Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report at Land South of A264, Pease Pottage Crawley, West Sussex

NGR: 525830 133424
(TQ 25830 33424)

Crawley Borough Council
Planning Ref: CR/2015/3001/EIA

ASE Project No: 7570
Site Code: CPP15

ASE Report No: 2015235
OASIS id: archaeol6-217421

By Hayley Nicholls

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Crawley Borough Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land on land south of the A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex in advance of the proposed cemetery development on the site. A total of nine evaluation trenches were excavated.

All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled brown-orange/ brown-yellow silt sand clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions at heights of between 137.34m AOD in the south-west trenches, and 130.32m AOD in the north-east trenches. This was overlain by a topsoil deposit of friable dark brown silt. No visible subsoil was detected.

The investigation has clarified that the anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were predominantly non-archaeological and likely to be a result of geological variations or recent disturbance within the topsoil. It is likely that these near-surface responses may have masked the underlying archaeology.

Six of the nine excavated trenches were devoid of archaeological features. Four features were identified. These were a large ditch or pit of probable 17th century date and an undated north-south aligned ditch recorded across 3 trenches. A small assemblage of finds of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from the topsoil. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval material was encountered.

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Front Cover Image: General site view facing west

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Crawley Borough Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed cemetery development on land south of the A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex (Figure 1) centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 525830 133424.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is roughly rectangular in shape, encompasses approximately 5 hectares and has, for the past few decades, been used as a camping ground by the Girl Guides. The site comprises an open grassed area (c. 1ha in area) surrounded to the north, east and west by trees. The site is bounded to the south by a tree-lined access road, to the north by the A264, to the east by the rear gardens of properties fronting on to the Old Brighton Road and to the west by woodland.

1.2.2 The site lies on a gentle north facing spur, with the highest point at c. 137m AOD towards the south site boundary falling to c. 125m AOD in the north-east and north-west corners.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015a) the bedrock geology of the site predominately comprises Upper Tunbridge Wells sand - sandstone and mudstone. No superficial drift deposits are recorded at the site. No boreholes are recorded on the BGS Borehole Viewer (BGS 2015b) on or in the immediate vicinity of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The client's planning consultants (Waterman Energy, Environment & Design) consulted the Local Planning Authority (LPA) (Crawley Borough Council) to obtain a formal environmental impact assessment screening opinion in advance of making a formal planning application to develop the site into a cemetery (application reference CR/2015/3001/EIA).

1.3.2 The client have also consulted the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (John Mills, West Sussex County Council, hereafter 'WSCC Archaeologist') who recommended that a programme of archaeological fieldwork be undertaken in order to demonstrate that the archaeological impact of the proposed development had been assessed.

1.3.3 In accordance with these recommendations ASE was commissioned by the client to undertake a geophysical survey within the open grassed area. The resultant report (ASE 2015a) was passed by the client to Crawley Borough Council's new archaeological advisors at Surrey County Council (SCC) (hereafter SCC Archaeologist') who advised that a trial trench evaluation targeted on selected geophysical anomalies (Figure 3) should be undertaken to ascertain as far as is possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any other remains that are or may be

present, and in turn, to make properly informed decisions on the likely archaeological impact of the development proposal.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by ASE (2015b) prior to the commencement of the 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 the client, the SCC Archaeologist and Crawley Borough Council Planners prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site carried out between the 10th and 11th June 2015. The fieldwork work was undertaken by Dylan Hopkinson (Senior Archaeologist) and Hayley Nicholls (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin and post-excavation by Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background is drawn from an HER data search with a 1km radius from NGR 525830 133424, supplemented by information supplied during the original consultation with the WSCC Archaeologist.

2.1.2 There are two Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs), both of which comprise historic park-scapes, one listed building, 19 non-designated monuments and there have been four events within 1km of the site area.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Two find spots of flint tools of Mesolithic date and one of Bronze Age date have been found within 1km of the site; the closest located approximately 450m to the north.

2.2.2 The St Leonards Forest ANA is located 800m to the west of the site and covers a large number of sites dating to the prehistoric period from Mesolithic and Neolithic flint working sites, Bronze Age barrows (one scheduled, 1011596) and a large number of mine pits which may date to the prehistoric but may also by 16th century in date.

2.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

2.3.1 A total of 205 sites were identified during a survey of St Leonard's Forest, of which most probably date from between the 16th and 20th centuries. These include medieval earthwork banks, evidence for later iron industry, and late landscape improvement features such as drainage features and a few surviving ornamental trees.

2.3.2 Earthworks of a multi-period landscape also survive within the Tilgate Forest ANA 300m to the north-east of the site. Some may be prehistoric in date but most are more likely of 16th to 20th century date.

2.3.3 The possible location of an iron bloomery is indicated 800m north of the site by the Wealden Iron Research Database.

2.3.4 A single listed building (DWS5094) lies 600m to the west of the site and comprises the main building of Cottesmore School, which was originally built as a 19th century mansion. The building is Grade II listed.

2.3.5 A 19th century farmstead is recorded 650m east of the site; however, the farmstead has seen extensive alteration with approximately 50% of the historic core surviving.

2.3.6 A possible 20th century dwelling and industrial site has been identified 750m north-east of the site from aerial photographs. The site is largely demolished.

2.3.7 An undated oval cropmark lies 200m south-west of the site and is postulated to be a possible charcoal burning site.

2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

2.4.1 A negative archaeological watching brief (EWS895) was undertaken on land at Hemsley Nursery 400m to the south of the site.

2.4.2 A watching brief was carried out on the installation of a new sewer trunk main at Pease Pottage 700m to the north of the site. Two undated linear features and one late post-medieval linear feature were identified.

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The 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 the SCC Archaeologist to make an informed recommendations to Crawley Borough Council Planners as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site either pre-determination of planning consent or as a condition of planning consent

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

(Figures 2 and 3)

3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015b). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with professional standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

3.1.2 Four trenches were initially excavated over identified geophysical anomalies. All were located in a small area of open ground in the east half of the site. Dense undergrowth and trees prevented the excavation of trenches across much of the site area.

3.1.3 As there was sufficient time, a further five trenches were excavated, as agreed by the client and by Alex Egginton, Archaeological officer at Surrey County Council in her role as archaeological advisor to Crawley Borough Council.

3.1.4 Trenches were located as close as possible to those specified in the WSI (ASE, 2015b). However, Trench 2 was shifted to the south by 1m to avoid a groundwater monitoring point and Trench 5 was extended by 2m to the south-west as a water pipe was encountered at the north-east end and as such a 2m baulk was left in to prevent damage to the pipe.

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

3.1.6 The location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 ASE has informed Crawley Museum that a site archive has been generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Crawley Museum in due course. Crawley Museum does not give out archive accession numbers. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	28
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	3
Digital photos	43
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	9

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and Overburden

4.1.1 The trenches were situated on a north-east facing slope with ground level at 137.68m AOD towards the south-west, falling to 130.49m AOD towards the north-east (See Figure 2).

4.1.2 The natural geology comprised moderately firm mottled brown-orange/ brown-yellow silt sand clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at between 137.34m AOD in the south-west trenches and 130.32m AOD in the north-east trenches.

4.1.3 A topsoil deposit overlay the natural substrate in all trenches and comprised a friable dark brown silt with a thickness of between 0.16m and 0.31m.

4.2 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
5/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	132.63- 133.69
5/002	layer	natural	trench	trench		132.56- 133.50
5/003	cut	ditch, field boundary	4.2	1.2	0.15	132.95
5/004	fill	fill	4.2	1.2	0.15	

Table 2: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 5 was located towards the north-east end of the area (Figure 2).

4.2.2 The trench measured 12m in length, 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

4.2.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch (Figure 4).

4.2.4 Ditch [5/003] was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north to south alignment. The feature was sealed by topsoil [5/001] and cut the natural substrate [5/002]. Ditch fill [5/004] comprised of a firm mid orange-brown sand silt with rare sandstone inclusions.

4.2.5 No finds were retrieved from the above feature or from the overlying deposit.

4.3 Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	133.54-133.89
6/002	layer	natural	trench	trench		133.89- 133.61
6/003	cut	ditch, field boundary	6	1.2	0.1	133.48
6/004	fill	fill	6	1.2	0.1	
6/005	cut	ditch, pit	1.5	2.5	0.4	133.48
6/006	fill	fill, primary	1.5	2.5	0.2	
6/007	fill	fill, secondary	1.5	1.7	0.09	
6/008	fill	fill, tertiary	1.5	1.8	0.07	

Table 3: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 6 was located towards the east end of the area (Figure 2).

4.3.2 The trench measured 10m in length, 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.3.3 Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch and a second large ditch or pit (Figure 5).

4.3.4 Ditch [6/003] ran across the north half of the trench and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The feature was sealed by topsoil [6/001] and cut the natural substrate [6/002]. Ditch fill [6/004] comprised of a firm mid orange-brown sand silt with rare sandstone inclusions similar to the fill in ditch [5/003]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.3.5 Ditch or pit [6/005] ran across the south half of the trench and was orientated on an east to west alignment. The feature was sealed by topsoil [6/001] and cut the natural substrate [6/002]. A series of three fills were identified within the feature. Basal fill [6/006] comprised a compact dark grey-brown sand clay silt with rare charcoal, sandstone and burnt clay inclusions. A single large base sherd from a German Frechen stoneware bottle of 17th- century date was retrieved from the basal fill. Intermediate fill [6/007] comprised a firm mottled mid grey/ mid brown sand clay silt with patches of yellow clay and uppermost fill [6/008] comprised a dark grey-brown sand silt with occasional sandstone inclusions.

4.3.6 Features [6/003] and [6/005] met close to the east edge of the trench. The relationship between the two was uncertain.

4.3.7 A single piece of roofing tile of 18th to 19th century date and a sherd of pottery of 19th to 20th century date were recovered from the topsoil [6/001]. No further finds or features were identified within the trench.

4.4 Trench 7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
7/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.31	134.05- 134.76
7/002	layer	natural	trench	trench	0	133.73- 134.43
7/003	cut	ditch, field boundary	1.5	0.5	0.1	133.79
7/004	fill	fill	1.5	0.5	0.1	

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 7 was located towards the south-east end of the area (Figure 2).

4.4.2 The trench measured 15m in length, 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.4.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch (Figure 6).

4.4.4 Ditch [7/003] was located towards the east end of the trench and was orientated on a north to south alignment. The feature was sealed by topsoil [7/001] and cut the natural substrate [7/002]. Ditch fill [7/004] comprised of a firm mid orange-brown clay silt with rare sandstone and manganese inclusions.

4.4.5 Three sherds of pottery of 19th to 20th century date were recovered from topsoil context [7/001]. No further finds were retrieved from the above feature or from the overlying deposit.

4.5 Trenches 1 – 4, 8 and 9.

4.5.1 None of the above trenches revealed pre-modern archaeological deposits. The sequence of deposits was consistent with that identified in all trenches. A table of the depths of overburden in each trench can be found in Appendix 1.

4.5.2 Topsoil [3/001] produced a sherd of pottery of 19th to 20th century date.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Pease Pottage. 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 (Table 5). Finds were all packed and stored according to CIfA guidelines (2014). None require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	WT(g)	CBM	WT(g)	Charcoal	WT(g)
3/001	1	4				
6/001	1	4	1	10		
6/006	1	62				
7/001	3	22			3	14
Total	**6**	**92**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**14**

Table 5: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered just six sherds of pottery from four individually numbered contexts. The majority consists of small somewhat abraded sherds that have suffered from both an acidic subsoil as well as physical abrasion from reworking.

5.2.2 By far the earliest (and largest) sherd was recovered from context [6/006]. This consists of a 62g base fragment from a German Frechen stoneware bottle of 17th- century date.

5.2.3 The remaining pottery can all be placed in a mid 19th- to early 20th- century date range. Context [3/001] produced a 4g sherd from a transfer-printed whiteware plate with willow-pattern design, context [6/001] a 4g sherd of plain refined whiteware (uncertain form) and context [7/001] sherds of glazed red earthenware (18g: uncertain form), blue transfer-printed whiteware plate (2g: uncertain design) and a plain refined whiteware sherd (2g: uncertain form).

5.2.4 Overall the ceramics suggest some activity in the 17th century, later superseded by a background manuring scatter of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date. The assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has duly been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 A single probably roofing tile fragment weighing 10g was recovered from [6/001]. The fragment, produced in a moderately coarse quartz tempered fabric, is undiagnostic of date beyond a broad 18-19th century date.

5.3.2 The fragment has no potential for further work and has been discarded.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Angela Vitolo

6.1 During evaluation work at the site, one bulk soil sample was taken from a ditch or pit to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery.

6.2 The sample was processed by flotation in its entirety; the flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 6). The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 7).

6.3 The flot was dominated by roots and contained a few uncharred (modern) seeds which are likely to have infiltrated the deposit through root action. Fungi resting bodies (sclerotia) were also frequent. With the exception of small flecks of wood charcoal, no charred plant material was recovered from the flot. The residue also contained a very small amount of charcoal; however it was not abundant or large enough to warrant identification work. No other environmental material was present although a small fragment of glass was retrieved from the residue.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	6/006	Ditch/Pit	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	glass */ <2g

Table 6: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm
1	6/005	Ditch	15	150	150	80	10	*	**

Table 7: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled brown-orange/ brown-yellow silt sand clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions overlain by a topsoil deposit of friable dark brown silt.

7.1.2 The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at depths of between 137.34m AOD in the south-west trenches and 130.32m AOD in the north-east trenches.

7.1.3 A minimum total depth of overburden of 0.16m was identified in Trench 4, the most easterly of the trenches. Maximum depths of overburden between 0.25m and 0.31m were encountered in the more southerly trenches; 7, 8 and 9.

7.1.4 Four features were identified within this phase of works, of which three comprised ditches and one of which may be a large ditch or pit.

7.1.5 The methodology, as set out in the WSI, was successfully employed during the evaluation. The conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Topsoil deposits were identified in all trenches.

7.2.2 No intact subsoil was identifiable in any trench.

7.2.3 Truncation from a modern water pipe was identified at the north end of Trench 2.

7.2.4 The three ditches survived to depths of less than 0.15m and as such it seems likely that the features have been subject to extensive horizontal truncation, most probably from ploughing. This may explain the lack of any visible subsoil.

7.2.5 A single feature, pit or ditch [6/005], survived to a depth of 0.4m which may suggest that the feature was constructed on a larger scale than the three shallower features or that the feature had been subject to less extensive or prolonged horizontal truncation.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 A single ditch or pit [6/005], orientated on an east-west alignment was dated by a pottery sherd to the 17th century. The feature corresponds with a weak positive anomaly on the geophysical survey which suggests the feature is more likely to comprise a large pit rather than a ditch.

7.3.2 The three remaining features all lay on a similar alignment and may comprise the same ditch, approximately aligned north-south. This orientation is similar to that of existing boundaries and as such the feature may represent a removed post-medieval field boundary. All three cuts were shallow and heavily truncated. There was no clear relationship between the 17th century pit and the north-south ditch at the point at which they conjoined in Trench 6. However, the greater degree of horizontal truncation to which the north-south ditch had been subjected could suggest more prolonged exposure to ploughing and may therefore suggest an earlier date.

7.3.3 The very limited finds recovery makes a nearby settlement unlikely and an agricultural function for the features more probable. The archaeological features are therefore considered of low significance.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.4.1 Due to the limited depth of overburden of between 0.16m and 0.3m, it is likely that any groundworks within the area investigated would impact on the archaeological remains.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The archaeological investigations have succeeding in characterising the presence, extent, character and condition of the archaeological remains within the area investigated.

7.5.2 There are limited archaeological remains of low significance within the area investigated.

7.5.3 There is evidence for extensive horizontal truncation of the archaeological remains, however; the archaeology of 17th century date survives to a depth of 0.4m.

7.5.4 The minimum depth below ground level of the identified remains was 0.2m.

7.5.5 The investigation has clarified that the anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were predominantly not archaeological in nature and are likely to be a result of geological variations or recent disturbance within the topsoil. It is likely that these near-surface responses may have masked the underlying archaeology. However, a weak positive anomaly has been identified as archaeological in nature.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 Six of the nine excavated trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

7.6.2 A single large ditch or pit of 17th century date was identified along with an undated north-south aligned ditch.

7.6.3 A small assemblage of finds of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from the topsoil.

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HER Summary

Site Code	CPP15					
Identification Name and Address	Land South of A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley Borough Council					
OS Grid Refs.	525830 133424					
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells sand - sandstone and mudstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7570					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 10/06/15-11/06/15					
Sponsor/Client	Crawley Borough Council					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period Summary						
			PM	Other Modern		

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Crawley Borough Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land on land south of the A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex in advance of the proposed cemetery development on the site. A total of nine evaluation trenches were excavated.

All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled brown-orange/ brown-yellow silt sand clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions at heights of between 137.34m AOD in the south-west trenches, and 130.32m AOD in the north-east trenches. This was overlain by a topsoil deposit of friable dark brown silt. No visible subsoil was detected.

The investigation has clarified that the anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were predominantly non-archaeological and likely to be a result of geological variations or recent disturbance within the topsoil. It is likely that these near-surface responses may have masked the underlying archaeology.

Six of the nine excavated trenches were devoid of archaeological features. Four features were identified. These were a large ditch or pit of probable 17th century date and an undated north-south aligned ditch recorded across 3 trenches. A small assemblage of finds of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from the topsoil. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval material was encountered.

OASIS Form

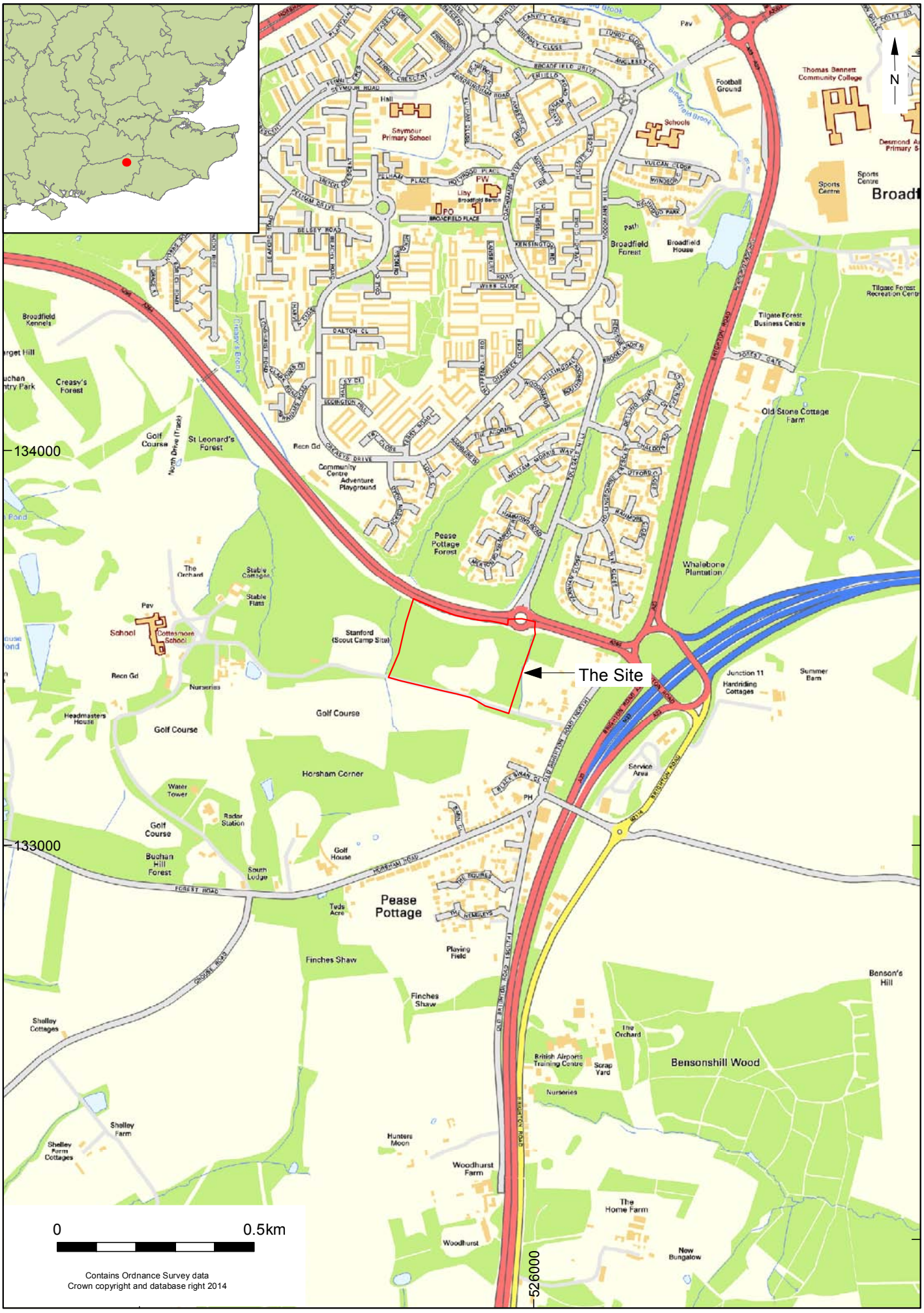
OASIS ID: archaeol6-217421

Project details	
Project name	Land South of A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Crawley Borough Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land on land south of the A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex in advance of the proposed cemetery development on the site. A total of nine evaluation trenches were excavated. All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled brown-orange/ brown-yellow silt sand clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions at heights of between 137.34m AOD in the south-west trenches, and 130.32m AOD in the north-east trenches. This was overlain by a topsoil deposit of friable dark brown silt. No visible subsoil was detected. The investigation has clarified that the anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey were predominantly non-archaeological and likely to be a result of geological variations or recent disturbance within the topsoil. It is likely that these near-surface responses may have masked the underlying archaeology. Six of the nine excavated trenches were devoid of archaeological features. Four features were identified. These were a large ditch or pit of probable 17th century date and an undated north-south aligned ditch recorded across 3 trenches. A small assemblage of finds of 19th to 20th century date was recovered from the topsoil. No prehistoric, Roman or medieval material was encountered.
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2015 End: 11-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CPP15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Land South of A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex
Postcode	RH11 9TQ
Study area	6.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 525830 133424 50.898793973 0.170087540433 50 53 55 N 000 10 12 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

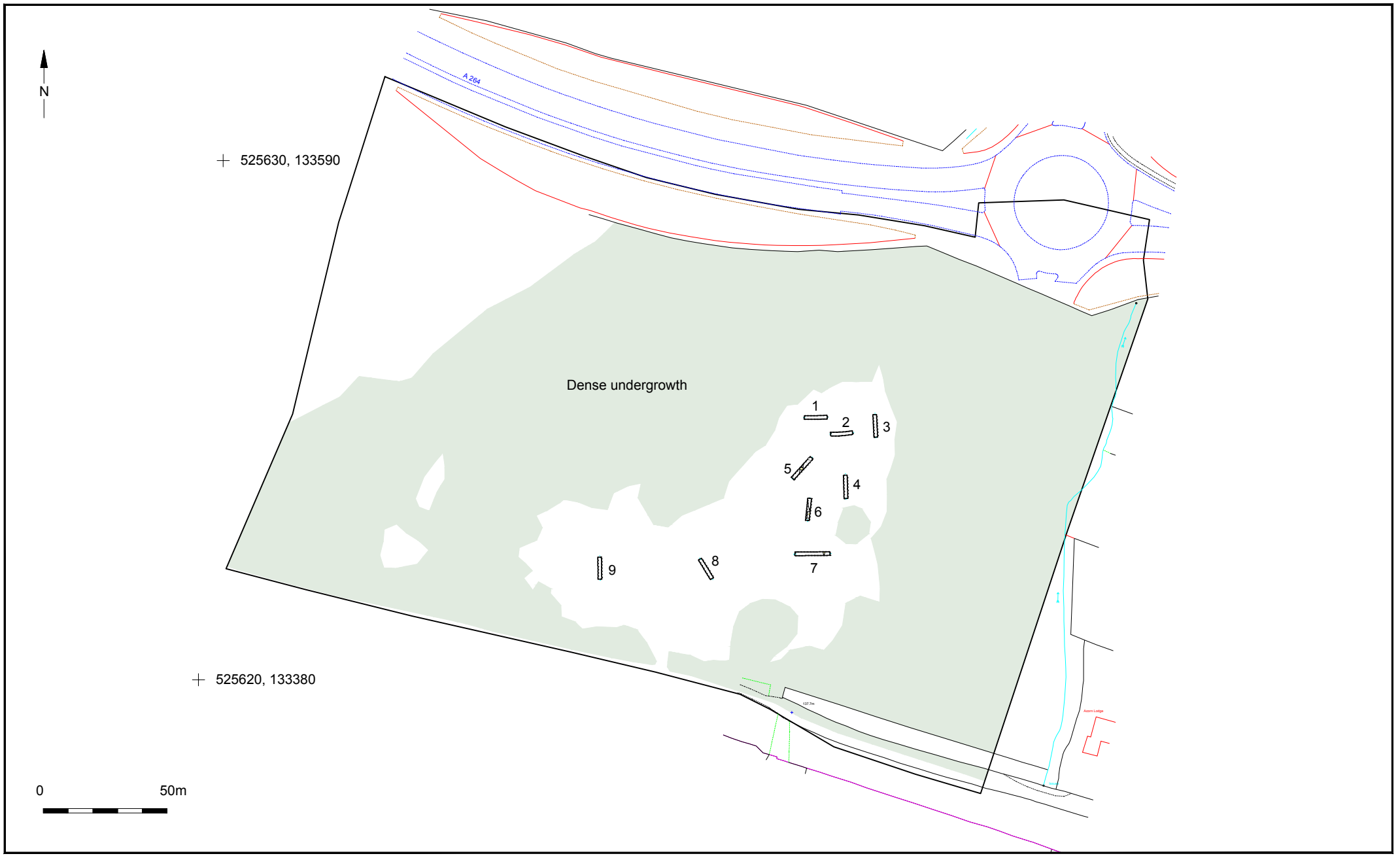
Height OD / Depth	Min: 130.32m Max: 137.34m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crawley Borough Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of A264, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2015235
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2015

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

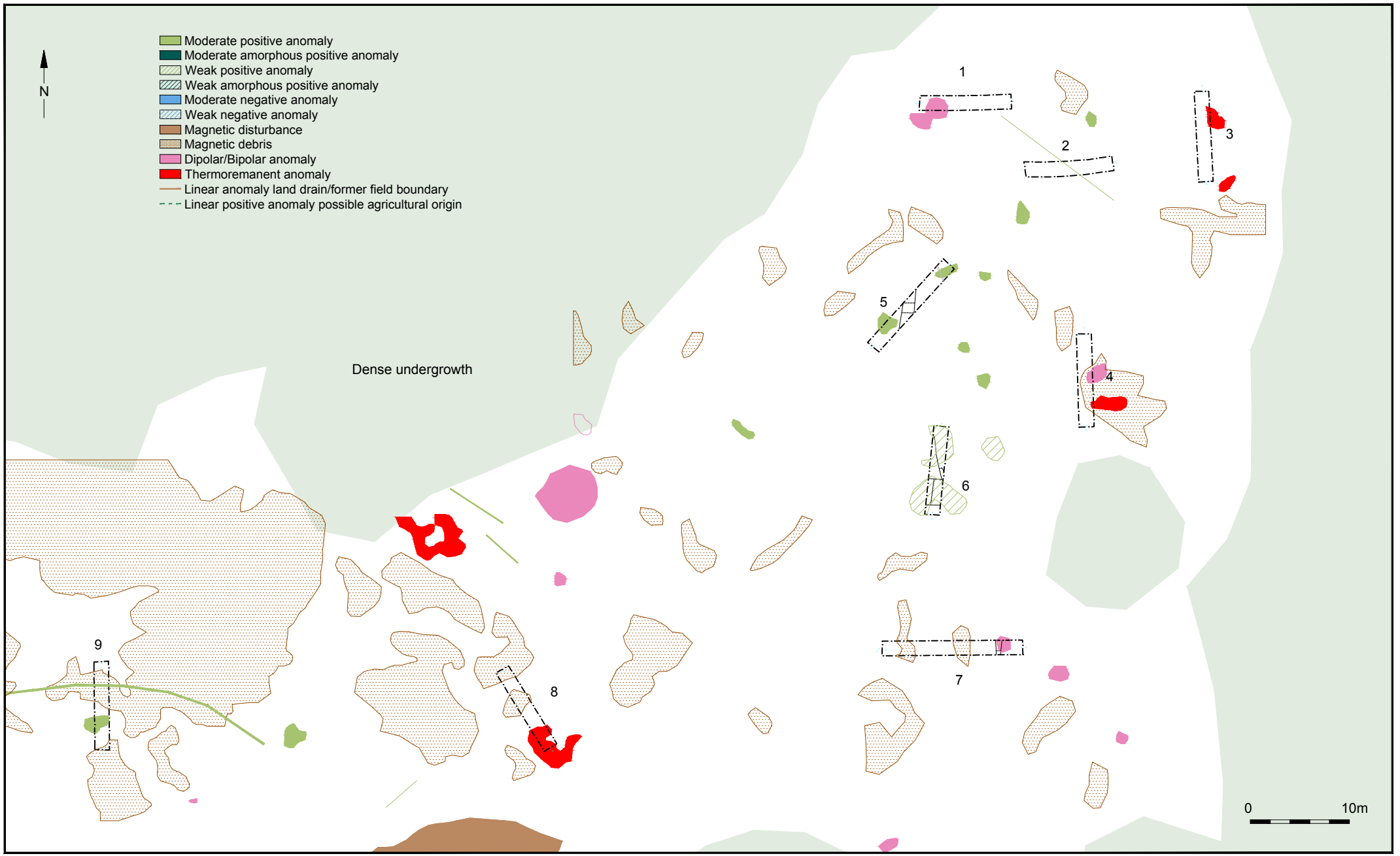
Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	layer	topsoil	0.23	131.57- 132.17
1	1/002	layer	natural		131.31- 131.94
2	2/001	layer	topsoil	0.27	131.16- 131.83
2	2/002	layer	natural		130.93- 131.59
3	3/001	layer	topsoil	0.2	130.50- 131.07
3	3/002	layer	natural		130.32- 130.84
4	4/001	layer	topsoil	0.16	132.23- 132.76
4	4/002	layer	natural		132.03- 132.23
8	8/001	layer	topsoil	0.29	136.19- 136.35
8	8/002	layer	natural		135.98- 136.07
9	9/001	layer	topsoil	0.25	137.28- 137.68
9	9/002	layer	natural		136.99- 137.35



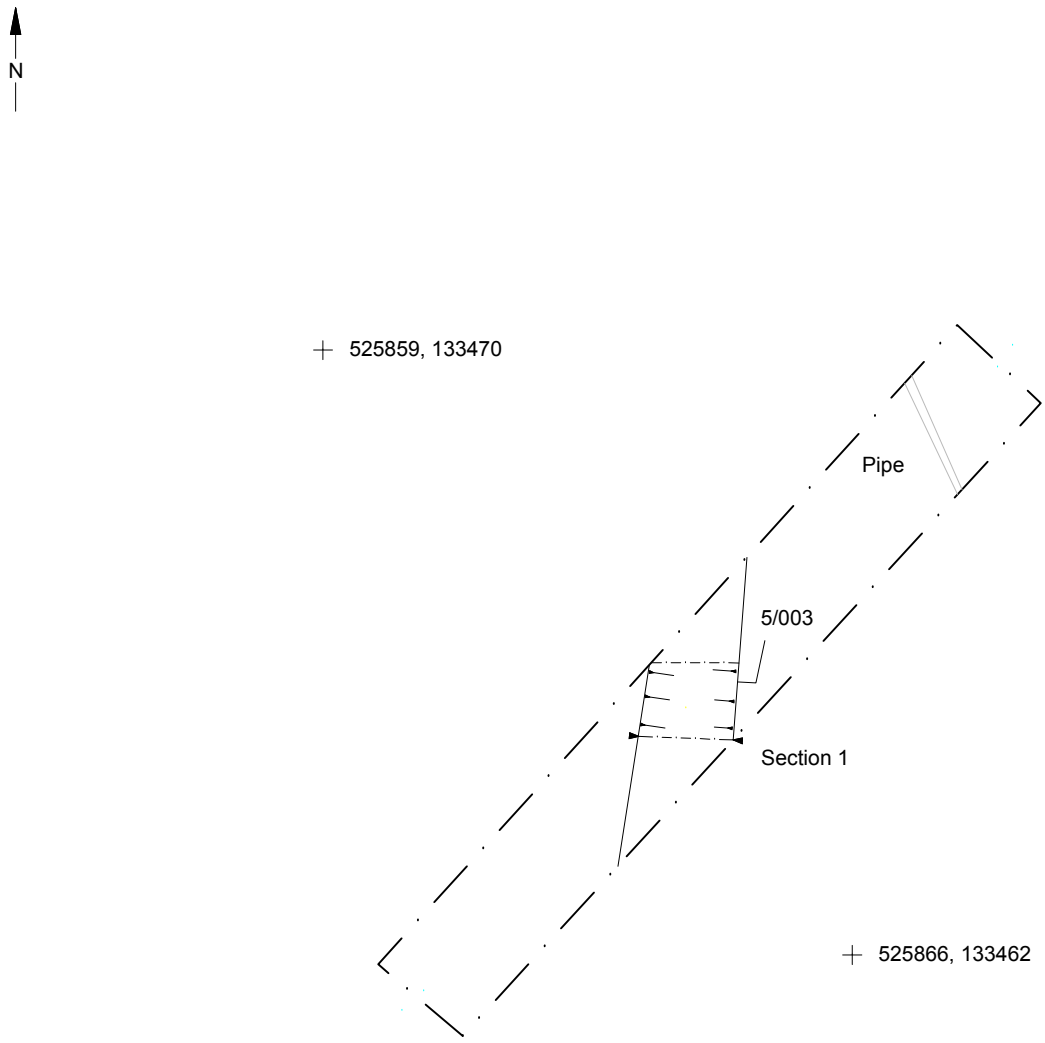
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

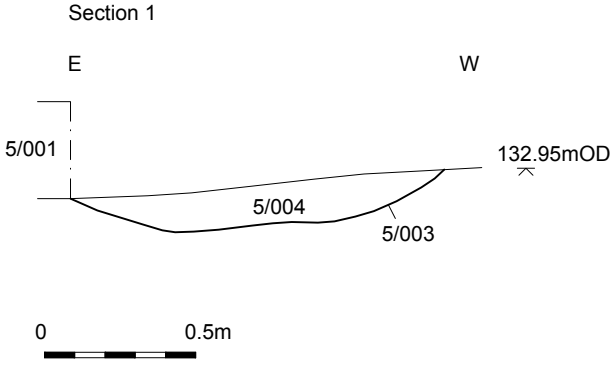


© Archaeology South-East		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



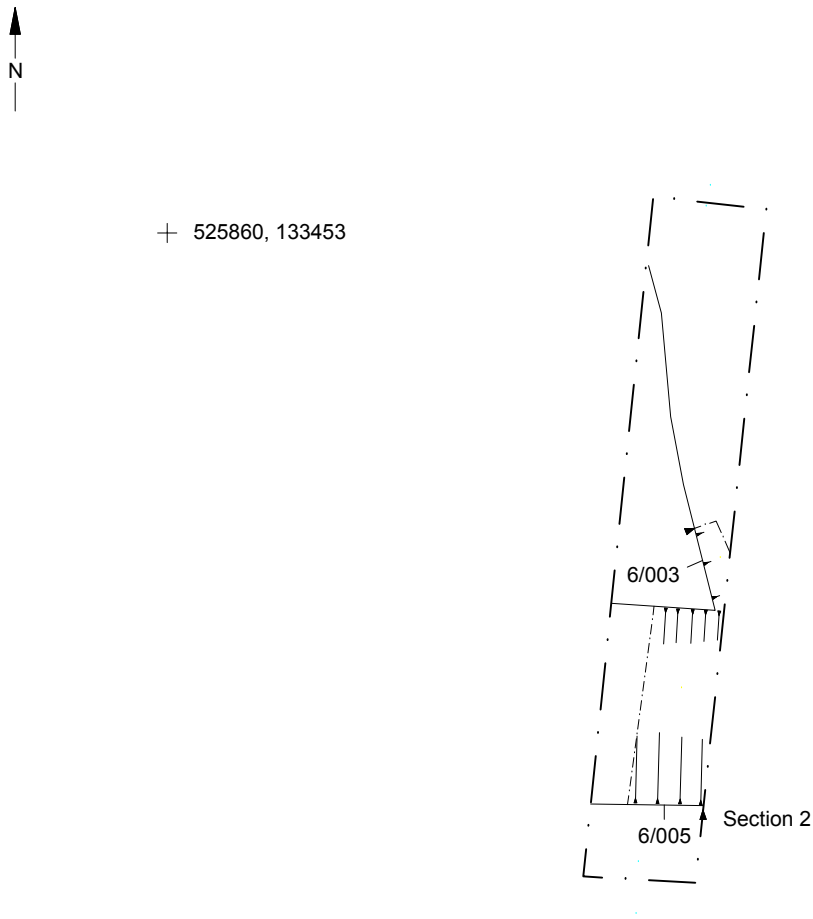
© Archaeology South-East		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Trench location detail and results of geophysics survey	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		





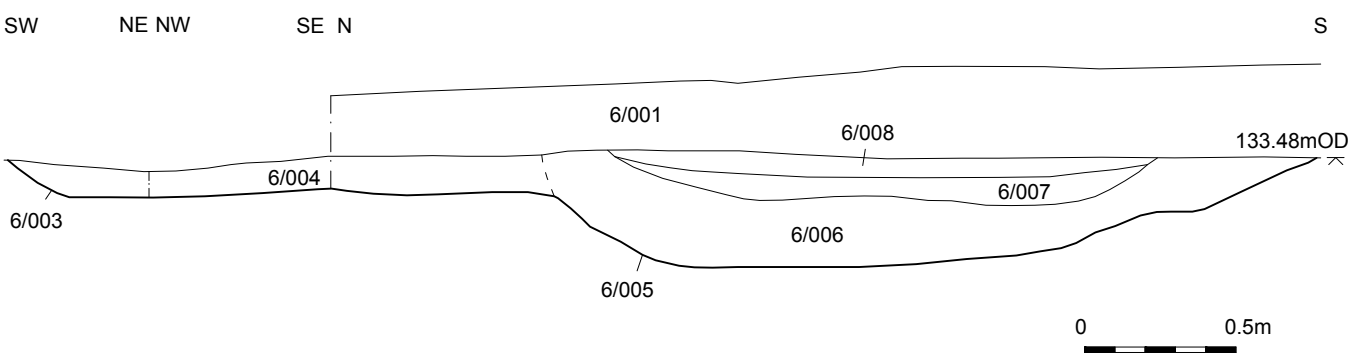
5/003 looking north

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Trench 5: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



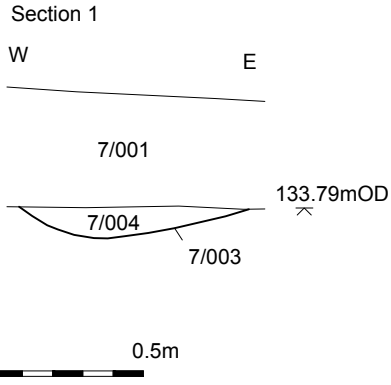
6/003 and 6/005 looking north

Section 2



© Archaeology South-East		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Trench 6: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

0 2m



0 0.5m

7/003 looking north

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land south of A265, Pease Pottage, Crawley	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7570	June 2015	Trench 7: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

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