	Fill	Fill of [7/008]	0.38	0.26	
7/008	Cut	Posthole	0.38	0.26	
7/009	Fill	Fill of [7/010]	0.30	0.14	
7/010	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.14	

Table 7: List of recorded contexts for trench 7

4.7 Trench 8

4.7.1 This trench was located on the eastern side of the southern field and ran north-south. The natural sandy clay was reached at a maximum height of 118.580m OD.

4.7.2 A linear ditch segment [8/004] with a concave profile was identified cutting the natural at the northern end of the trench.

4.7.3 This ditch was filled with dark grey silty clay [8/005] and was running southwest-northeast, towards the dew pond located about 10m southwest of the trench. Fragments of pottery, glass, clay pipe and building materials all suggest a post-medieval date between the mid-18th to the late 19th century.

4.7.4 The trench was covered with 0.19m of subsoil [8/002] and 0.22m of topsoil [8/001].

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 – 0.22	119.238
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.16 – 0.19	
8/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	118.58
8/004	Cut	Ditch	1.57	0.48	
8/005	Fill	Fill of [8/004]	1.57	0.48	

Table 8: List of recorded contexts for trench 8

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down (Table 9). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)
3/004	1	34								
3/007			2	340						
6/005	1	2							1	2
7/004	2	48	1	195						
7/005			11	837	1	6				
7/007	2	10					1	2		
8/005	11	212	2	332	1	4	2	26		
Total	17	306	17	1704	2	10	3	28	1	2

Table 9: Quantification of the finds

6.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

6.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site, all of which is of post-medieval date. The earliest pieces were recovered from context [7/007]. This deposit produced two (10g) quite fresh conjoining sherds from a glazed red earthenware vessel of 17th- to mid 18th- century type. Context [7/004] also produced two glazed red earthenware vessels sherds (48g) though these are more likely to be of 18th- century date. Context [3/004] produced a fresh 34g sherd from a creamware plate of the second half of the 18th century and context [6/005] contained a 2g scrap of unglazed earthenware that could be placed anywhere in the 18th or 19th centuries.

6.2.2 The latest pottery was recovered from context [8/005]. The assemblage consists of glazed red earthenware (1/18g from a bowl), yellow ware (1/74g also from a bowl), brown-glazed Staffordshire whiteware (1/42g from a teapot), blue transfer-printed whiteware (3/10g from a cup and saucer with foliage pattern), green transfer-printed whiteware (1/10g from a cup with floral design), plain refined whiteware (3/54g from a plate and bowl with beading around the rim) and English porcelain (1/2g from a plain cup). Taken together the assemblage would suggest a deposition date between c. 1825 and 1875.

6.2.3 The pottery from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. It is mainly composed of well-known industrially produced wares and a featureless bodysherd in local coarseware.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

- 6.3.1 A small assemblage comprising 17 fragments of ceramic building material (weight 1704g) was recovered from six different contexts. Included are flat roof tile and brick fragments. Four brick fragments were found. Context [3/007] contained two fragments, both of which were vitrified. Therefore, neither fabric could be described, although one contained moderate slag inclusions to 3mm. Both can be dated to the 19th century. Context [7/005] contained a brick fragment (57mm thick) in an orange fabric with pale orange (calcareous) swirls and patches as well as moderate iron oxide inclusions to 2mm, moderate slag to 4mm and sparse fine quartz. A brick fragment (58mm thick) in possibly the same fabric but vitrified was recovered from [7/004]. The latter two bricks are likely to be of 19th-century date too.
- 6.3.2 Two flat roof tiles were recovered from [8/005]. An abraded fragment with moderate fine quartz, rare medium/coarse red iron oxides and fine calcareous streaks is of probable early post-medieval date. The same context also contained a vitrified roof tile fragment of late post-medieval date.

6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 6.4.1 Two abraded stem fragments were recovered from [7/005] and [8/005]. Both date between 1750 and 1910.

6.5 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 6.5.1 A small assemblage comprising three glass fragments was recovered from two different contexts. A green glass wine bottle neck fragment was found in [7/007] and dates to the 19th to early 20th century. Context [8/005] contained a body shard from a green wine bottle of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date as well as a clear window pane fragment of the same date.

6.6 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 6.6.1 A single fired clay fragment was recovered from [6/005]. The piece is amorphous and in an orange fabric with cream calcareous swirls, moderate red iron oxides to 1mm and rare fine quartz.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The stratigraphy across the site varied very little. The natural firm, orange sandy clay was located between 117.881m and 118.597m OD and was covered with between 0.12 and 0.23m of subsoil and 0.10 and 0.22m of topsoil.

7.1.2 There were two north to south ditches in Trench 3, one of which was also picked up in Trench 2. Trenches 5, 6 and 8 also contained linear features ([5/004], [6/004] and [8/004]), and with the exception of undated [5/004] (trench 5), they were dated to the post-medieval period. In Trench 7, a shallow feature [7/006] and two postholes [7/008] and [7/010], possibly belonging to an outbuilding were excavated. All the material produced was of post-medieval date.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Preservation on site was good, with the archaeological deposits being sealed by subsoil (varying between 0.12 and 0.23m in thickness) and topsoil (between 0.10 and 0.22m thick). The features identified were not affected by any form of truncation and were thus confidently interpreted as being of post-medieval date.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 No remains dating from the prehistoric and on to the medieval periods were found on this site.

Post-medieval

7.3.2 Six gullies and ditches were identified during the evaluation at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down. Out of those six, five of them contained dateable material and were shown to be of post-medieval date (early 17th to late 19th century). They may represent land divisions or drainage features as two of them (in Trenches 6 and 8) seem to head towards a dew pond that occupied the south-eastern corner of the site. In trenches 2 and 3, the ditches follow a north/south orientation and run parallel to the main road.

7.3.3 Two postholes and a shallow depression were also identified in trench 7. These may have belonged to an outbuilding or a light structure, possibly associated with the 19th century cottages that appeared on the 1839 Tithe Map.

7.3.4 The material produced has been dated to the early 17th century (posthole [7/008]) to the late 19th century (ditch [8/004]).

7.3.5 The site seems to have remained open and might have been used as pasture land. The ditches and gullies found in trenches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 seem to suggest possible field systems, while the postholes and depressed area in

Trench 7 could be associated with an outbuilding. This interpretation seems consistent with the presence of the cottage depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The research aims as outlined above (see Section 3.2) could not be addressed as difficulties on the ground did not allow the team to fully excavate all the trenches. Trench 8 targeted the 19th century cottage that appeared on the 1839 Tithe Map but the northern end of the trench could not be dug because the area was overgrown and the trees and hedges were protected by the Ecological Conservation Management Plan.

7.4.2 The features that were excavated proved to be of post-medieval date and might have been associated with the aforementioned cottage but since the remains of the cottage itself were not found, it remains uncertain.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 Post medieval ditches and gullies were identified, giving us some insight into land use and a possible field system. A possible outbuilding was also uncovered and might have been associated to the 19th century cottage that appears on the 1839 Tithe Map. However, no remains of the 19th century cottage were uncovered and no further conclusions can be drawn.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Cala Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and West Sussex County Council for their guidance.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	THR15					
Identification Name and Address	Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	533733 137999					
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7295					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 11/02/2015					
Sponsor/Client	Cala Homes					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Odile Rouard					
Period Summary	Post-medieval					
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Cala Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex. Eight trenches were mechanically excavated at the site and features were identified in six of them. Nine features were investigated and out of those, seven produced material of post-medieval date. The other two features remain undated but due to the similarity in fills and their location, they are also likely to be of post-medieval date.</i></p> <p><i>The site seems to have remained opened and might have been used as pasture land. The ditches and gullies found in trenches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 seem to suggest land use and possible field systems while the postholes and depressed area in Trench 7 could have belonged to an outbuilding. This interpretation seems consistent with the presence of the cottage depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-204628

Project details

Project name	Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Cala Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex. Eight trenches were mechanically excavated at the site and features were identified in six of them. Nine features were investigated and out of those, seven produced material of post-medieval date. The other two features remain undated but due to the similarity in fills and their location, they are likely to be of post-medieval date as well. The site seems to have remained opened and might have been used as pasture land. The ditches and gullies found in trenches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 seem to suggest land use and possible field systems while the postholes and depressed area in Trench 7 could have belonged to an outbuilding. This interpretation seems consistent with the presence of the cottage depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2015 End: 13-02-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7295 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	THR15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX TURNERS HILL Wychwood, Turners Hill, West Sussex
Postcode	RH10 4HG
Study area	261.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533773 137999 50.9026944626 0.18156783581 50 54 09 N 000 10 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 117.88m Max: 118.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Odile Rouard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cala Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media	"Context sheet","Report"

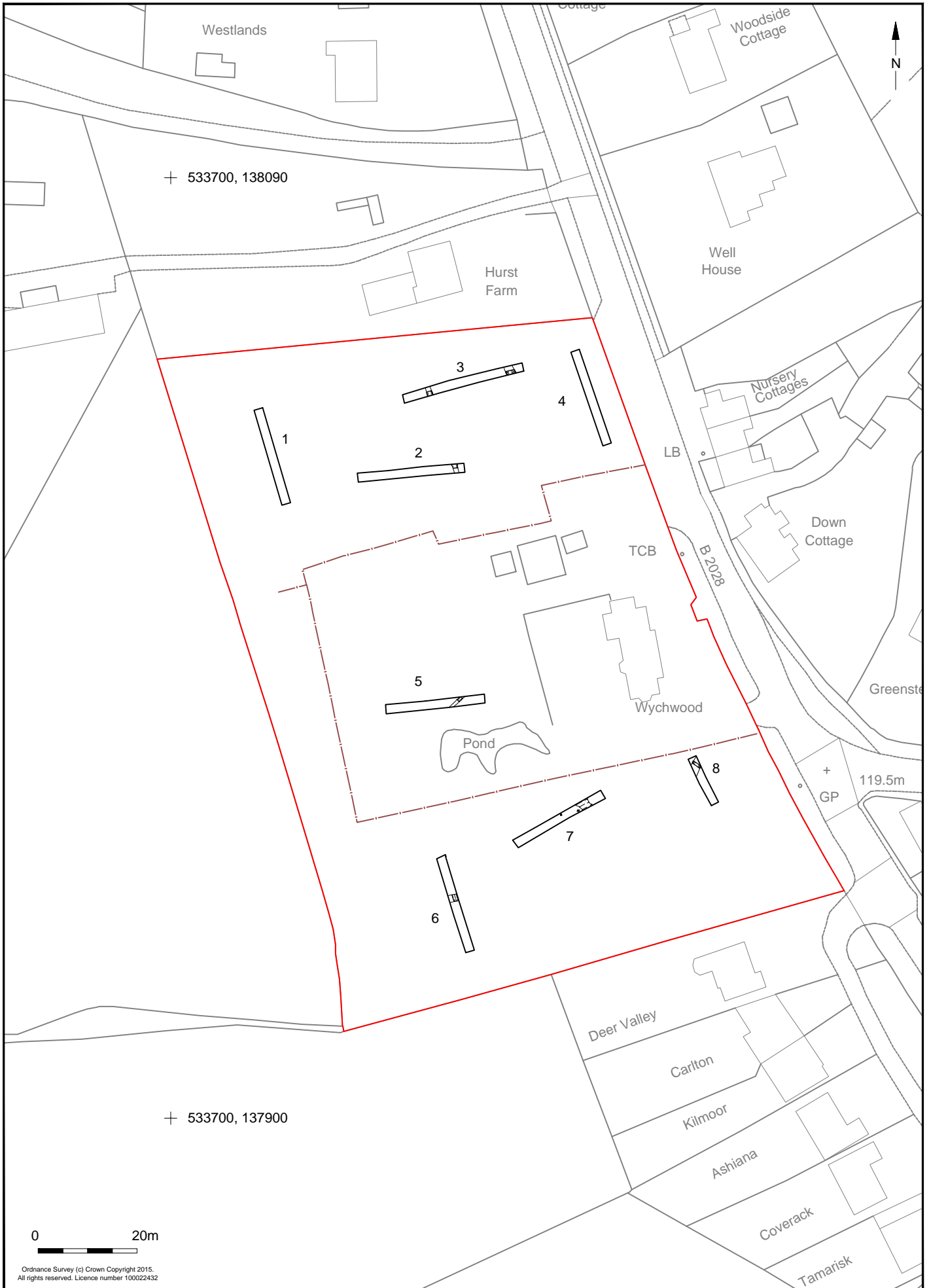
available

**Project
bibliography 1**

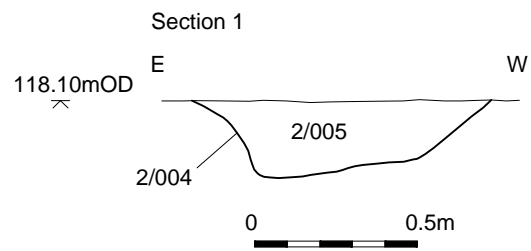
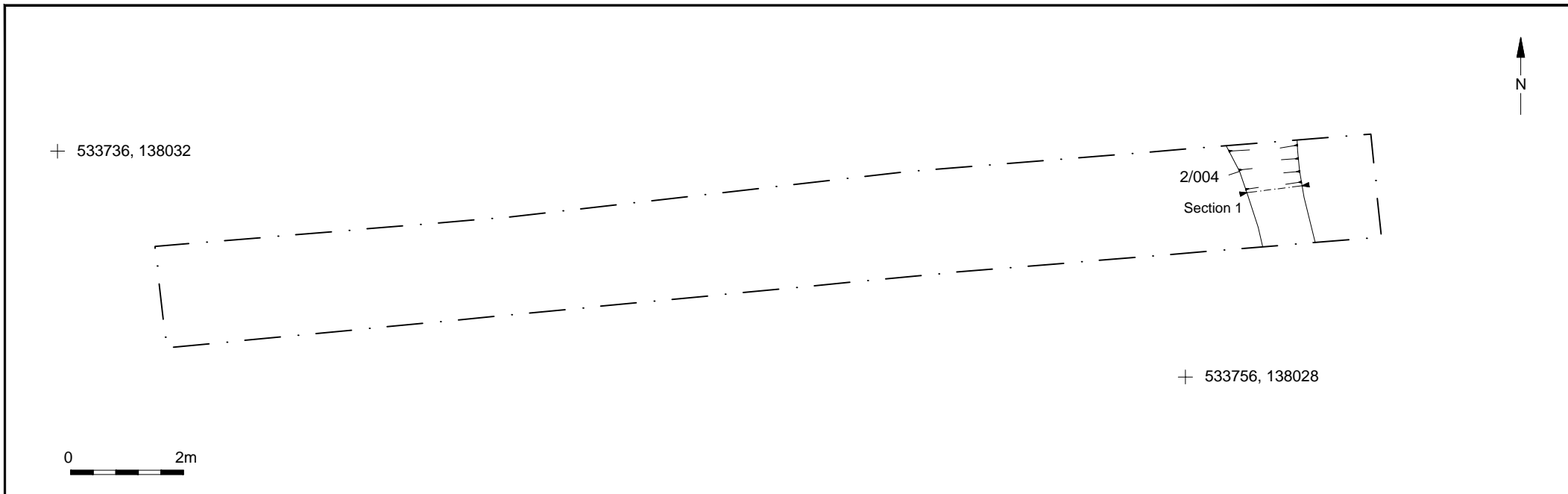
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeology South-East 2015. Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down, West Sussex: An Archaeological Evaluatio
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rouard, O
Other bibliographic details	2015053
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey literature report



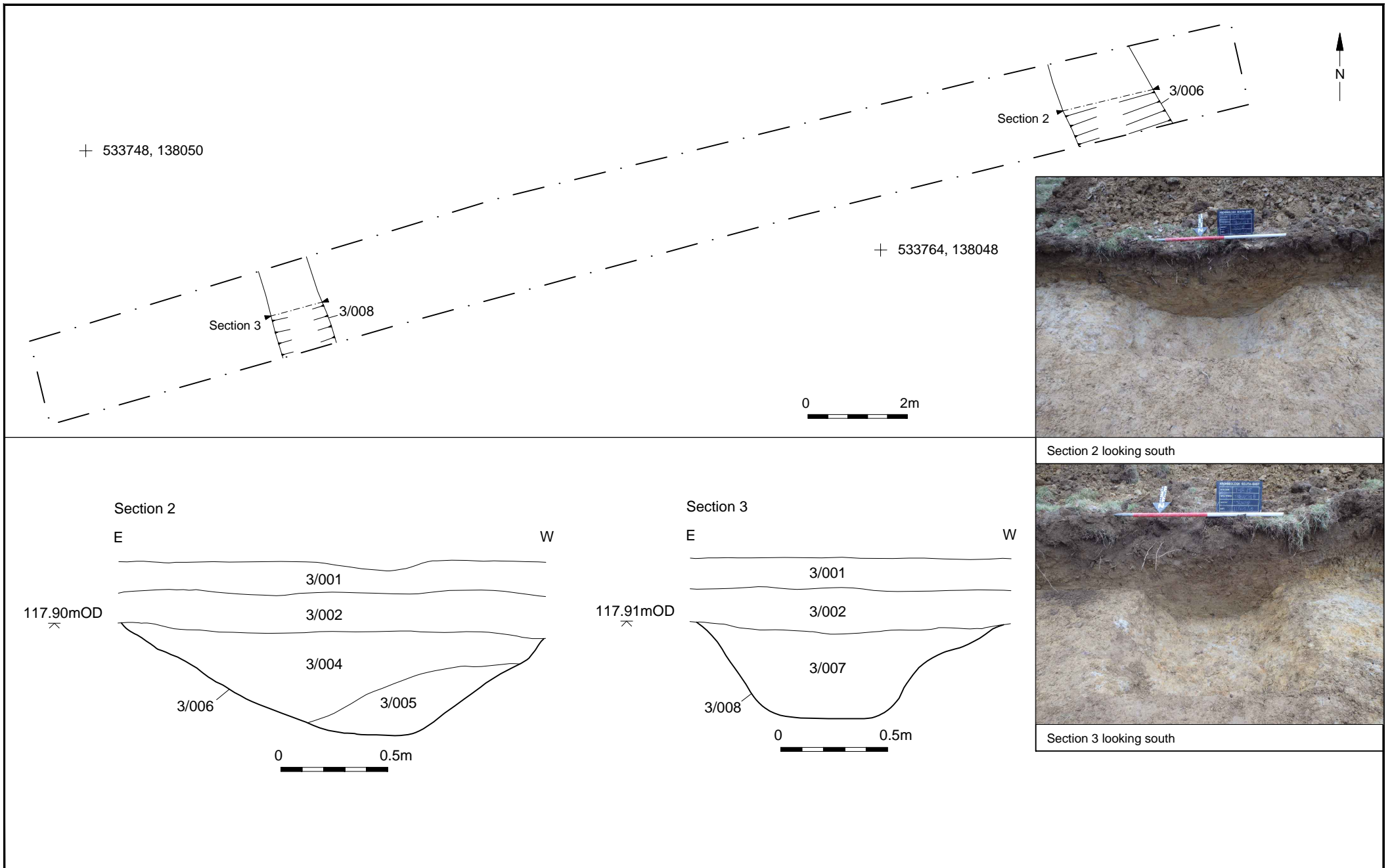
© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill Road, Crawley Down		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015053	Drawn by: JLR			



© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015053	Drawn by: JLR		

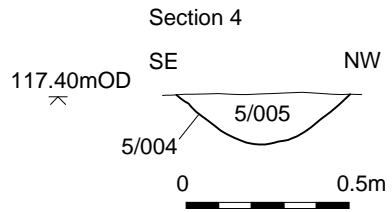
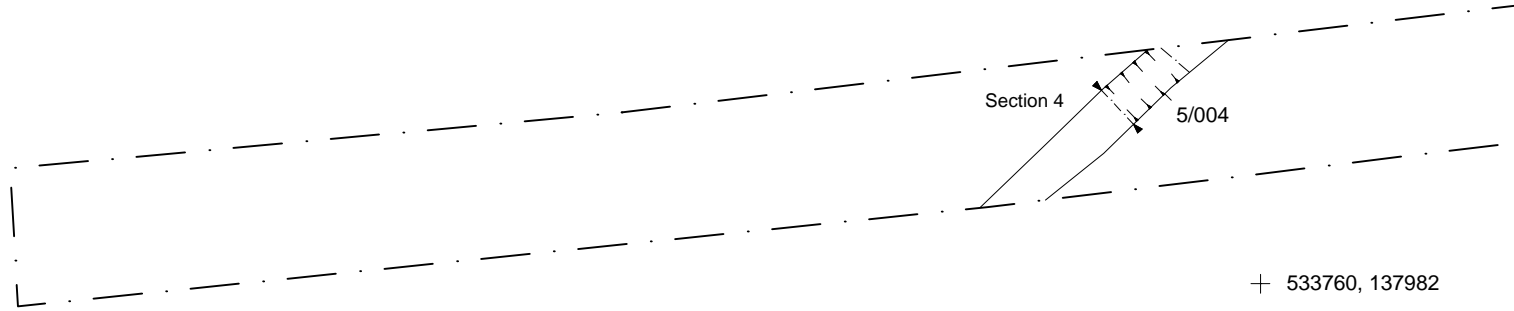


© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015053	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Trench 3 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015053	Drawn by: RHC		

+ 533742, 137986



Section 4 looking south-west

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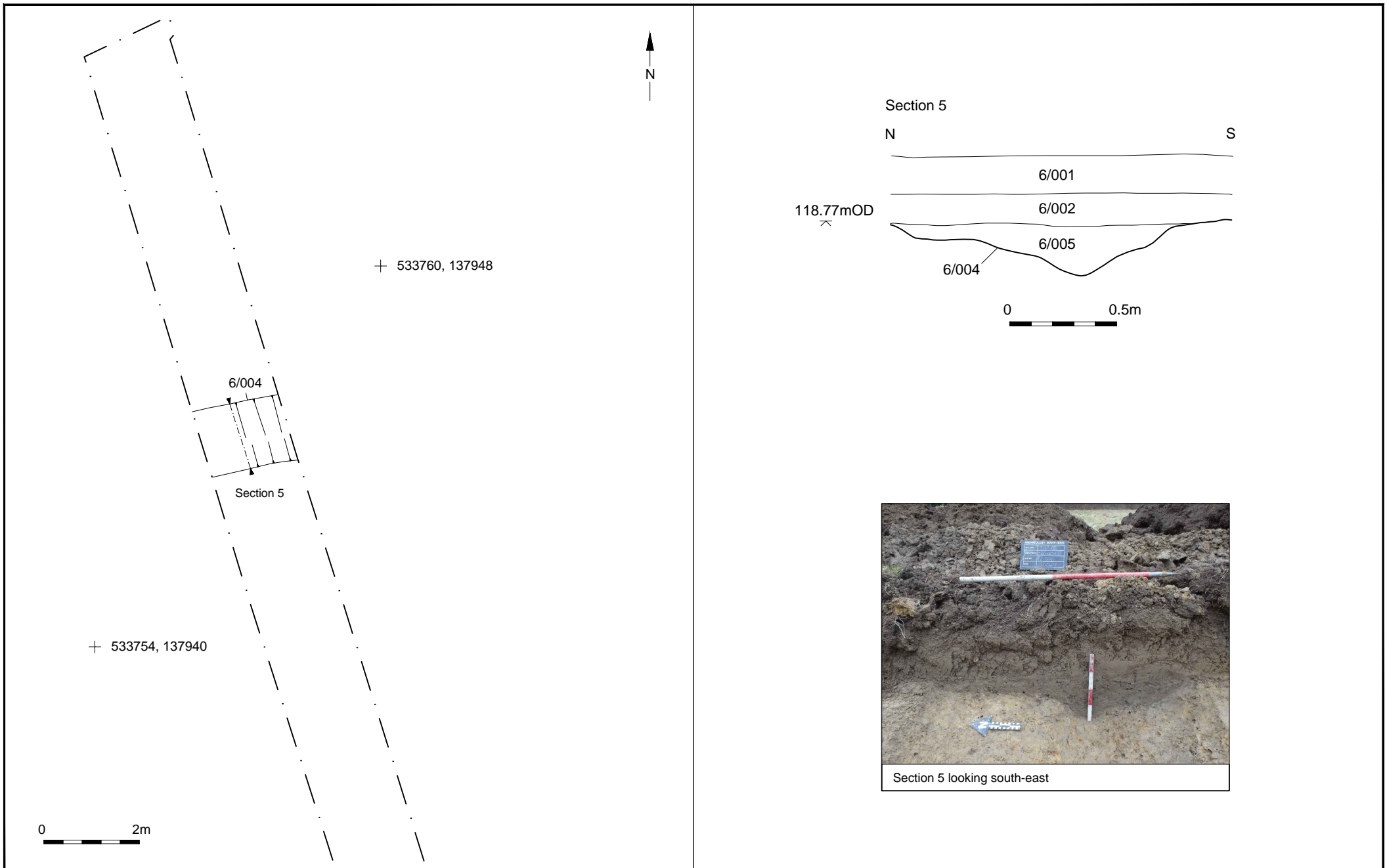
Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down

Project Ref: 7295
Report Ref: 2015053

February 2015
Drawn by: RHC

Trench 5 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Trench 6, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015053	Drawn by: RHC		



Section 6 looking north-west



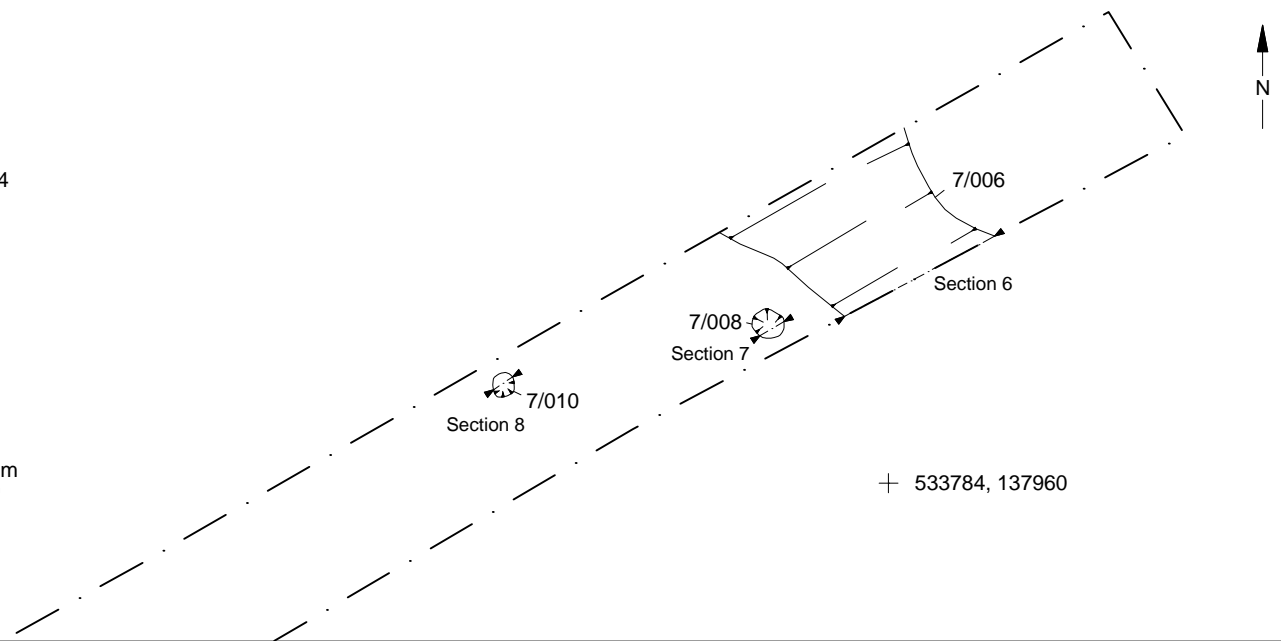
Section 7 looking south-east



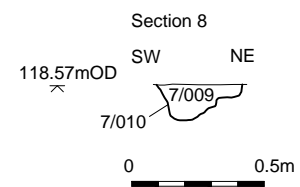
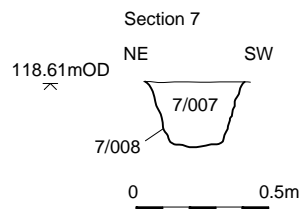
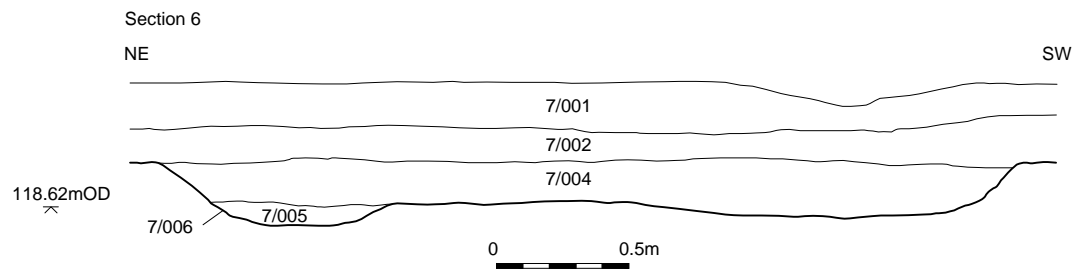
Section 8 looking north-west

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0 2m



+ 533784, 137960



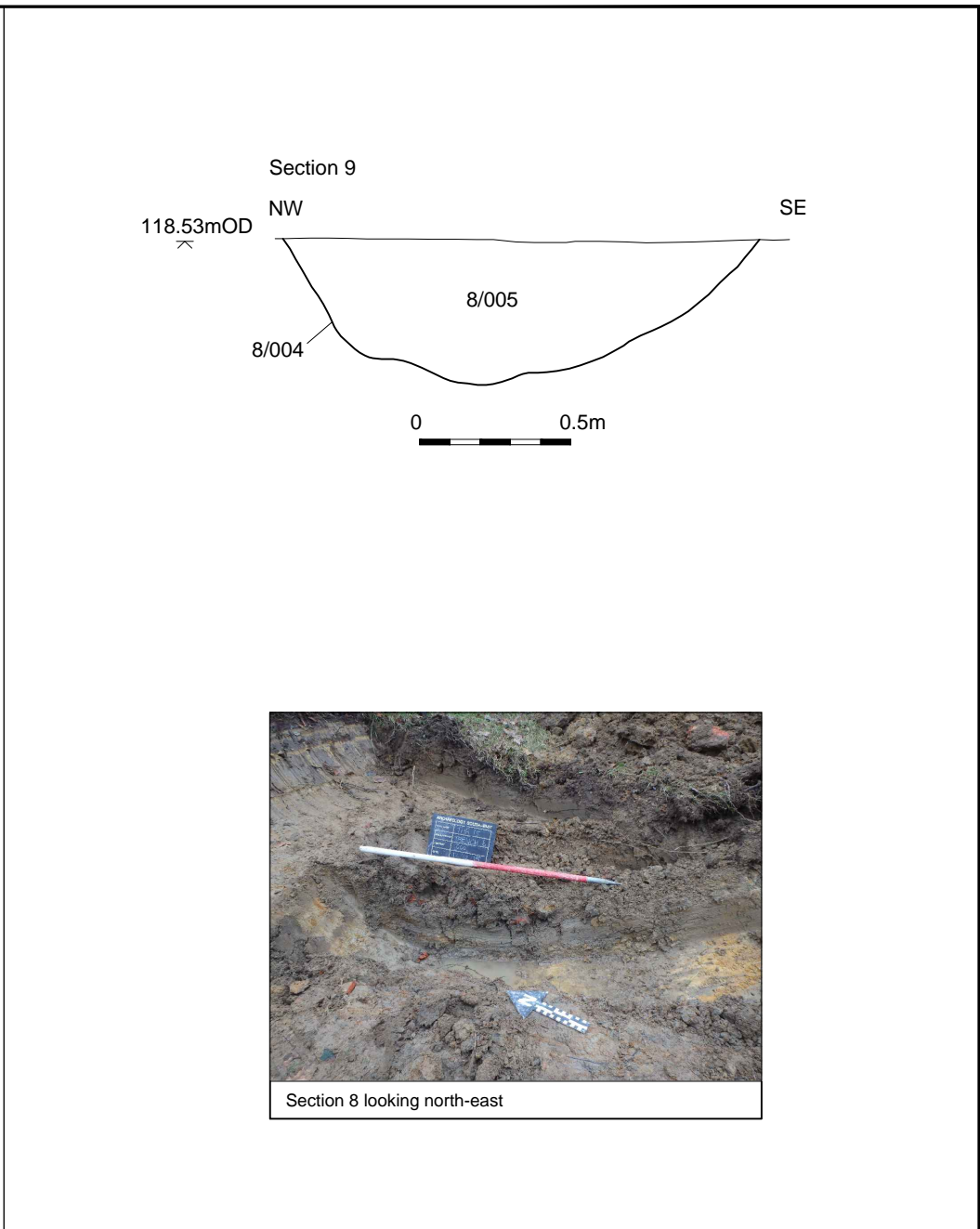
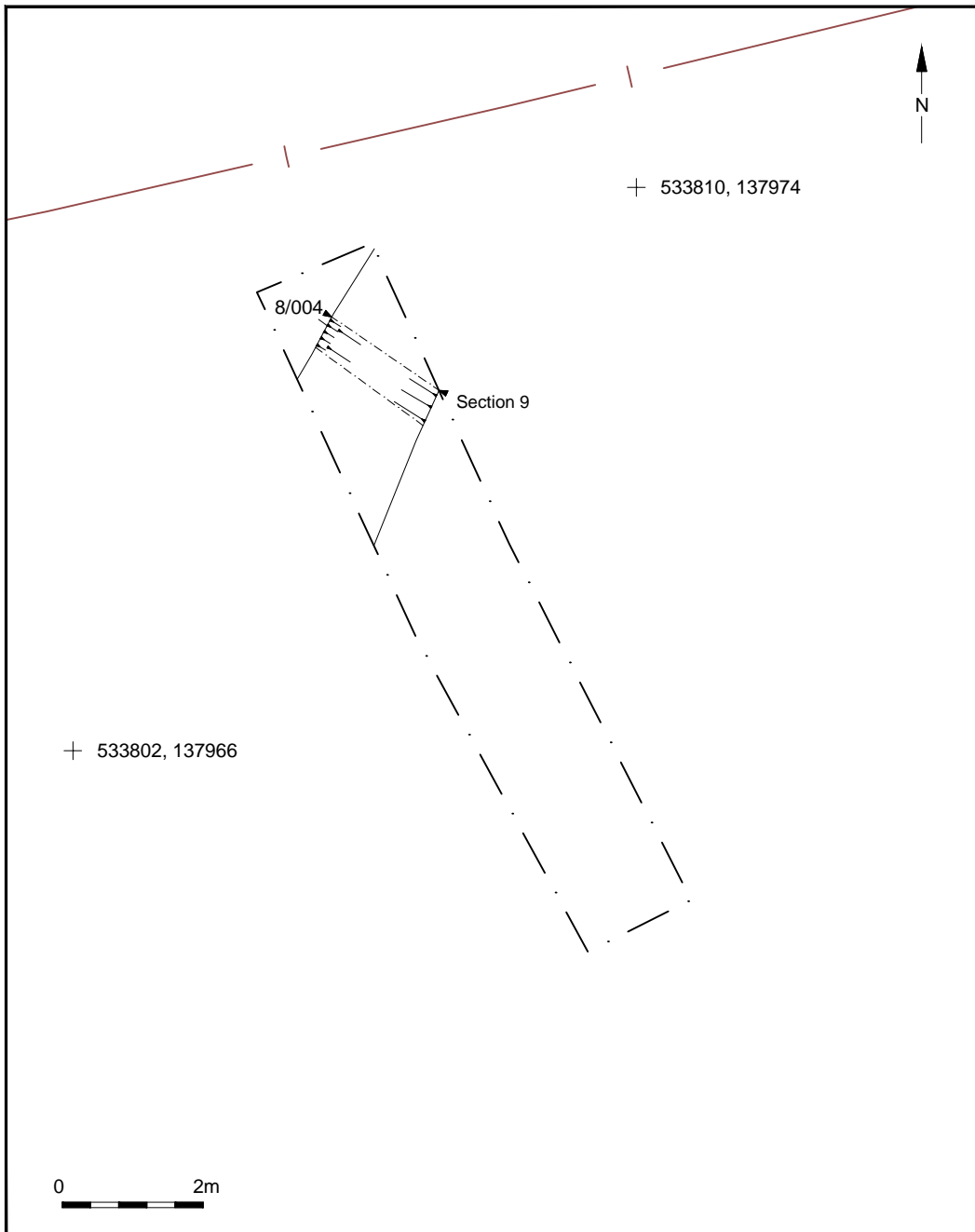
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Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down

Trench 7 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 7



© Archaeology South-East		Wychwood, Turners Hill, Crawley Down	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7295	February 2015	Trench 8 plan, section and photograph	
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