Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Woodlands Close, Crawley Down
West Sussex

NGR: 535142 137390
(TQ 3514 3739)

Planning Ref: 12/00672/OUT

ASE Project No: 6298
Site Code: WCC13

ASE Report No: 2013285

By Hayley Nicholls

With contributions by
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex, in advance of the development of the site and the construction of residential housing with associated infrastructure. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated.

Natural geological deposits comprising of moderately firm sand clay with manganese inclusions were encountered at a height of between 113.40m AOD at the north end of the site and 120.31m AOD at the south end of the site.

Four ditches and eight pits and or small pits/postholes were recorded across the site but all are undated. Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil hint at some Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and medieval activity but apart from some 17th- to 18th-century CBM the finds were largely of a 19th- to early/mid 20th-century date.

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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 CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex, (NGR: 535142 137390; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on a north facing slope to the east of Woodlands Close, Crawley Down. The site is bounded to the south and south-east by fields of rough pasture, to the north-east by Burleigh Wood, to the north by the rear gardens of properties along Hazel Way and to the west by the rear gardens of properties along Woodlands Close.

1.2.2 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2013) the underlying natural geology comprises Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand – inter-bedded sandstone and siltstone. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An outline planning application (12/00672/OUT) was submitted to Mid Sussex District Council for up to 46 dwellings (Class C3), of which up to 30% will be affordable, landscaping, up to 110 car parking spaces, associated open space, the demolition of 15 Woodlands Close and formation of new access junction with Woodlands Close and Kiln Road.

1.3.2 Following consultations between Mid Sussex District Council and West Sussex County Council (Mid Sussex District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), an archaeological condition (no. 18) was attached to planning permission.

1.3.3 Initially, a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) outlining the archaeological potential of the area was completed by CgMs Consulting Limited (2013a), and based on this document, John Mills, Senior Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council (WSCC), requested a programme of archaeological trial trenching across the site be carried out.

1.3.4 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was prepared (CgMs, 2013b) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This outlined the research aims and objectives of the current project and the methodology to be followed. It was submitted to and approved by John Mills prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (*ibid*.) were:

- To establish whether any archaeological evidence survived on the site.
- To determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.
- To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- Within these parameters, the evaluation of the site presented an opportunity to address the following objectives:

    1) To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site. What form does this activity appear to take?
    2) To establish the presence or otherwise of Roman activity at the site. Can this evidence be related to the metalworking industry located in the High Weald during this period?
    3) To establish the presence or otherwise of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity at the site.
    4) To establish the presence or otherwise of Post Medieval and Modern activity. Does this activity relate to known industrial activity in the area?
    5) To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity.
    6) To evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
    7) To provide sufficient information to, if appropriate construct an archaeological mitigation strategy

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site carried out between the 23rd October and the 1st November 2013. The fieldwork work was undertaken by Hayley Nicholls (Archaeologist), Liz Chambers (Archaeologist), and Jon Hurst (Assistant Archaeologist) with Antonio Reis (Archaeologist) providing secondary supervisory cover.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following background material has been derived from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2013a).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Mesolithic flint tools were recovered from a rock shelter at Ridge Hill, *c.* 3km southeast of the study site, the assemblage comprised 65 flints including one tranchet arrowhead, cores and calcined flints, all probably Mesolithic.

2.2.2 Mesolithic flints including 1 core, 1 scraper and some struck flakes were recovered during easement stripping on the Buchan Hill to Turners Hill road, *c.* 2.75km southwest of the study site.

2.2.3 A Mesolithic flint working site is recorded from fieldwalking at Gullege Farm, *c.* 2km north-east of the study site. Flint implements of Mesolithic/early Neolithic age were collected, including scrapers, knives, microliths, and cores were recovered.

2.2.4 Two Neolithic polished stone axes were recorded from Stony Plats, *c.* 2.5m south-west of the study site. One partially polished Neolithic axe and a polished hammerstone were found at Stony Plats.

2.2.5 A late Neolithic barbed and tanged arrowhead was recovered from Furnace Wood, *c.* 2.75m north of the study site.

2.2.6 Two early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowheads were found *c.* 3km southwest of the study site at Rowfant.

2.2.7 A multi-period occupation site is recorded at Imberhorne Farm, and a concentration of prehistoric worked flint was recorded during fieldwalking, *c.* 2.5km north-east of the study site.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 An Iron Age and Roman Bloomery (iron working site) is recorded at Ridge Hill, *c.* 3km south-east of the study site, and a Roman Bloomery is recorded at Felbridge, *c.* 2.5m north-east of the study site. The combination of ironstone, abundant woodland (for fuel) and water sources made the High Weald an ideal location for the first iron industries. However, iron working sites are usually found alongside streams and therefore because of the topographical position of the site and the absence of ironstone it is unlikely to have been a focus of settlement or industrial activity in the Iron Age.

2.3.2 The main Roman road from London to Brighton is described by Margary and runs *c.*500m to the east of the study site. A section from TQ29241275 to TQ29351325 survives as a hollow way with accompanying hollows, however trial excavation on the Ordnance Survey alignment of the road at TQ 3254 2492 recovered no trace of the road or ditches, nor did geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching at TQ 3415 3164 in 1992 on the Ordnance Survey alignment at Wakehurst Place.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

2.4.1 Felbridge, Gullege, Imberhorne, to the north-east of the study site may all have originated as Anglo-Saxon estate centres or homesteads.

2.4.2 Crawley Down is first mentioned in 1274, although as a village Crawley Down did not exist until late in the 19th century. Prior to the 19th century the name referred to a rectangular stretch of uncultivated common land surrounded by fields and woods.

2.4.3 A medieval building is recorded at Imberhorne Farm/Gullege *c.* 2.75km north-east of the study site. The Manor of 'Hymberhorne' (possibly Imberhorne Farm) was first mentioned in the 12th century. The sites of three possible medieval buildings were identified; a quantity of pottery and various pieces of metalwork were found. The pottery consisted mainly of rims and body sherds from 13th century.

2.4.4 A possible medieval rectangular homestead moat containing water, is recorded on the south bank of Felbridge Water, *c.* 2.5km north-east of the study site, and designated as a Scheduled Monument (SAM No 20006). To the south of the moated enclosure is a N-S hollow way and several house platforms, interpreted as a possible Deserted Medieval Village (DMV).

2.4.5 During these periods the general area of the study site is believed to have been sparsely populated, the most common settlement form being dispersed farmsteads. Throughout these periods the study site probably comprised of woodland, to the south-east of an area of common land.

2.5 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

2.5.1 Many of the existing farms and homesteads within the study area will have originated within this period as the Wealden Forest began to be cleared and brought into cultivation (assarting). During the 1600's some small parcels of land began to be enclosed around the edge of Crawley Down.

2.5.2 Iron working is recorded at Warren Furnace dating to the medieval to the post-medieval periods, *c.* 2.5km north of the study site. The remains are designated as a Scheduled Monument (SAM No 471). A post-medieval hammer and furnace and pond bay have been recorded and there are minepits in the wood below with a large mass of slag.

2.5.3 The historic parkscape of the The Grange is recorded on the HER *c.*500m west of the study site, and is shown as 'The Grange' on Ordnance Survey maps in 1813 and1872-4.

2.5.4 The map of 1795 shows the study site located on an area of high ground occupying fields to the north-east of Turners Hill. The Worth Tithe map and Apportionment of1842 records the study site as occupied by an arable field.

2.5.5 Several brickworks are recorded on the HER in the Crawley Down area; one was located *c.* 400m north-west of the study site to the south of the former railway and is shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map, a further brickworks is recorded *c.* 500m north-west of the study site, and a clay pit and

brickworks are recorded *c.* 350m north-west of the study site.

2.5.6 The 1874 Ordnance Survey map shows the study site occupied by a field south of woodland, named 'Burleigh Wood'.

2.5.7 The 1895 Ordnance Survey map shows a 'brickfield' to the south-west of the study site. By 1909 a Brick Works was established to the west of the study site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2013b). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with professional standards and guidelines (IfA 2009).

3.2 The locations of Trenches 3 and 11 were altered from those prescribed in the WSI due to overhead power lines. Trench 3 was moved to the east by approximately 14m and reoriented from a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment to a north-west – south-east alignment. Trench 11 was moved to the east by approximately 12m from a north-north-east – south-south-west alignment to a north-south alignment.

3.3 The majority of trenches were 1.5m wide, rather than the intended 2m as this was the maximum width of bucket available for the JCB. As a result an additional 10m of trenching were added across the trenches to account for this.

3.4 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.

3.5 Three possible features in Trench 8 comprising one linear and three discretes were left unexcavated and a single possible linear was left unexcavated in Trench 9. This was due heavy rain which caused flooding in these trenches.

3.6 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with East Grinstead Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	59
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	4
Photographs	49
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overburden and Geology

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the bottom of a north facing slope, Trenches 2 to 9 were located on the slope itself and Trenches 10 and 11 were located at the top of the slope where the ground began to level off (See Figure 2).

4.1.2 The topsoil across the site comprises soft dark brown clay silt with rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flint nodules and sandstone fragments and rare flecks of charcoal. This deposit measured between 0.15m and 0.40m in thickness and overlay a deposit of possible subsoil. A small assemblage of finds were retrieved from the topsoil including pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), fire-cracked flint, glass, clay tobacco pipe and flint (See 5.0)

4.1.3 The subsoil deposit generally comprised of moderately firm mid orange-brown sand-silt-clay with occasional fragments of sandstone and flecks of charcoal and rare flecks of manganese. Some variation in the subsoil was evident, usually corresponding with variation in the underlying natural deposit. The subsoil at the east end of Trench 6 comprised mottled mid brown-orange/ mid grey-brown silt clay whilst the subsoil in Trenches 1, 7, 10 and 11 comprised mid grey-brown silt clay. The deposit measured between 0.05m and 0.5m in depth. A small assemblage of finds was retrieved from the subsoil deposit including pottery, CBM and fired clay.

4.1.4 The undisturbed natural geology was encountered below the subsoil and comprised moderately firm sand clay with manganese inclusions. The colour of the natural deposits varied across the site from mottled light white-grey/ mid yellow through mottled mid yellow-grey/ brown-orange to mottled mid brown-orange/ dark brown-black. Protrusions of yellow-grey sandstone were also evident. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at depths of between 113.40m AOD at the north end of the site and 120.31m AOD at the south end of the site.

4.1.5 The only anomalies in the stratigraphic sequence mentioned above were at the east-north-east end of Trench 2 and the north-north-west end of Trench 5 where there was no evident subsoil horizon. Furthermore, a layer of mottled light grey/dark grey silt clay was encountered underlying the subsoil horizon in Trench 5. Elsewhere, the stratigraphic sequence remained consistent across the site.

4.1.6 Land drains, all of which were no more than 0.25m wide, were encountered across the site, generally running downhill on a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment.

4.1.7 Two ditch features on north-east – south-west alignments were identified within the site area along with three pits, two postholes, a possible gully terminus and two tree throws. No dateable evidence was retrieved from any of the features.

4.1.8 A north-east – south-west aligned linear feature, a possible land drain and three discrete features were identified in Trench 8, and another north-east – south—west aligned linear feature was identified in Trench 9. Both trenches

were so heavily flooded that investigation of the features was not practical.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 measured 32m in length and 1.5m wide. An additional 8m in length was not possible due to the trench's proximity to the site boundary. The trench was orientated on an east-north-east – west-south-west alignment.

4.2.2 A single archaeological feature was identified close to the west end of the trench and comprised a small circular pit [1/002]. The pit had a diameter of 1.20m and a depth of 0.20m and was sealed by possible subsoil [1/004]. A fragment of slate was retrieved from the pit fill [1/003].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.22
1/002	CUT	Possible pit	1.20	NA	0.20
1/003	FILL	Fill of [1/002]	1.20	NA	0.20
1/004	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.10 – 0.12
1/005	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 2: Trench 1; list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trenches 2, 4, 7 and 8

4.3.1 Trench 2 measure 48m in length and 1.5m wide to account for the reduced length of Trench 1. The trench was orientated on an east-north-east – west-south-west alignment. No archaeological features were visible within the trench.

4.3.2 Trench 4 measure 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment. A modern test pit was encountered against the south end of the trench. No archaeological features were visible within the trench.

4.3.3 Trench 7 measure 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment. A modern test pit was encountered 10m from the south end of the trench. No archaeological features were visible.

4.3.4 Trench 8 measure 40m in length and 1.5m wide and north-west – south-east alignment. 1 possible linear feature *c.* 1m wide, 1 possible discrete with a diameter of 1.5m, and two small possible discrete features were identified within the trench but were unable to be investigated due to the extent of flooding within the trench.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2	2/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.32 – 0.40
2	2/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.05 – 0.35
2	2/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
4	4/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.30
4	4/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.35
4	4/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
7	7/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.30
7	7/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.35
7	7/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
8	8/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.30
8	8/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.10 – 0.35
8	8/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 3: Trenches 2, 4, 7 and 8; list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 measure 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-west – south-east alignment.

4.4.2 A single archaeological feature was identified 22m from the north end of the trench and comprised a north-east – south-west aligned ditch [3/004]. The ditch measured 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep. No dating evidence was retrieved from the ditch fill [3/005] which comprised a friable mid yellow-brown silt clay with occasional small sandstone fragments.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.30 – 0.35
3/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.17 – 0.50
3/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
3/004	CUT	NE-SW aligned ditch	>1.5	1.10	0.14
3/005	FILL		>1.5	1.10	0.14

Table 4: Trench 3; list of recorded contexts

4.5 Trench 5

4.5.1 Trench 5 measure 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west – south-south-east alignment.

4.5.2 A single archaeological feature was partially revealed close to the centre of the trench and comprised a large, shallow, sub-circular pit cut with a wide flat base, [5/004]. The pit had a diameter of 2.30m and a depth of 0.19m. The pit contained a series of four fills of which the basal fill [5/009] contained a large quantity of mature oak charcoal. No in-situ burning was evident in or around the pit and no further dating evidence was retrieved from any of the fills. The pit was however, sealed by a mottled light grey/ dark grey silt clay layer

[5/005], which was in turn overlaid by possible subsoil [5/002] which must at least suggest that the feature is not modern. Two charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a Mid-Late Iron Age date (Appendix 1).

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
5/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.30
5/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.20
5/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
5/004	CUT	Pit cut	2.30	NA	0.19
5/005	LAYER	Mottled silt clay layer	NA	NA	0.18 – 0.80
5/006	FILL	Uppermost fill of [5/004]	1.0	1.0	0.08
5/007	FILL	Mid grey silt clay fill of [5/004]	1.30	1.0	0.14
5/008	FILL	Red/grey silt clay fill of [5/004]/ Overlies [5/009]	NA	NA	0.01 – 0.05
5/009	FILL	Charcoal rich fill of [5/004]	0.80	0.70	0.09

Table 5: Trench 5; list of recorded contexts

4.6 Trench 6

4.6.1 Trench 6 measured 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment.

4.6.2 A single sub-oval posthole was visible towards the west end of the trench. The posthole [6/006] had a length of 0.3m, a width of 0.25m and a depth of 0.13m. The cut of the posthole had *c.* 45° sides and a concave base. No dating evidence was retrieved from posthole fill [6/007] which comprised loose light brown sand silt.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
6/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.30
6/002	LAYER	Subsoil	>16	NA	0.20
6/003	LAYER	Natural	>16	NA	NA
6/004	LAYER	Subsoil	>24	NA	0.27 – 0.35
6/005	LAYER	Natural	>24	NA	NA
6/006	CUT	Possible posthole	0.30	0.25	0.13
6/007	FILL	Fill of [6/006]	0.30	0.25	0.13

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.7 Trench 9

4.7.1 Trench 9 measured 40m in length and between 1.5m and 2m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment.

4.7.2 A single possible linear feature orientated on a north-west – south-east alignment, *c.* 0.8m wide was identified at 10m from the south end of the trench. The feature was left un-excavated due to extensive flooding.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
9/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.30
9/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.05 – 0.25
9/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 7: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.8 Trench 10

4.8.1 Trench 10 measured 30m in length and between 1.5m and 2m, orientated on an east-south-east – west-north-west alignment. The additional 10m length was not possible for Trench 10 as the location of Trench 11 prevented further excavation at the west end of the trench, and a Tree Protection Zone prevented further excavation at the east end.

4.8.2 Four archaeological features and one tree throw were identified within the trench. From east to west they comprised of a ditch [10/004], a possible gully [10/006], a tree throw or pit [10/012], a posthole [10/008] and a possible pit [10/010].

4.8.3 Ditch [10/004] was located close to the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north-east – south-west alignment and measured 1.1m wide with a depth of 0.21m. The ditch may have been a removed field boundary but as it did not respect the alignment of the existing boundaries it is likely to have been part of an earlier field system. No dating evidence was retrieved from the very sterile, moderately firm light grey-brown silt clay ditch fill [10/005].

4.8.4 Gully [10/006] was orientated on a north-north-east – south-south-west alignment and appeared to terminate within Trench 10. The gully was 0.78m wide and 0.54m deep, had near vertical edges and a flat base. The fill of the gully comprised firm light grey-brown silt clay [10/007] with occasional flecks of manganese towards the base of the feature.

4.8.5 Possible tree throw or shallow pit [10/012] was partially revealed to the west of gully [10/006] with a diameter of 1.4m and a depth of 0.25m. The edges of the feature were shallow and the base was roughly concave forming a shallow bowl shape. The east edge of the feature in particular was heavily affected by root disturbance and/or burrowing which resulted in the east edge being over-cut by approximately 0.10m. The tree throw or pit was filled with moderately firm mid grey-brown silt clay [10/011] with occasional small to medium sub-rounded sandstone and rare charcoal.

4.8.6 Posthole [10/008] was located close to the west end of the trench, in close proximity to possible pit [10/010]. The cut of the posthole was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.10m. The edges of the cut were c45 – 50° and the base of the feature was concave. The posthole was filled with a firm mid grey-brown silt clay [10/009] with rare flecks of charcoal and manganese.

4.8.7 Possible pit [10/010] lay immediately west of posthole [10/008]. The pit was sub-circular in plan with a length of 1.09m, a width of 1.00m, and a depth of 0.20m. The fill of the pit comprised moderately firm mid grey-brown silt clay [10/011] with occasional small to medium sub-rounded sandstone and flecks of manganese.

4.8.8 No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features identified in Trench 10. A single retouched flint described as a blade-like flake displaying partial lateral retouch (See 5.2) was retrieved from possible tree throw or shallow pit [10/012].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
10/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.24
10/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.18 – 0.20
10/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
10/004	CUT	NE-SW aligned ditch	NA	1.10	0.21
10/005	FILL	Fill of [10/004]	NA	1.10	0.21
10/006	CUT	NNE-SSW aligned gully?	>1.10	0.78	0.54
10/007	FILL	Fill of [10/006]	>1.10	0.78	0.54
10/008	CUT	Posthole	0.25	NA	0.1
10/009	FILL	Fill of [10/008]	0.25	NA	0.1
10/010	CUT	Pit	1.09	1.0	0.2
10/011	FILL	Fill of [10/010]	1.09	1.0	0.2
10/012	CUT	Possible pit? Ditch terminus?	>1.0	1.2	0.25
10/013	FILL	Fill of [10/012]	>1.0	1.2	0.25

Table 8: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.9 Trench 11

4.9.1 Trench 11 measured 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment.

4.9.2 A single tree throw [11/004] was partially revealed in the south half of the trench. The tree throw had a diameter of 1.20m and a depth of 0.45m. The feature was an irregular shape in plan, with undulating edges and an irregular base. No finds were retrieved from the fill of the tree throw [11/005] which comprised a friable mid brown silt clay with occasional small sandstone and iron stone inclusions.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
11/001	LAYER	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.17
11/002	LAYER	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.22 – 0.26
11/003	LAYER	Natural	NA	NA	NA
11/004	CUT	Tree throw	1.2	>0.53	0.45
11/005	FILL	Fill of [11/004]	1.2	>0.53	0.45

Table 9: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds are all bagged and stored following IFA guidelines (2008). None of the finds require further conservation.

5.2 Overall, the finds assemblage as it stands is small, lacking key groups and inherently interesting artefacts, and is as such not considered to be of potential other than provide dating evidence of the subsoil and topsoil. The earliest activity in the area is demonstrated by a small group of flint of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date and recovered mainly from the topsoil. Medieval activity in the area is suggested by two fragments of pottery residual in late post-medieval contexts.

5.3 Earlier post-medieval (building) activity is evidenced by the ceramic building material, which is all of later 17th- to 18th- century date, as well as by a single clay tobacco pipe fragment of 17th-century date. Pottery, glass and stone however form the bulk of the assemblage and indicates a 19th- to early/mid 20th-century date. All from topsoil or subsoil.

Context Type	Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F.clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
Topsoil	1/001			1	4												
Pit fill	1/003									2	<2						
Topsoil	2/001	31	184	3	100			5	60			3	52				
Subsoil	2/002	6	118	1	84												
Topsoil	3/001	5	44	1	24	1	4					1	60			1	6
Topsoil	4/001	7	124	2	178	1	8										
Topsoil	5/001	1	4	1	10												
Subsoil	5/002	2	10											1	<2		
Topsoil	6/001	1	8			1	8					1	14				
Topsoil	7/001	1	30	2	624												
Topsoil	8/001			3	230												
Topsoil	9/001	2	8	2	44							1	8				
Topsoil	10/001	2	22	3	80							1	<2				
Fill	10/013					1	<2										
Topsoil	11/001	2	4	5	302	1	8					3	28				
	Total	**60**	**556**	**24**	**1680**	**5**	**28**	**5**	**60**	**2**	**0**	**10**	**162**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**6**

Table 10: Quantification of the finds

5.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

2/001 – *c.* 1900-1940
2/002 – *c.* 1875-1910
3/001 – *c.* 1900-1940
4/001 – *c.* 1900-1940
5/001 – *c.* 1875-1940
5/002 – *c.* 1225-1325 (very worn ?residual sherd)
6/001 – *c.* 1800-1875
7/001 – *c.* 1875-1925
9/001 – *c.* 1875-1925
10/001 – *c.* 1875-1940
11/001 – *c.* 1900-1940

5.2.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered a relatively small assemblage of pottery all derived from topsoil or subsoil deposits. The vast majority was recovered from topsoil deposits in one of ten different evaluation trenches. On the whole the assemblage is characterised by fairly small sherds that show slight to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the assemblage appears to have been subjected to a reasonable amount of reworking, something in line with the open nature of the contexts in which it was found.

5.2.2 By far the earliest pottery from the site consists of two heavily abraded conjoining sherds (11g) from a medium sand tempered oxidised cooking pot with rectangular club rim (context [5/002]). Although the vessel can best be placed between *c.* 1225 and 1325 its condition suggests it to be residual.

5.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period. Of this period, the earliest pieces consist of residual sherds of creamware (1/3g in [2/002]), plain pearlware (1/8g in [6/001]) and transfer-printed pearlware (a 3g plate fragment in [2/001]). All can be placed between the late 18th to early 19th centuries and although they could represent old vessels still in use in the late 19th century, it is more likely they represent residual material.

5.2.4 The remainder, and vast majority, of the assemblage can be placed between the late 19th to early/mid 20th centuries. A typical range of domestic wares of the period is represented. Plain refined whitewares dominate ([2/001] – 20/108g; [2/002] – 2/13g; [3/001] – 3/28g; [4/001] – 2/80g; [5/001] – 1/4g; [9/001] – 1/4g; [10/001] – 1/7g and [11/001] 1/1g) with a range of plates, saucers and preserve ars (including a Maling example from [4/001]). Transfer-printed whitewares are far less common, but include a few sherds with black, blue or purple designs. Most of these are of late plates typical of the late 19th century as well as part of a Keiller marmalade preserve jar (context [7/001]). There are also a few sherds from English porcelain vessels including plates, saucers and an egg cup (the latter from [4/001]). Coarsewares are notably scarce but two sherds from internally white slipped yellow ware mixing bowls were recovered from [2/001] and parts of an R. Whites English stoneware ginger beer bottle were recovered from [2/002] (99g).

5.3 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Sue Pringle

5.3.1 Twenty-five fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 1.590 kg came from eleven topsoil and subsoil contexts. The assemblage consisted of brick, roof-tile and ceramic pipe; all the datable material was post-medieval.

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material was recorded on a standard recording form and quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Where appropriate, the fabrics were cross-referenced to the Museum of London (MoL) fabric type series. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. All but some very small flakes of the material was retained.

5.3.3 The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 12.

Context	Context date (approximate)	Material
1/001	1200-1800	Unidentified tile
2/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick, roof tile, probably peg tile, unglazed ceramic land drain
2/002	1480-1800	Post-medieval roof tile
3/001	1480-1800	Post-medieval roof tile
4/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick, peg or ridge tile
5/001	1200-1800	Unidentified tile
7/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick, both vitrified
8/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick and roof tile
9/001	1480-1800	Post-medieval roof tile, probably peg tile
10/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick, ?roof tile flake
11/001	1600-1800	Post-medieval brick, late medieval/early post-medieval peg tile

Table 11: CBM dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

5.3.4 Post-medieval brick

2/001, 4/001, 7/001, 8/001, 10/001, 11/001

Nine fragmentary bricks were examined from six contexts. Six of the bricks were in an orange fabric with silty streaks, common fine quartz and moderate to common red iron-rich inclusions, and some rock fragments, probably chalk and limestone (fabric B1). One brick was in a fine orange red fabric with sparse cream silty streaks and inclusions of white calcium carbonate and coarse to very coarse red iron-rich clay/siltstone (fabric B2). Two bricks were so highly vitrified and reduced that their fabrics could not be determined, from context [7/001].

None of the bricks appeared to have had frogs. Those that were not vitrified and distorted had flat faces and sharp arrises. No indented margins were noted. The brick assemblage is likely to date from the later 17th century to *c.* 1800 AD.

5.3.5 Roofing tile

2/001, 2/002, 3/001, 4/001, 8/001, 9/001, 11/001

Eleven fragments of roofing tile were present, of which seven were in a fine orange fabric streaked with lighter clays with moderate amounts of dark orange and red iron-rich inclusions (fabric T1). Two tiles were in slightly variant fabrics, one sandy with more red iron-rich material, the other with white calcium carbonate inclusions. One example of a peg tile or pantile in an orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz and fine black iron oxide inclusions was noted in 2/002 (fabric T2, similar to MoL 3090). A tile, peg or ridge, in an orange-red fabric with few inclusions came from 4/001 (fabric T3, similar to MoL 2276).

The roof tile provided little typological information; only one nail hole was present, a square hole *c.* 10 mm across set diagonally ([11/001]. This hole type is typically of early post-medieval date, from *c.* 1500 AD on. No glazed tile was noted.

5.3.6 Unglazed ceramic pipe

A fragment of thin-walled ceramic pipe was noted in [2/001] in a light orange fabric similar to fabric T1 with white silty streaks and some red iron-rich material and sparse coarse quartz. The pipe wall was *c.*10 mm thick. This is likely to have been a land drain, probably of 17th or 18th century date.

5.3.7 Summary

The post-medieval brick, roof tile and ceramic pipe was all consistent with a date in the later 17th or 18th century. All the identifiable brick and tiles were of common types; there was no unusual or particularly high-status material present. The predominance of fabrics B1 and T1 suggests that the bricks and tiles may have come from a single building or kiln source.

5.4 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage comprising ten fragments of glass (weight 162g) was recovered from top- and subsoil. The earliest piece comprises a colourless window fragment dating to the 18th to 19th century. All other fragments are of mid 19^{th-} to early 20th-century date. Included are two conjoining fragments from a pale blue medicine bottle with spoon measurements, an aqua cylindrical mineral water bottle fragment and an aqua jar rim fragment. Other fragments include a frosted and etched window glass fragment with star motif, possibly from a public house and recovered from [2/001]. Wine bottle glass was recovered from [9/001] and [11/001], with one body fragment each.

5.5 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 An abraded clay tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from topsoil [3/001]. Only part of the stem and the heel survives and the bowl type cannot be established, however, the fragment dates to *c.* 1640-80.

5.6 **The Worked Flint** by Karine le Hégarat

5.6.1 The evaluation work at Woodlands Close, Crawley produced a total of five pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 30g (Table 12). Five fragments of burnt unworked flint (60g) were also found. While a piece of struck flint came from possible pit / tree throw [10/012], the remaining four originated from topsoil.

5.6.2 Light grey flint was the most frequently occurring raw material. A piece was made on an orange flint. The remaining artefact was entirely re-corticated light grey. The condition of the material was fairly good with just a few pieces displaying moderate edge damage. Four pieces are broken. The small assemblage comprised a flake, a blade, a crested blade and two retouched pieces. The latter consist of two blade-like flakes displaying partial lateral retouch.

5.6.3 Although no cores were recovered, the presence of a crested blade is interesting. Crested blades are associated with the creation of a ridge along the face of a core to facilitate the removal of long blades.

5.6.4 The broken crested blade from Woodlands Close is directly related to blade-based industry, and it is likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The remaining of the assemblage is likely to be contemporary with the crested blade.

Category type	Top soil (3/001, 4/001, 6/001 and 11/001)	Possible pit / tree throw (10/013)	Total
Flake	1		**1**
Blade	1		**1**
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake	1		**1**
Misc. Retouch Pieces	1	1	**2**
Total	**4**	**1**	**5**

Table 12: The flintwork

5.7 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The only stone recovered from the site consists of several small fragments from a Welsh roofing slate of 19th- to early 20th- century date (context [1/003]).

5.8 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A single amorphous fired clay fragment was recovered from [5/002]. The fragment is in an orange fabric with beige streaks with sparse fine quartz as well as common medium to coarse iron-rich red inclusions.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

by Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 A total of four bulk soil samples were extracted from Trench 1 and Trench 5 during evaluation work at the site to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Sample <04> came from the fill (1/003) of a possible tree hole. The remaining three samples originated from pit [5/004]; sample <03> came from the charcoal rich basal fill (5/009), sample <01> from the silty clay uppermost fill (5/007) and sample <02> from reddened clay (5/008) at the upper edges of the pit.

6.2 The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 13). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications, and their contents recorded (Table 14).

6.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the residue of the sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

6.4 Overall, the flots contained large amounts of uncharred vegetation consisting principally of modern very fine roots. The exception is the flot from sample <03> from the basal fill of pit [5/004]. This flot was dominated by charcoal flecks. The significant level of rootlets present in the other flots could indicate a small degree of modern disturbance and potential contamination of the deposits.

6.5 Nonetheless, sampling confirmed the presence of wood charcoal fragments. Although these were generally scarce in the flots, the residues contained varying amounts of fragments. While the concentration in possible tree hole fill (1/003) was low, pit [5/004] produced a substantial assemblage, especially in the basal fill. Of the charcoal fragments examined, all were identified as mature oak (*Quercus* sp.) heartwood.

6.6 No other classes of biological material were noticed and sampling produced no artefactual remains apart from a small quantity of magnetised material.

Discussion

6.7 Examination of the samples confirmed the presence of large quantities of mature oak charcoal in pit [5/004]. Oak is an excellent fuel wood but is also prized for use as timber (Taylor 1981), and its presence in such large quantities here suggests that this taxon was widely available in the surrounding landscape. It may have been specifically selected as fuel over other woods. Due to the longevity of oak, and its frequent reuse in structures, mature oak is often not considered to be suitable for radiocarbon dating, as it is likely to return a date much older than the feature from which the sample originates. However, the large volume of charcoal from the pit may contain charcoal of other taxa, and further analysis of these remains could produce fragments more suitable for scientific dating.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5/007	Pit	40	40	***	154	***	88	*Quercus* sp. (20)	Magnetised material **/4g
2	5/008	Pit	10	10	***	17	***	5	*Quercus* sp. (20)	Magnetised material ***/10g
3	5/009	Pit	40	40	****	500	****	360	*Quercus* sp. (20)	Magnetised material **/4g
4	1/003	Possible Tree hole	10	10	*	<2	**	<2	*Quercus* sp. (16)	Magnetised material **/2g

Table 13: Residues quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	5/007	6	95	95	95	1	* (1)	*	***
2	5/008	2	40	40	94	1	* (3)	*	***
3	5/009	16	40	40	20	10			****
4	1/003	6	110	110	95	1		*	***

Table 14: Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 With the exception of several recent/modern land drains and the east-north-east end of Trench 2 and the north-north-west end of Trench 5 where there was no evident subsoil horizon, undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in all of the trenches and the integrity of the site can therefore be deemed to be intact. Four of the eleven trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features and finds.

7.2 Two ditch features on north-east – south-west alignments were identified within the site area along with three pits, two postholes, a possible gully terminus and two tree throws. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features.

7.3 A north-east – south-west aligned linear feature, a possible land drain and three discrete features were identified in Trench 8, and another north-east – south—west aligned linear feature was identified in Trench 9. Both trenches were so heavily flooded that investigation of the features was not practical.

7.4 A small assemblage of finds was retrieved from the site, primarily from the topsoil and subsoil horizons. The assemblage suggested multiple phases of activity on the site. The earliest activity was demonstrated by a small group of flint of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Medieval activity was suggested by two fragments of pottery residual in late post-medieval contexts. Earlier post-medieval (building) activity was evidenced by the ceramic building material, which was all of later 17th- to 18th- century date, as well as by a single clay tobacco pipe fragment of 17th-century date. Pottery, glass and stone however form the bulk of the assemblage and indicated a 19th- to early/mid 20th-century date.

7.5 Following the archaeological evaluation, two samples of charcoal from pit [5/004] were submitted in order to ascertain more precise dating for the feature. The radiocarbon results indicated a Mid to Late Iron Age date. No other features or finds of this date were recorded during the evaluation at the site and the pit [5/004] has no visible stratigraphic relationship with any other features recorded on site. See Appendix 1 for further details on the scientific dating.

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APPENDIX - Scientific Dating by Dawn Elise Mooney

Introduction & Methodology

Further to recommendations made in the evaluation report (Nicholls 2013), two samples were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, East Kilbride (SUERC) for radiocarbon analysis from the site. The radiocarbon dating programme was designed in order to provide a more precise date for a large, shallow pit [5/004] in recorded in Trench 5. A charcoal assemblage from bulk sample <3> from basal fill [5/009] of pit [5/004] was analysed for taxonomic identifications. Two fragments of charcoal retrieved from this sample were submitted for dating: one of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and one of hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*). Radiocarbon dating of the samples was carried out by SUERC in January to February 2014, with results delivered on 18th February 2014. The laboratory maintains a continual programme of quality assurance procedures, in addition to participation in international inter-comparisons (Scott 2003). These tests indicate no laboratory offsets and demonstrate the validity of the measurement quoted.

Results

The radiocarbon results are given in Table 15, and are quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986). They are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). 2 Sigma calibrated dates, obtained using IntCal04 (Reimer *et al.* 2004), are also given at the 95.4% and 68.2% confidence levels.

Laboratory Code	SUERC-50714	SUERC-50715
Sample ID	ASE_DS_00202	ASE_DS_00203
Material & context	*Corylus avellana* charcoal retrieved from bulk sample <3> from basal fill [5/009] of pit [5/004]	*Corylus/Alnus* charcoal retrieved from bulk sample <3> from basal fill [5/009] of pit [5/004]
δ13C (‰)	-26.1	-25.8
Radiocarbon age (BP)	2142 ± 29	2241 ± 27
Calibrated date (95.4% confidence)	354 - 58 calBC	390 - 206 calBC
Calibrated date (68.2% confidence)	346 - 114 calBC	377 - 232 calBC

Table 15: Results of radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the site

Discussion

The two radiocarbon dating results are fairly consistent with one another, and indicate a Mid to Late Iron age date for the feature. No other features or finds of this date were recorded during evaluation work at the site (Nicholls 2013), and the pit [5/004] has no visible stratigraphic relationship with any other features recorded on site.

As the charcoal remains were not directly linked to the function of the pit, i.e. represented secondary deposition of burnt material rather than *in situ* burning, the submission of two charcoal fragments of different taxa reduced the possibility of a resulting residual or incorrect date. Although there is a slim possibility that the two fragments analysed resulted from the same tree originally, their microscopic anatomy was deemed dissimilar enough to render this possibility unlikely. As had been noted in the evaluation report (Le Hégarat & Mooney 2013), most of the charcoal from this sample was identified as mature oak (*Quercus* sp.) wood. Due to the longevity of this taxon and its frequent reuse, it is probable that a more accurate date was given by the two fragments selected, than would have resulted from substituting a fragment of oak charcoal likely to give a wider date range.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	WCC13					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	535142 137390					
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand – inter-bedded sandstone and siltstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6298					
Type of Fieldwork	EVAL.					
Type of Site	GREEN FIELD					
Dates of Fieldwork	EVAL. 23/10/13 -01/11/13					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period Summary		MESO.	NEO.			
		MED	PM	OTHER MODERN		

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex, in advance of the development of the site and the construction of residential housing with associated infrastructure. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated.

Natural geological deposits comprising of moderately firm sand clay with manganese inclusions were encountered at a height of between 113.40m AOD at the north end of the site and 120.31m AOD at the south end of the site.

Four ditches and eight pits and or small pits/postholes were recorded across the site but all are undated. Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil hint at some Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and medieval activity but apart from some 17th- to 18th- century CBM the finds were largely of a 19th- to early/mid 20th-century date.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-164974

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex, in advance of the development of the site and the construction of residential housing with associated infrastructure. Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated. Natural geological deposits comprising of moderately firm sand clay with manganese inclusions were encountered at a height of between 113.40m AOD at the north end of the site and 120.31m AOD at the south end of the site. Four ditches and eight pits and or small pits/postholes were recorded across the site but all are undated. Finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil hint at some Mesolithic and medieval activity but apart from some 17th- to 18th- century CBM the finds were largely of a 19th- to early/mid 20th-century date.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2013 End: 01-11-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WCC13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT TOOLS Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT TOOLS Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Crawley Downs, Woodlands Close
Postcode	RH10 4JS
Study area	11200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3514 3739 51 0 51 07 09 N 000 04 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 113.40m Max: 120.31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	East Grinstead Museum
Physical Archive ID	WCC13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	East Grinstead Museum
Digital Archive ID	WCC13
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	East Grinstead Museum
Paper Archive ID	WCC13
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Evaluation at Woodlands Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
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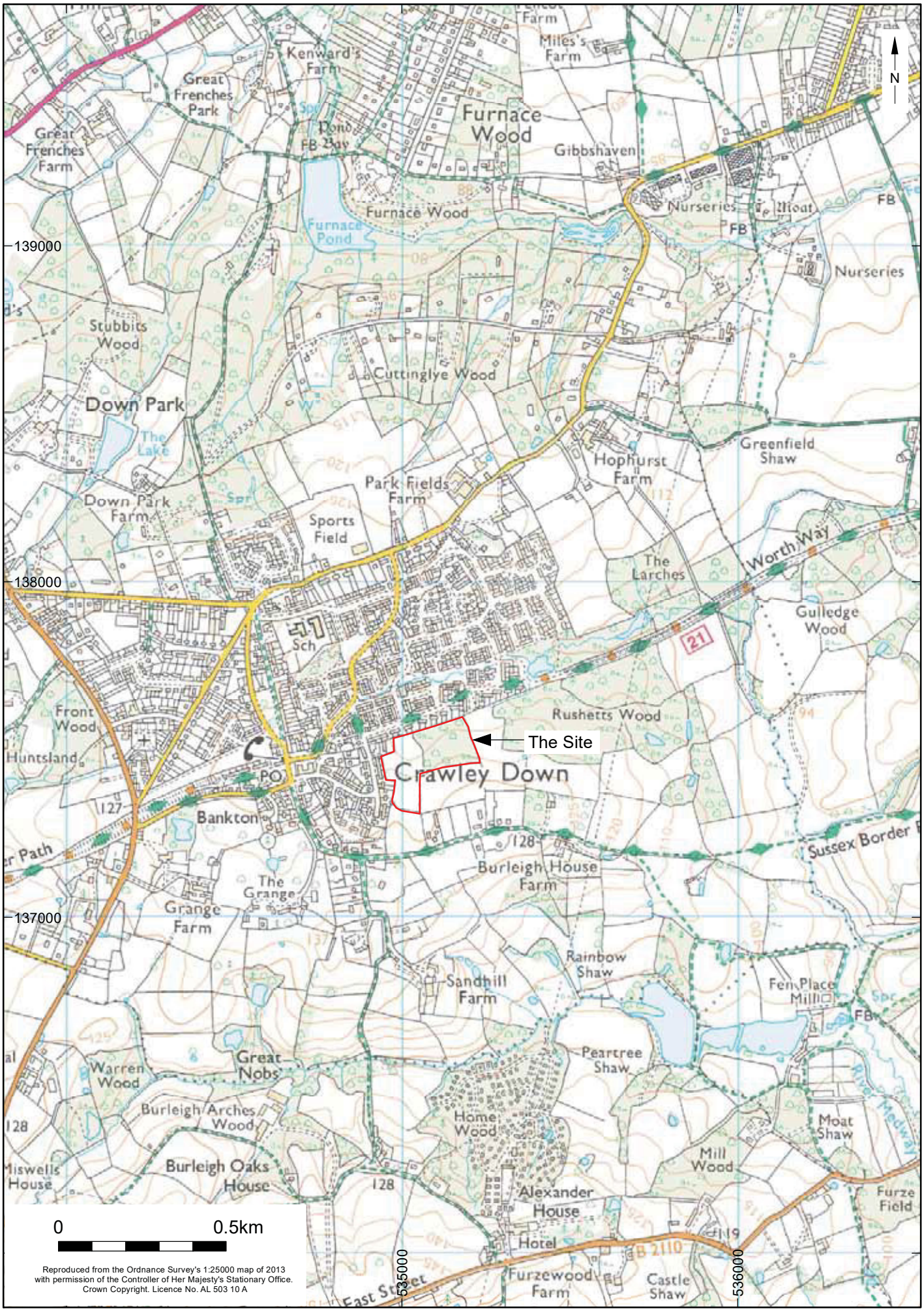
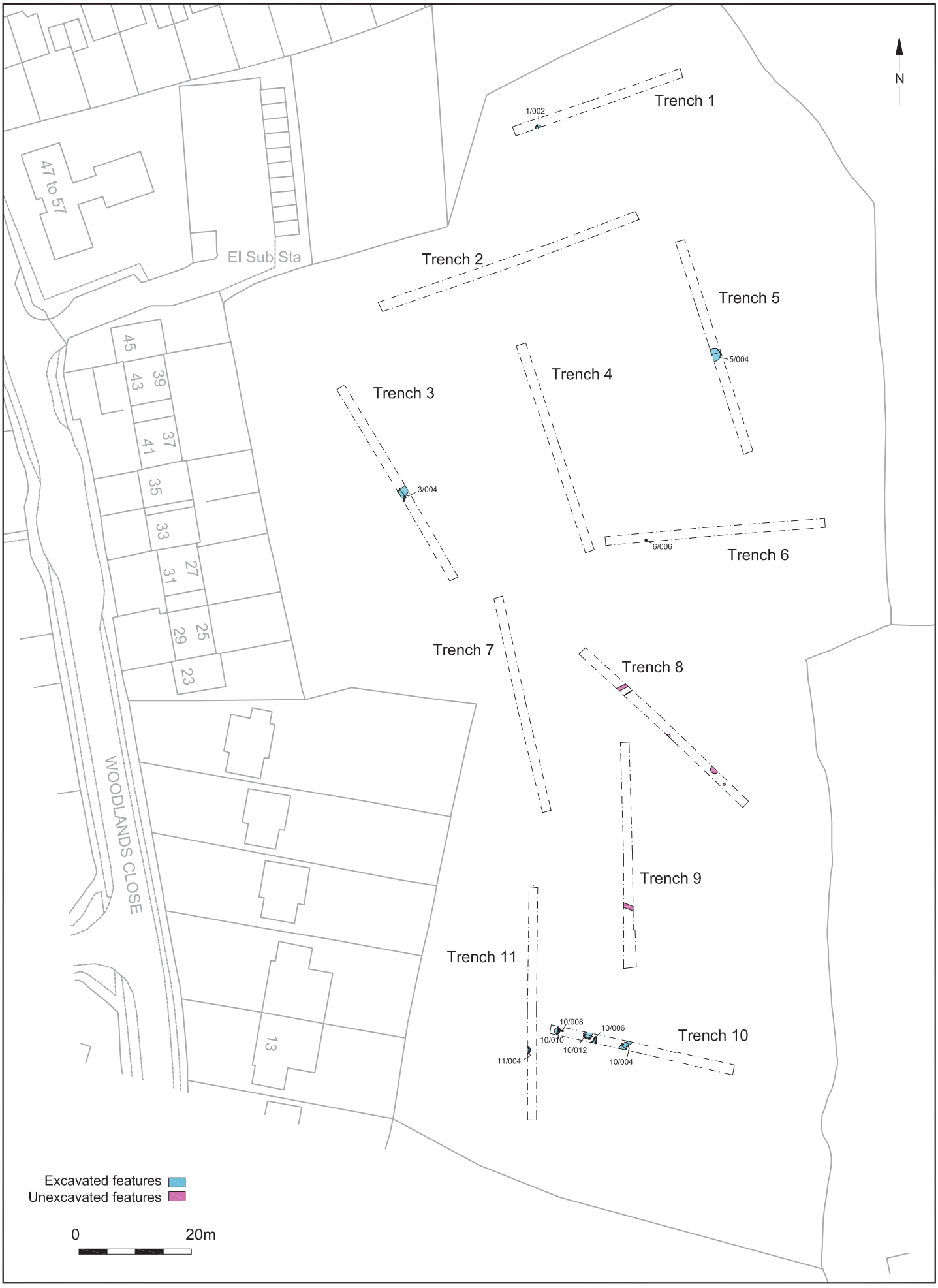


© Archaeology South-East		Crawley Downs, Woodlands Close EV	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013285	Drawn by: RHC		



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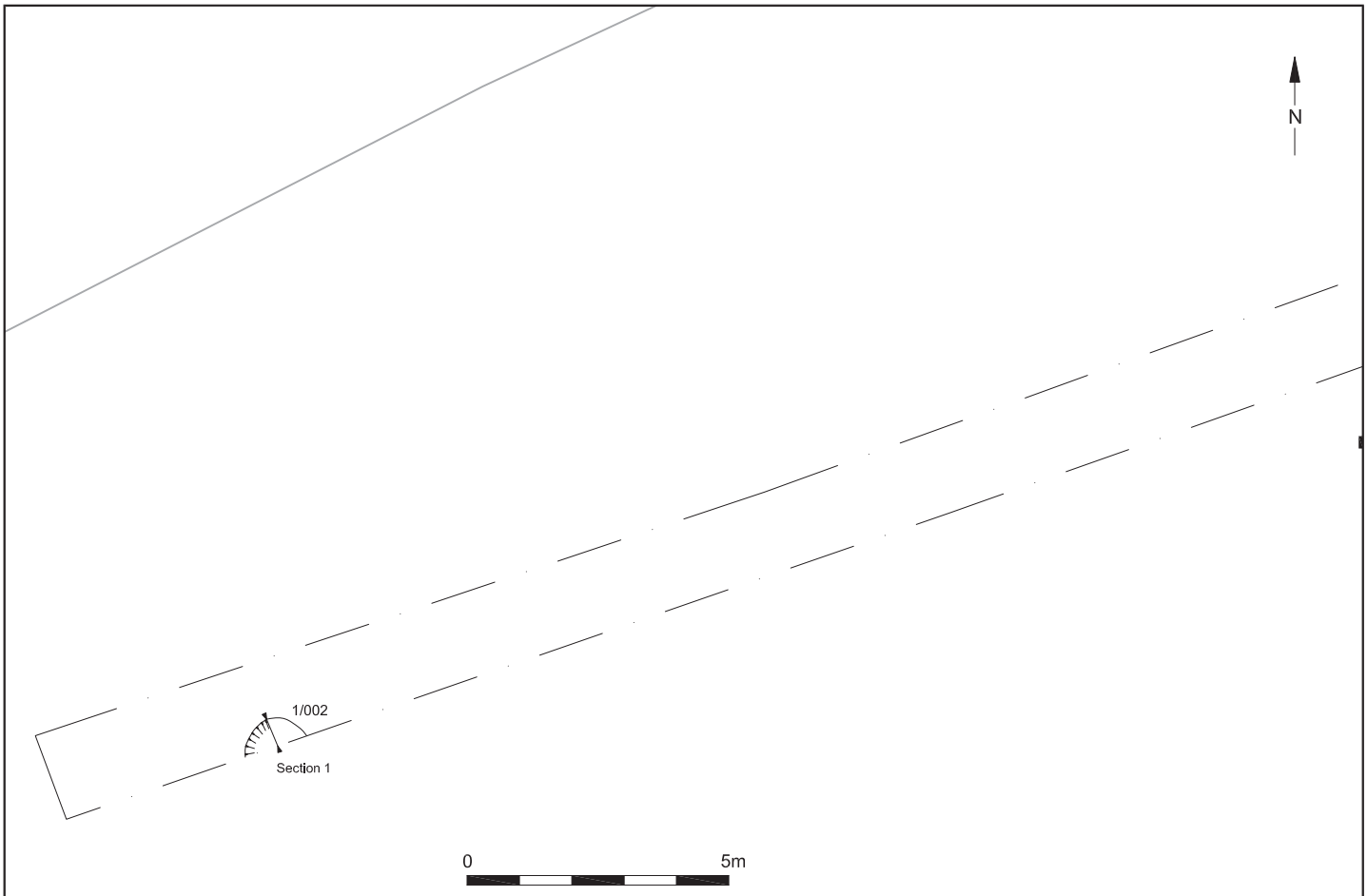
Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2013285	Drawn by: RHC		



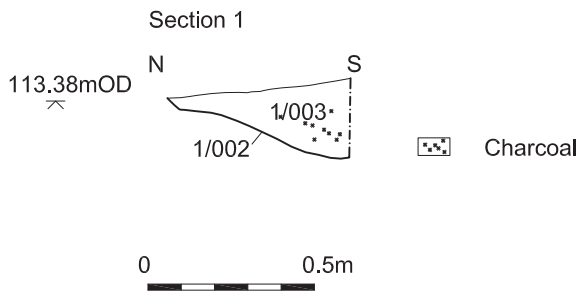


Fig. 3.1 Pit 1/002 looking East

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Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trench 1 plan, section and photograph	
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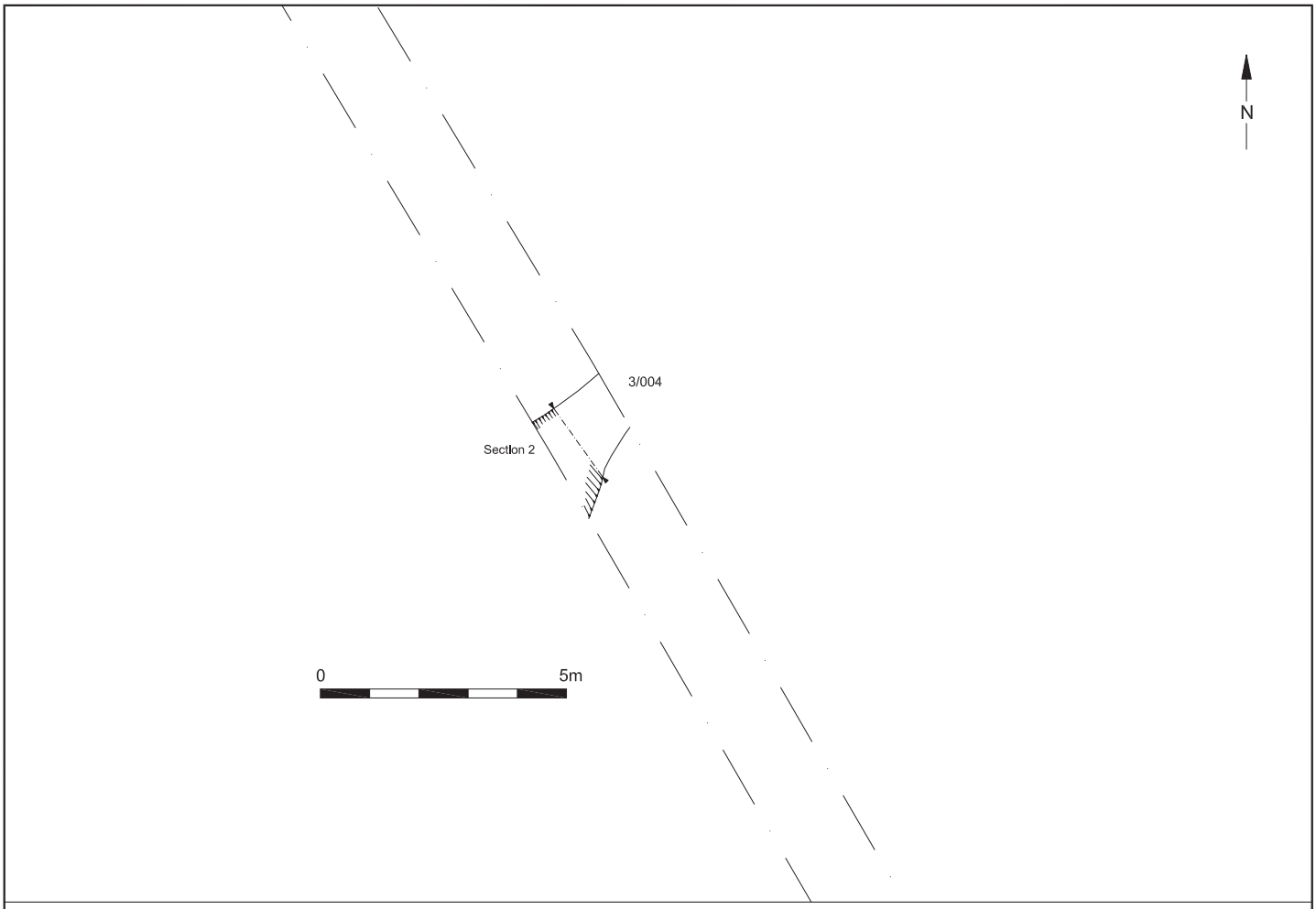

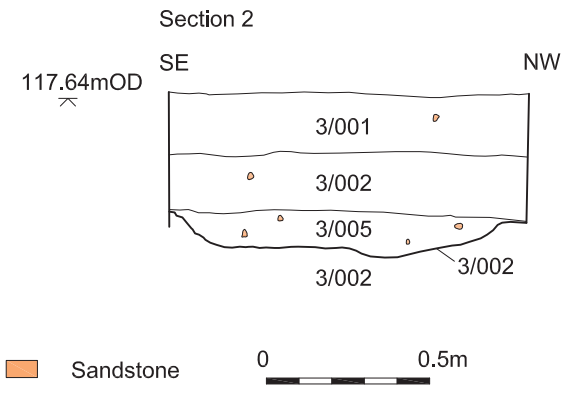

Fig. 4.1 Trench 3 looking North-west

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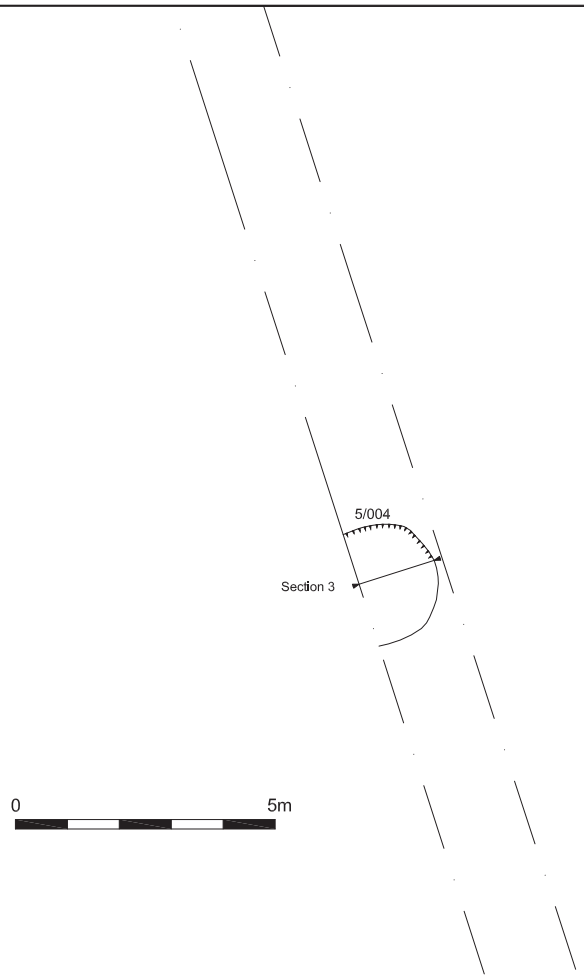
Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013285	Drawn by: RHC		



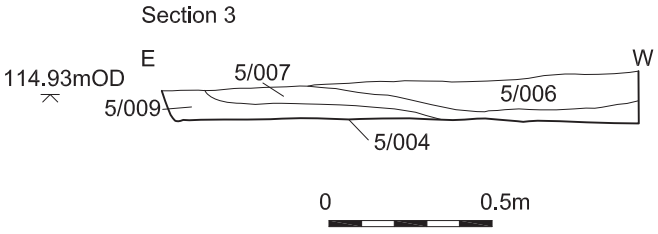


Fig. 5.1 5/004 looking South

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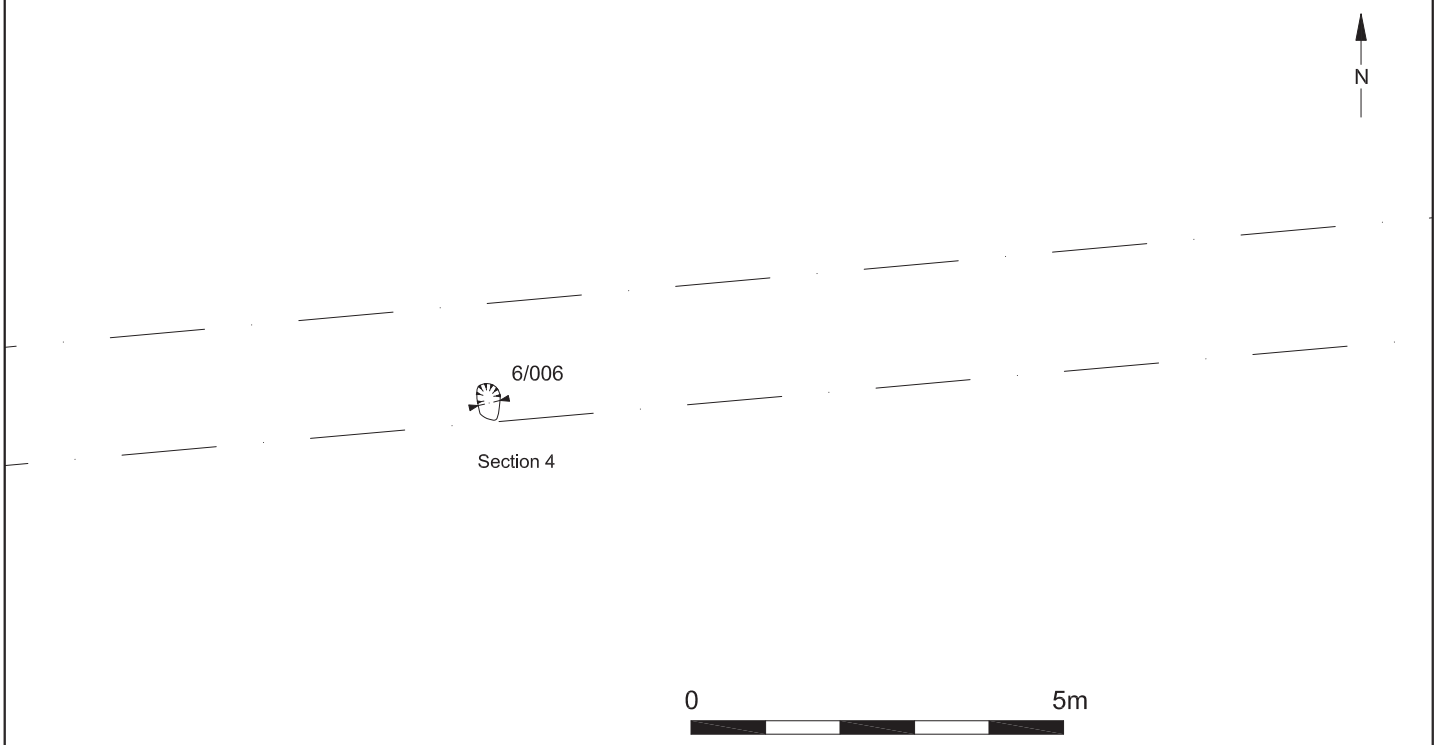
Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013285	Drawn by: RHC		



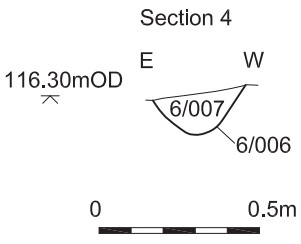


Fig. 6.1 6/004 looking South

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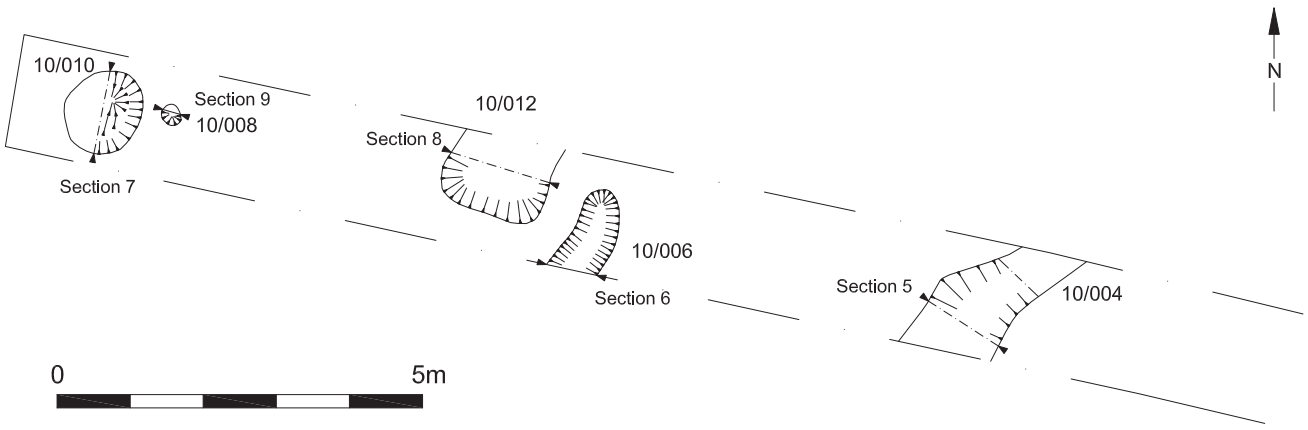
Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trench 6 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013285	Drawn by: RHC		



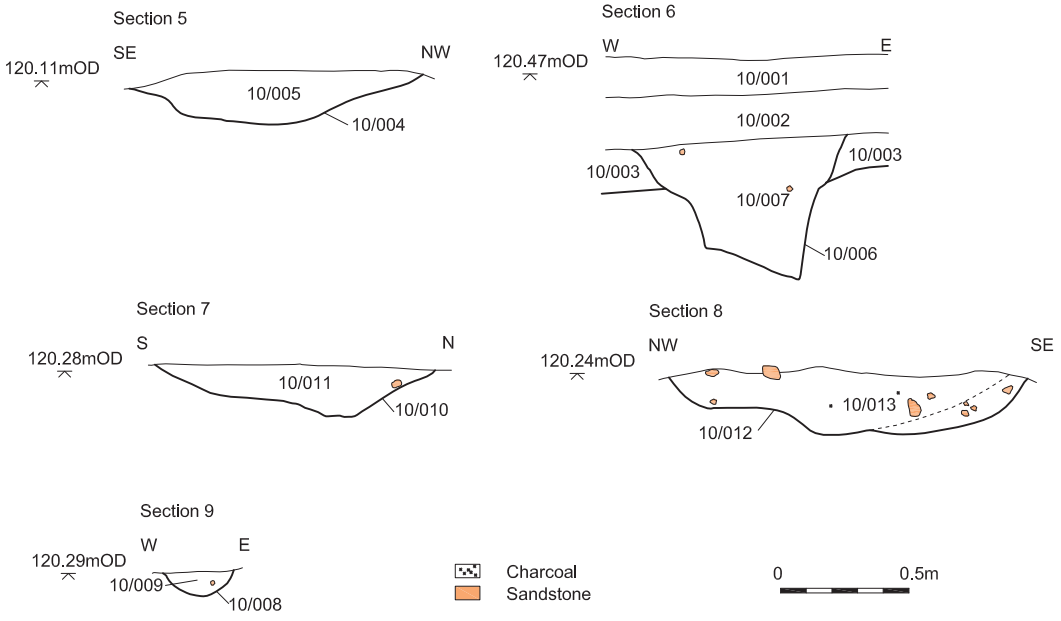


Fig. 7.1 10/008 looking North

Fig. 7.2 10/006 looking South

Fig. 7.3 10/004 looking South

Fig. 7.4 10/010 looking West

Fig. 7.5 10/012 looking West

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Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trench 10 plan, sections and photographs	
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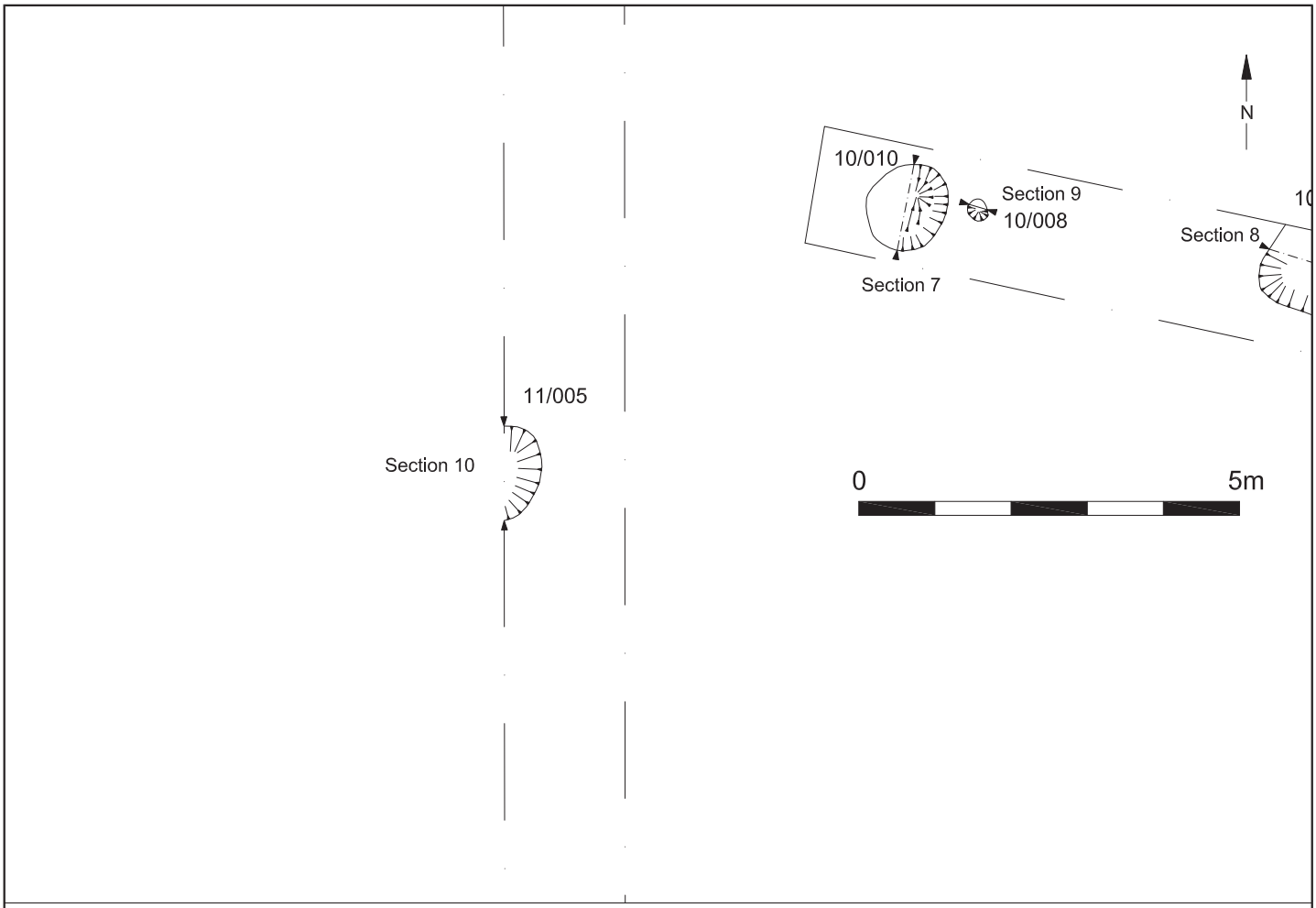

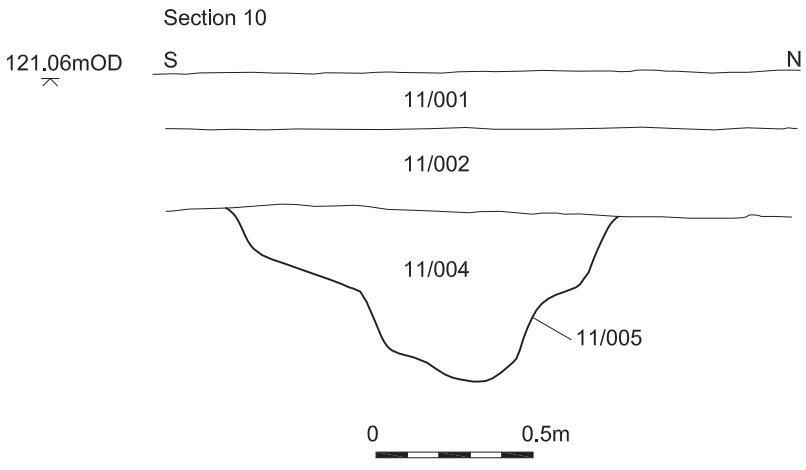

Fig. 8.1 11/005 looking West

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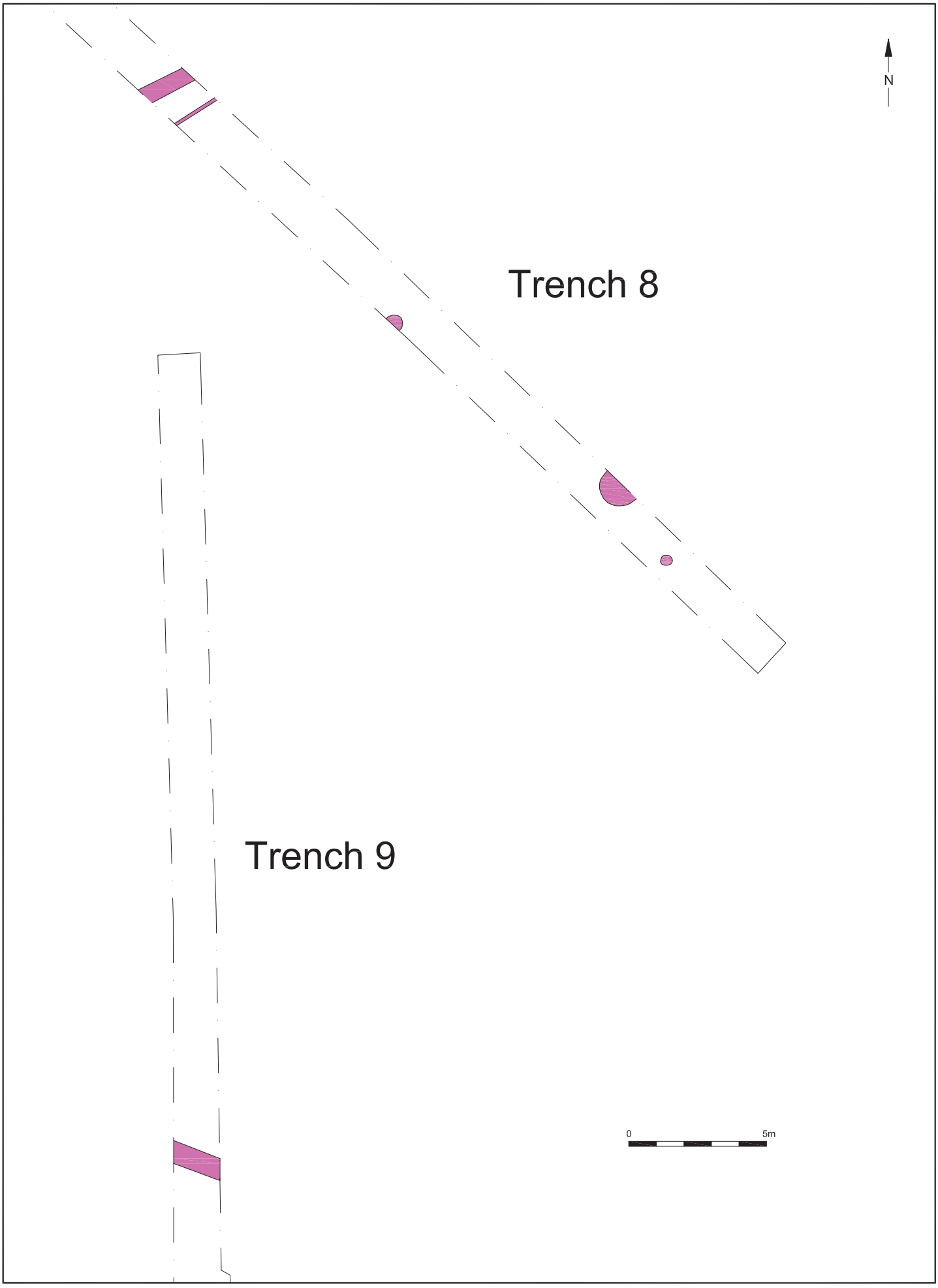

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Project Ref: 6298	November 2013	Trenches 8 & 9 unexcavated features	
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