Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Updated Project Design Report, Land East of Balcombe Road Crawley, West Sussex

TQ 295 393
NGR 529295 139393

Planning Ref: CR/98/0039/OUT

ASE Project No: 160889
Site Code: FOR16

ASE Report No: 2017093
OASIS id: archaeol6-279638

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land east of Balcombe road, Crawley, between the 5th September 2016 – 10th February 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting in advance of the development of the site. 151 trenches were excavated along with a 2500m² strip, map and sample excavation area.

The site produced residual evidence of early prehistoric activity comprising flintwork of possible Upper Palaeolithic – Middle Bronze Age date. Evidence of Late Bronze Age land division was encountered including a large ditch with possible evidence of structured deposition. Further later prehistoric land division dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and low level medieval/post-medieval activity was also encountered. The latter evidence probably relates to agricultural activity linked to surrounding farms as well as material derived from nearby iron working.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.2 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip map and sample excavation on land at Crawley, North East Sector Development, West Sussex. This was to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological finds and features, as part of a phased programme of archaeological work. This was in order to meet the requirements of planning condition (Condition 19), attached to the granting of planning permission to redevelop the site (Planning Ref: CR/98/0039/OUT).

1.1.3 Both the evaluation stage and subsequent strip, map and sample excavation area are detailed in this report.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is generally level at an elevation of around 65m AOD with a relatively small area of higher ground around Toovies Farm at 75m AOD.

1.2.2 The bulk of the site is located on upper Tunbridge Wells Sand. Terrace Gravels occur on the western most sixth of the site and Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay on the extreme north (BGS 2017). A narrow band of Holocene alluvium runs south to north through the site along the course of the Gatwick Stream. The site had potential for Palaeoland surfaces to occur beneath the alluvial clay.

1.2.3 The Gatwick Stream and a number of small tributaries run south to north through the study site.

1.2.4 It was noted during the setup stage that the former courses of the Gatwick Stream and its tributaries are likely to be present in the vicinity of the site. Such features (known as palaeochannels) can contain localised peat formations which have a high palaeoenvironmental potential.

1.2.5 The 1839 Tithe map of the study site shows a watercourse to the west of the Gatwick Stream and to the east a pond which drains into the stream. The latter was in the vicinity of the former Forge Farm.

1.2.6 The 1998 walkover survey (CgMs 2012) and 1998 archaeological evaluation (CgMs 2012) have enabled the identification of the site of the very substantial post-medieval Forge Pond of Tinsley Forge, which was in operation c.1554-c.1736. Agreement has been reached with John Mills of West Sussex County Council that no further archaeological evaluation is required within the former area of this pond.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission (Ref CR/98/0039/OUT) has been granted for the redevelopment of the site.

1.3.2 A schedule of planning conditions has been issued, including Condition 19 which requires that:

"Before the development hereby permitted is commenced, an archaeological evaluation shall have been carried out in accordance with a specification previously

submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. for the purposes of this condition, the specification shall include proposals for a programme of further archaeological excavation and recording if archaeological remains are identified."

1.3.3 Extensive discussions have been undertaken with Mr John Mills, Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council, who advises Crawley Borough Council on archaeological matters on the scope and extent of the archaeological evaluation works necessary in order to progress the discharge of the archaeological planning condition.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out between 05/09/16 and 10/02/17**.** The archaeological work was undertaken by Jake Wilson (Archaeologist) with assistance provided by Steve Price (Archaeologist), Sophie Austin, Tom Simms and Sophie Nicolson (Assistant Archaeologists) and survey done by Vasilis Tsamis and Naomi Humphreys. The project was managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following background material is a summery and derives from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CGMS 2012) for the site.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 The Terrace Gravels on the west of site are likely to be of Pleistocene date. Several finds of lower Palaeolithic hand axes “From the Crawley area” are thought to have derived from these Terrace Gravels.

2.2.2 The nature of these deposits do not appear to have been much explored; but the possibility of that Palaeolithic flint tools or tool bearing deposits may survive on this part of the study site should be taken into account .

2.2.3 The archaeological potential of this part of the study site for this period can therefore be considered as moderate.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 No Mesolithic finds are recorded within the study site. Where Mesolithic sites do occur in the Weald they are frequently in close proximity to watercourses.

2.3.2 Those parts of the site adjacent to Gatwick Stream can be considered as having a moderate archaeological potential for this period.

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 No findspots of Neolithic material are recorded within the vicinity of the study site.

2.4.2 The archaeological potential for this period can therefore be considered as low.

2.5 Later Prehistoric

2.5.1 No finds of Bronze Age or Iron Age material have been recorded in the vicinity of the study site.

2.5.2 The archaeological potential of the study site for these periods can probably be considered as low.

2.6 Roman

2.6.1 The Weald was heavily exploited for timber and iron working in the Roman period.

2.6.2 Rescue excavations in the Southgate area of Crawley revealed Iron working from the pre roman Iron Age to the fourth century AD. No one roasting furnaces were found, but all the technical features were represented, including 36 furnaces of the domed and shaft type. Buildings and areas of hard standing made from slag were also present.

2.6.3 Although no finds of Roman date are known from the study site, its archaeological potential for this period should be considered as moderate to high.

2.7 Saxon/Early medieval

2.7.1 No findspots of early, middle, or late Saxon date occur within the study site, though the place name Tinsley is of Saxon origin. Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for this period can probably be defined as low to moderate.

2.8 Medieval/ post-medieval

2.8.1 Within the study area a number of low bank or ditch earthworks survive these are located as follows:

1. North of Tinslow farm, aligned west to east, at the rear of the properties fronting onto Radford road, runs towards Balcombe Road. Although suggested as the crossing the Balcombe road and running towards Toovies farm, this feature does not in fact appear to do so.

2. South of Heathy Ground Farm, two, short, parallel, east to west running earthworks, the most southerly being just north of the A2011. These earthworks may be 'pillow mounds', man-made rabbit warrens.

3. An earthwork bank aligned south-east to north-west runs from the junction of A2011 and its northern slip road to Balcombe Road, to the plot of woodland known as the Larches. From the Larches the earthwork runs north-east to south-west down to the ballast hole. This is probably part of a medieval or post-medieval wood enclosure.

4. North of the Ballast Hole is an east-west aligned earthwork, probably a wood boundary.

5. A long north-east to south-west aligned ditch and hedge earthwork, with its eastern end located to the north-west top of Forge Farm, probably a field boundary.

6. In Tinsley Green, a fragmentary earthwork possibly a lane bank, runs parallel to Tinsley Green Lane on its southern side is a possible holloway.

7. In Forge Wood several linear earthworks and ditches are present, probably relating to woodland management.

2.8.2 These earthworks can all be described as historic landscape features representing previous land usage within the study site. However, none of these earthworks would appear to correlate with those of a park pale, as has been suggested, rather they are likely to be field and wood boundaries.

2.8.4 The Abattoir (excluding the modern incinerator shed) within the study site, is the site of Forge Farm as shown on the 1842 Tithe Map. Forge Farm as recorded in 1841, is known to be the location of Tinsley Forge, in operation in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The forge was a conversion type, developed to refine brittle cast iron into a malleable material for the smith.

2.8.5 Excavation of comparable Wealden sites at Ardingly, Blackwater Green and Chingley suggests that the Forge Farm site will contain the remains of two or three stream races running through the remains of forge buildings. These could contain in situ water wheels below existing ground level. The hearths tend to leave slight traces due to their unsubstantial footings. The hammer and anvil foundations are likely to survive in good condition. Excavated examples have generally been of massive timber construction, which because of their location, in waterlogged alluvial conditions adjacent streams, tend to be well preserved. However, the survival of cast iron parts of the hammer or anvil is unlikely because of their contemporary scrap value.

2.8.6 The 'Pond Bay' or earthwork dam retaining the main forge pond and the forge pond itself are thought to have been largely destroyed in the 1950's. The area of the main pond is now partly occupied by the incinerator. However, a limited walkover survey of the site suggests that several possible locations for further ponds occur. The actual location of any ponds is now likely only to be resolved by field evaluation.

2.8.7 A number of post medieval kilns are located within the study site. A lime kiln is shown on the 1842 tithe map immediately west of Toovies farm. South and south-east of Forge farm, the 1842 tithe map shows a kiln filed and kiln plot. In this region such kilns could easily date to the sixteenth century

2.8.8 It should be noted that the study area contains a number of historic buildings which form part of the archaeological resource.

1) Forge Farm/ Abattoir- Historic building of c1800 in use as stables

2) Former farm building (possibly barn with Hayloft) in use as skin processing room, probably second half of the nineteenth century.

3) Toovies Farm- A largely ruined building, incorporating seventeenth century bricks and reused building timbers.

4) Heathy Ground Farm- A fifteenth and sixteenth century farmhouse. This has now been fully archaeologically investigated and recorded (Hawkins 1995; Harris 1996; Durden and Ford 1995)

2.8.9 West of the abattoir is a large Second World War concrete and brick tower believed to have been associated with the then Gatwick Airfield (now airport). This structure is associated with the remains of several 'barrack block' structures now all demolished to ground level. Other amorphous areas of disturbed ground occur and other building/structures (for example air raid shelters) may be present. On the roof of the tower is the remains of an anti-aircraft gun mounting, however the towers primary function was probably an observation post.

2.8.10 A large bank east of the tower appears to have been utilised to provide blast protection for it, but may be of much older origin. Information from the abattoir owner is that the fields within this part of the study site were peppered with bomb craters in the 1939-45 war and backfilled afterwards.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

Evaluation and mitigation area general aims

2.9.1 A general aim of the evaluation was to:

- Establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation by record.

2.9.2 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is 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 development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).

2.9.3 The evaluation should also seek 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.

2.9.4 To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.

2.9.5 To refine the dating, character and function of the features at this site.

2.9.6 To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive to the local museum

Evaluation specific aims

2.9.7 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post medieval or later activity/occupation and define the date and nature of that activity/occupation. A particular objective here will be to map the extent of the remains of Tinsley Forge identified in the 1998 evaluation (CgMs 2012).

- To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation/activity. A Geo-archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 1998 (CgMs 2012) in proximity to the Gatwick Stream, and the current evaluation will be utilised to expand and refine the results of this work in the micro valley of the Gatwick Stream.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use (in particular areas of modern quarrying are anticipated on the west of the site).

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Mitigation area specific aims

2.9.8 Specific research aims for the mitigation area took into account the forthcoming South East Research Framework (SERF 2007). These were:

- To study the use and occupation of the Weald in the prehistoric period
- To study the multi-faceted landscape and development of the site from the Roman period through to medieval times.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Trenches were excavated as close as possible to their proposed locations. Trenches 1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13 69, 70, 71,119, 124, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136 were left unexcavated due to ground working constraints. Within Area A building works had already taken place with the construction of a large compound and access road covering Trenches 1, 4, 8, 11, 12 and 13. Area C was similarly affected as large amounts of spoil from nearby construction had been placed over the positions of Trenches 124, 135, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, and 135. Trench 119 was left unexcavated due to its proximity to a residential property. (See Figure 2, 3 and 6)

3.1.2 Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15 and 16 were all extended by 5 meters from the original trench plan.

3.1.3 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.

3.1.4 Trenches were excavated by a tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, grading in spits of no more than 100mm at a time until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was reached.

3.1.5 In Trenches 2, 23 and 39 a sondage was placed at the end of the trench to accurately determine the correct depths of the geological horizon.

3.1.6 All spoil was placed at a minimum of 0.5m away from the trench edge and separated between topsoil and subsoil as stated in the method statement (ASE 2016).

3.1.7 All deposits, both geological and archaeological, were recorded using standard ASE context sheets with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A digital photographic record was made of the trenches.

3.1.8 Trenches were located and levelled using a GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey.

3.1.9 Samples were taken of appropriate deposits.

3.1.10 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.1.11 All hand excavation, recording and planning was conducted according to the methodology in the WSI (ASE 2016).

3.1.12 The mitigation works consisted of a 2500m² excavation (strip, map and sample) targeting the ditches recorded in Trenches 33 and 60 of the trial trench evaluation (Figure 5). The excavation area was set out using differential GPS. All archaeological excavation and recording within this area was undertaken in accordance with the preceding WSI (ASE 2016).

3.3 Archive

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

Context sheets	363
Section sheets	9
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	533
Context register	3
Drawing register	8
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	130

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2-5)

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation and strip map and sample mitigation area are outlined below. Archaeologically negative trenches are summarised in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
2/001	layer	topsoil	25	1.5	0.07	66.32	A
2/002	layer	subsoil	25	1.5	0.22		A
2/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	1.5	0.01	66.00	A
2/004	cut	ditch	1.5	1.37	0.1		A
2/005	fill	fill	1.5	1.37	0.1		A
2/006	cut	ditch	1.5	0.49	0.05		A
2/007	fill	fill	1.5	0.49	0.05		A
2/008	cut	ditch	1.5	0.75	0.3		A
2/009	fill	fill	1.5	0.75	0.3		A

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m x 1.5m in length. Several features were observed cut into the natural within the centre of the trench.

4.2.2 [2/004] and [2/006] were the cuts of two shallow parallel ditches on an east-west alignment. Both were comprised of a single fill each [2/005] and [2/007] of brown-grey silty clay. Neither produced any datable finds.

4.2.3 A third ditch [2/008] of a more moderate size was observed in the south of the trench, running on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was comprised of a single fill of light grey silt-clay [2/009] with no inclusions or artefacts present.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
3/001	layer	topsoil	17	1.5	0.08	66.57	A
3/002	layer	subsoil	17	1.5	0.18		A
3/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	17	1.5	0.03	66.24	A
3/004	cut	ditch	1.5	1.03	0.18		A
3/005	fill	fill	1.5	1.03	0.18		A

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m x 1.5m in length.

A single linear feature was observed cut into the natural within the east of the trench.

4.3.2 Trench 3 contained one ditch [03/004], oriented northeast – southwest. The fill [3/005] was a light yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved. The feature did not appear to extend into surrounding trenches.

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
5/001	layer	topsoil	30	1.5	0.08	66.62	A
5/002	layer	subsoil	30	1.5	0.19		A
5/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	30	1.5	0.04	66.29	A
5/004	cut	ditch	1.5	1.13	0.37		A
5/005	fill	fill	1.5	1.13	0.37		A

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 5 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m x 1.5m in length. A single linear feature was observed cut into the natural within the west of the trench.

4.4.2 Trench 5 contains one ditch [05/004] oriented east-northeast – west-southwest. A more substantial feature than many on site, it contained a light-grey silty-clay fill [5/005]. One sherd of 13th-14th century medieval was retrieved.

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
6/001	layer	topsoil	30	1.5	0.06	66.99	A
6/002	layer	subsoil	30	1.5	0.16		A
6/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	30	1.5	0.05	66.73	A
6/004	cut	posthole	0.47	0.47	0.17		A
6/005	fill	fill	0.47	0.47	0.17		A
6/006	cut	pit	0.55	0.55	0.1		A
6/007	fill	fill	0.55	0.55	0.1		A
6/008	cut	ditch terminus	1.5	0.37	0.1		A
6/009	fill	fill	1.5	0.37	0.1		A
6/010	cut	ditch	1.5	0.75	0.23		A
6/011	fill	fill	1.5	0.75	0.23		A
6/012	cut	ditch	1.5	1.32	0.32		A
6/013	fill	fill	1.5	1.32	0.32		A

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 6 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m x 1.5m in length.

It contained the greatest concentration of archaeology with three ditch segments, one of which is a terminus, a posthole and a small pit.

4.5.2 Ditch [6/008] was a moderately sized northwest-southeast terminus with dark grey silty-clay fill [6/009]. This may have suffered truncation by both rooting and plough action.

4.5.3 [6/0010] was a north-east – south-west ditch of moderate depth with a dark grey silty-clay fill [6/011].

4.5.4 Ditch [6/012] was a curvilinear northeast – south west segment with a dark grey silty-clay fill at the north end of the trench [6/013]. Its location may suggest that it forms a continuation of ditch [05/004].

4.5.5 [6/004] was a posthole with a deep cut with steep sides and a pointed profile with a dark grey silty-clay fill [6/005].

4.5.6 Pit [6/006] was a shallow depression, possibly truncated with a mottled dark/light grey fill [6/007].

4.6 Trench 14 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
14/001	layer	topsoil	30	1.5	0.09	66.03	A
14/002	layer	subsoil	30	1.5	0.15		A
14/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	30	1.5	0.04	65.84	A
14/004	cut	ditch	1.5	0.7	0.13		A
14/005	fill	fill	1.5	0.7	0.13		A

Table 7: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 14 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m x 1.5m in length. A single linear feature was observed cut into the natural within the centre of the trench.

4.6.2 This contained a single east-west ditch [14/004] with a concave profile and a light grey/orange mottled fill with occasional charcoal [14/005]. No finds were present.

4.7 Trench 15 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
15/001	layer	topsoil	30	1.5	0.1	67.09	A
15/002	layer	subsoil	30	1.5	0.22		A
15/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	30	1.5	0.03	66.79	A
15/004	cut	ditch	1.5	1.48	0.14		A
15/005	fill	fill	1.5	1.48	0.14		A
15/006	cut	ditch	1.5	0.65	0.06		A
15/007	fill	fill	1.5	0.65	0.06		A

Table 8: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 15 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained two ditches.

4.7.2 Both ditches [15/004] and [15/006] were oriented north-south and northwest–southeast respectively. The former is somewhat more substantial, with a light brown-grey clay-silt fill [15/005]. Multiple pieces of worked flint were recovered from this fill including a blade which could be Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, although it is more likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The latter ditch is a shallow concave feature, with a light grey-brown clay silt fill [15/007] which may form the continuation of [14/004].

4.8 Trench 16 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
16/001	layer	topsoil	30	1.5	0.14	65.89	A
16/002	layer	subsoil	30	1.5	0.15		A
16/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	30	1.5	0.02	65.15	A
16/004	layer	made ground	15	1.5	0.56		A
16/005	cut	pit	2.32	0.81	0.13		A
16/006	fill	fill	2.32	0.81	0.13		A

Table 9: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 16 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single discreet feature was observed cut into the natural within the west of the trench.

4.8.2 Trench 16 contained a single sub-oval pit or tree-bole [16/005] extending into the trench. The base is uneven and is filled with a grey mottled yellow silt clay [16/006].

4.9 Trench 18 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
18/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.12	72.37	B
18/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.12		B
18/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.02	71.38	B
18/004	cut	pit	0.66	0.68	0.13		B
18/005	fill	fill	0.66	0.68	0.13		B
18/006	cut	ditch	2	1	0.18		B
18/007	fill	fill	2	1	0.18		B
18/008	cut	pit	1.5	0.9	0.42		B
18/009	fill	fill	1.5	0.9	0.39		B

18/013	fill	fill	0.1		0.2		B
18/014	fill	fill	1		0.16		B
18/015	cut	pit		1.3	0.27		B
18/016	fill	fill		1.3	0.27		B
18/017	cut	pit		0.37	0.21		B
18/018	fill	fill		0.37	0.21		B
18/019	cut	pit		0.88	0.19		B
18/020	fill	fill		0.88	0.19		B
18/021	cut	pit		0.46	0.16		B
18/022	fill	fill		0.46	0.16		B
18/023	cut	pit		0.48	0.14		B
18/024	fill	fill		0.48	0.14		B
18/025	cut	pit		0.28	0.24		B
18/026	fill	fill		0.28	0.24		B
18/027	cut	pit		0.34	0.2		B
18/028	fill	fill		0.34	0.2		B

Table 10: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 18 was located on an east southeast-west northwest alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch and a large amount of intercutting pits within the east of the trench.

4.9.2 [18/004] was the cut of a small circular pit which contained a single mixed fill of light yellow silt clay [18/005].

4.9.3 A moderately sized ditch on a north-south alignement [18/006] has probably been affected by truncation resulting in a shallow fill of compact light yellow silt clay [18/007].

4.9.4 Pits [18/027], [18/023] and [18/021] were probably all part of a final phase of concentrated pitting within the same eastern end of Trench 18. All of a relatively similar size, depth and profile they each contained a similar fill of light yellow mottled grey silt clay [18/028] [18/024] and [18/022], which had moderate amounts of charcoal inclusions throughout.

4.9.5 Following on from this there was an earlier stage of pits [18/025], [18/014] which had been truncated by [18/027], [18/023] and [18/021], again of similar size, shape and profile they contained a slightly lighter fill of mottled yellow silt clay [18/026] and [18/013] with less charcoal inclusions present.

4.9.6 Within the north western edge of this concentration and separate from the aforementioned features were another set of intercutting pits with the latest being [18/019]; large and concave it contained a yellow-brown fill of silt clay [18/020]. This was cutting a slightly smaller pit [18/017] which had a very similar shape, depth and profile as [18/019] and contained a fill of light brown-grey silt clay [18/018]. Large concave pit [18/015] was filled by a single deposit of yellow brown silty clay [18/016] with moderate amounts of charcoal inclusion within.

4.9.7 The largest pit was [18/008]. This contained a dark grey, silty clay fill [18/009] with moderate amounts of charcoal inclusion throughout. Truncation by rooting was also

visible throughout.

4.10 Trench 20 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
20/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.12	72.85	B
20/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.15		B
20/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.03	72.56	B
20/004	cut	ditch	2	1.15	0.26		B
20/005	fill	fill	2	1.15	0.26		B
20/006	cut	ditch	2	1.37	0.28		B
20/007	fill	fill	2	1.37	0.28		B

Table 11: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 20 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained two ditches within the north of the trench.

4.10.2 Ditch [20/004] was a moderate sized but shallow northeast-southwest running linear containing a single, loose fill of yellow/brown silted clay [20/005] occasional charcoal and rooting was observed throughout but no dating was available

4.10.3 Running on a northwest-southeast alignment ditch [20/006] was a slightly larger size and depth with an irregular edge on its southwestern side. It contained a single fill of light yellow-brown silt clay [20/007] with moderate charcoal inclusions.

4.11 Trench 23 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
23/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.12	70.33	B
23/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.1		B
23/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.03	70.1	B
23/004	cut	pit	0.77		0.11		B
23/005	fill	fill	0.77		0.11		B

Table 12: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 23 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single pit in the far east of the trench.

4.11.2 A moderately sized but shallow pit, [23/004], contained a single fill of light grey silt clay. No inclusions was observed, however, truncation caused by rooting was noticeable.

4.12 Trench 25 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
25/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.14	73.40	B
25/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.17		B
25/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.02	73.03	B
25/004	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.15		B
25/005	fill	fill	1	0.55	0.15		B

Table 13: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 25 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch in the far north of the trench.

4.12.2 Ditch [25/004] was the cut of a moderate sized linear running on an east-west alignment. It contained a single fill of light grey silt clay [25/005] with only natural sandstone inclusions on its northern edge.

4.13 Trench 26 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
26/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.13	71.68	B
26/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.16		B
26/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.01	71.41	B
26/004	cut	ditch	1	0.78	0.27		B
26/005	fill	fill	1	0.78	0.27		B

Table 14: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 26 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch in the far east of the trench.

4.13.2 Ditch [26/004] was the cut of a moderate sized linear running on a north-south alignment. It contained a single fill of orange-yellow silt clay [26/005].

4.14 Trench 27 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
27/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.13	71.69	B
27/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.12		B
27/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.06	71.88	B
27/004	cut	ditch	1	1	0.23		B
27/005	fill	fill	1	1	0.23		B
27/006	fill	fill	1	0.07	0.08		B

27/007	cut	pit	0.58		0.16		B
27/008	fill	fill	0.58		0.16		B

Table 15: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 27 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a ditch and small pit.

4.14.2 Ditch [27/004] was the cut of a small east-west aligned ditch containing two fills; A basal fill of grey silty clay [27/006] with no inclusions and an upper fill of light grey silty clay [27/005] also with no inclusions.

4.14.3 Pit [27/007] was a small sub-circular discrete feature which contained a single fill of grey clay [27/008] with no inclusions present.

4.15 Trench 29 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
29/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.15	74.15	B
29/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.13		B
29/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0	73.83	B
29/004	cut	gully	2	0.48	0.33		B
29/005	fill	fill	2	0.48	0.33		B

Table 16: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.15.2 Trench 29 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single gully within the south of the trench.

4.15.3 Gully [29/004] was the cut of a slight curvilinear on a rough northwest-southeast alignment. Comprised of a single light grey mottled silted clay fill [29/005] it contained infrequent charcoal and CBM flecks.

4.16 Trench 30 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
30/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.15	74.09	B
30/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.07		B
30/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.03	73.8	B
30/004	cut	ditch	1	1.17	0.35		B
30/005	fill	fill	1	0.29	0.05		B
30/006	fill	fill	1	1.17	0.3		B

Table 17: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 30 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch in the centre of the trench.

4.16.2 Ditch [30/004] was the cut of a moderately large northeast-southwest aligned ditch; it contained two clears fills; a basal fill, comprised of orange/yellow clay [30/005] and an upper fill of dark brown/grey silty clay [30/006] with infrequent sandstone throughout.

4.17 Trench 31 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
31/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.13	73.49	B
31/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.12		B
31/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0	73.07	B
31/004	cut	pit	0.4	0.4	0.11		B
31/005	fill	fill	0.4	0.4	0.11		B
31/006	cut	ditch	2	1.14	0.73		B
31/007	fill	fill	2	0.26	0.22		B
31/008	fill	fill	2	0.56	0.19		B
31/009	fill	fill	2	1.14	0.33		B
31/010	fill	fill	2	1.14	0.11		B

Table 18: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 31 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a ditch within the south of the trench and a small pit at the northern end.

4.17.2 Pit [31/004] was the cut of a small, circular pit comprised of a single compact fill of red/yellow silty clay [31/005] with occasional charcoal was also present.

4.17.3 Ditch [31/006] was the cut of a moderate sized curvilinear running on a northwest-southeast alignment. It contained three fills; the basal fill being comprised of very pale yellow clay [31/007], a secondary fill of compact yellow/brown silt clay [31/008] and an upper, compact fill of dark grey brown silt clay [31/009]. All three fills had occasional charcoal throughout. An area of redeposited natural was encountered on the southern edge, [31/010], this may comprise the remains of an external bank or weathering of the features edge.

4.18 Trench 33

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
33/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.14	73.13	B
33/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.14		B
33/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.02	72.75	B
33/004	cut	ditch	2	1.12	0.34		B

33/005	fill	fill	2	1.12	0.08		B
33/006	fill	fill	2	1.12	0.27		B

Table 19: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 33 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch terminus in the west of the trench.

4.18.2 Ditch [33/004] was the cut of a moderate northeast-southwest linear comprised of two fills. The first is a small primary fill comprised of light yellow brown silt clay [33/005] and an upper fill of grey/brown silt clay [33/006]. Both contain occasional charcoal flecks throughout.

4.18.3 The area around this trench was the subject of further 2500m² strip, map and sample excavation.

4.19 Trench 34 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
34/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.17	74.77	B
34/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.12		B
34/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.03	74.50	B
34/004	cut	pit	0.23		0.15		B
34/005	fill	fill	0.23		0.15		B
34/006	cut	ditch	1	0.47	0.16		B
34/007	fill	fill	1	0.47	0.16		B

Table 20: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 34 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained an intercutting ditch and pit within the centre of the trench.

4.19.2 Ditch [34/006] was a small-moderate sized linear feature running on a northeast-southwest alignment and truncating pit [34/004]. It contained a single fill of orange-brown clay [34/007] which held infrequent charcoal throughout.

4.19.3 Being truncated by ditch [34/006] was pit [34/004] a small, irregular pit with moderate amounts of charcoal throughout. It comprised of a single fill of dark grey silty clay [34/005].

4.20 Trench 39 (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
39/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.15	75.09	B
39/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.15		B
39/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.01	74.75	B

39/004	cut	posthole	0.34	0.4	0.11		B
39/005	fill	fill	0.34	0.4	0.11		B
39/006	cut	posthole	0.35	0.36	0.09		B
39/007	fill	fill	0.35	0.36	0.09		B

Table 21: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 39 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained two small postholes in the centre of the trench.

4.20.2 Both postholes [39/004] and [39/006] are of a similar size and shape to each other being small and sub-rounded. Each are composed of near identical fills of charcoal rich, orange/brown clay [39/005], [39/006].

4.21 Trench 40 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
40/001	layer	topsoil	25	2	0.13	74.70	B
40/002	layer	subsoil	25	2	0.1		B
40/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2	0.02	74.26	B
40/004	cut	pit	0.92		0.22		B
40/005	fill	fill	0.92		0.22		B
40/006	cut	ditch terminus	1	0.39	0.21		B
40/007	fill	fill	1	0.39	0.21		B

Table 22: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 40 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a ditch terminus and pit.

4.21.2 Ditch [40/006] was the cut of a moderate terminus on an east-west alignment which was comprised of a single light grey silt clay fill [40/007] with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.

4.21.3 Pit [40/004] had rooting visible along the base. It was filled by a single deposit of brittle light grey silt clay [40/005]. The fill was sterile of finds and inclusions.

4.22 Trench 41 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
41/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.15	73.77	B
41/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1		B
41/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02	73.52	B
41/004	cut	posthole	0.35	0.37	0.22		B

41/005	fill	fill	0.35	0.37	0.22		B

Table 23: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 41 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single small posthole in the centre of the trench.

4.22.2 Posthole [41/004] was filled by mid brown grey clay silt [41/005], moderate charcoal flecking was also present throughout.

4.23 Trench 42 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
42/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.16	73.70	B
42/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.13		B
42/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02	73.30	B
42/004	cut	pit	0.89	0.55	0.17		B
42/005	fill	fill	0.89	0.55	0.07		B
42/006	fill	fill	0.89	0.55	0.14		B

Table 24: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Trench 42 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single pit within the centre of the trench.

4.23.2 Circular pit [42/004] had small amounts of root damage visible on its northern edge. It was filled by two deposits; [42/005] was a light brown silt clay primary fill of the pit while [42/006] was a mid-brown silted clay which made up the upper fill.

4.24 Trench 43 (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
43/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.19	71.60	B
43/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.11		B
43/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02	71.20	B
43/004	cut	pit	0.94	0.94	0.27		B
43/005	fill	fill	0.94	0.94	0.27		B

Table 25: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Trench 43 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single pit in the western end of the trench.

4.24.2 [43/004] was the cut of a small, oval pit, comprised of a single fill [43/005]. It consisted of a compact light brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecks throughout.

4.25 **Trench 44** (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
44/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.16	72.62	B
44/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.13		B
44/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02	72.10	B
44/004	cut	pit	0.8	0.8	0.29		B
44/005	fill	fill	0.8	0.8	0.29		B

Table 26: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Trench 44 was located on a north-south alignment and 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single pit within the north of the trench.

4.25.2 [44/004] was the cut of a single fill [44/005]. It consisted of a friable mid-grey yellow silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.

4.26 **Trench 48** (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
48/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.19	71.62	B
48/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.14		B
48/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.08	71.27	B
48/004	cut	pit	0.53	0.5	0.15		B
48/005	fill	fill	0.53	0.5	0.15		B

Table 27: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Trench 48 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single pit within the south of the trench.

4.26.2 [48/004] was the cut of a small, circular pit, comprised of a single fill [48/005]. It consisted of a compact light-grey yellow silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.

4.27 **Trench 50** (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
50/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.15	72.38	B
50/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.15		B
50/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.08	72.02	B
50/004	cut	posthole	0.68		0.39		B

50/005	fill	fill	0.68		0.39		B
50/006	cut	posthole	0.64		0.19		B
50/007	fill	fill	0.65		0.19		B

Table 28: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Trench 50 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained an intercutting ditch and posthole within the centre of the trench.

4.27.2 Ditch [50/006] was orientated on an east-west alignment truncating posthole [50/004]. It contained a single fill of light orange-brown silt clay [50/007].

4.27.3 Truncated by ditch [50/006], posthole [50/004] was small and sub-circular consisting of a single fill of friable mid grey-brown silt clay [50/005]. No finds were recovered in either feature.

4.28 Trench 67 (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
67/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29	74.98	C
67/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.07		C
67/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay /Sandstone)	25	2.1		74.69	C
67/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.24	0.28		C
67/005	fill	fill	2.1	1.24	0.28		C

Table 29: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 67 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch in the western end of the trench.

4.28.2 Linear [67/004] was a possible boundary ditch running on a north-south alignment. It contained a single fill of light grey-brown silt clay [67/005] with no inclusions present.

4.29 Trench 76 (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
76/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32	73.06	C
76/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05		C
76/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		72.07	C
76/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.87	0.33		C
76/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.87	0.25		C
76/006	fill	fill	2.1	0.87	0.06		C
76/007	cut	ditch	2.1	1	0.56		C

76/008	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.43		C
76/009	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.04		C
76/010	cut	ditch	2.1	0.3	0.05		C
76/011	fill	fill	2.1	0.3	0.05		C

Table 30: Trench 76 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 76 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained an intercutting ditch and gully, and a separate ditch all within the centre of the trench.

2.29.2 Linear feature [76/007] was an east-west aligned ditch. It contained two clear fills; [76/009] which was a primary fill made up of grey silty clay and [76/008], an upper fill of mid brown silty clay. Possible Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of [76/007].

2.29.3 Truncated by [76/007], linear feature [76/010] was the cut of a small, heavily truncated, northwest-southeast gully. Comprised of a single fill of mid brown silt clay both charcoal and pottery dating to the late or 'decorated' PDR phase was recovered.

2.29.4 Linear feature [76/004] was a large, possible, boundary ditch running on a north-south alignment. It contained two distinct fills; a primary fill comprised of light grey silty clay [67/005] and an upper fill of brown silt clay [67/006] with no inclusions present.

4.30 Trench 86 (Figure 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
86/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.36	72.71	C
86/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05		C
86/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		72.27	C
86/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.91	0.26		C
86/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.91	0.26		C
86/006	cut	pit	2.1	0.13	0.26		C
86/007	fill	fill	2.1	0.13	0.26		C

Table 31: Trench 86 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 Trench 86 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained an intercutting ditch and pit in the eastern end of the trench.

4.30.2 Linear [86/004] was the cut of a moderate ditch on a northeast-southwest alignment truncating pit [86/006]. Comprised of a single fill of dark grey silt clay [86/005] it contained moderate amounts of charcoal and burnt clay within the upper portion of its fill.

4.30.3 Possible pit [86/006] was truncated by ditch [86/004] with one fill of grey brown silt clay [86/007] it contained infrequent inclusions of burnt clay.

4.31 Trench 87 (Figure 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
87/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3	75.12	C
87/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.09		C
87/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04	74.79	C
87/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.78	0.18		C
87/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.78	0.18		C

Table 32: Trench 87 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 Trench 87 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a single ditch at the north of the trench.

4.31.2 Feature [87/004] was a moderate sized but shallow ditch running on a northeast-southwest alignment. Heavily truncated by field drains it contained a single fill of light grey-brown silt clay [87/005] with no inclusions present.

4.32 Trench 89 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
89/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.24	75.81	C
89/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06		C
89/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04	75.34	C
89/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.44	0.3		C
89/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.55	0.04		C
89/006	fill	fill	2.1	0.22	0.3		C
89/007	fill	fill	2.1	1.27	0.3		C
89/008	cut	gully	2.1	0.41	0.14		C
89/009	fill	fill	2.1	0.41	0.14		C
89/010	cut	ditch	2.1	2.04	0.56		C
89/011	fill	fill	2.1	0.94	0.2		C
89/012	fill	fill	2.1	0.58	0.42		C
89/013	fill	fill	2.1	0.81	0.42		C
89/014	fill	fill	2.1	0.97	0.29		C
89/015	fill	fill	2.1	0.54	0.18		C
89/016	fill	fill	2.1	1.31	0.15		C
89/017	fill	fill	2.1	1.62	0.34		C
89/018	fill	fill	2.1	1.67	0.17		C

Table 33: Trench 89 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 Trench 89 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Three large ditches are present within the trench.

4.32.2 Linear [89/004] was a wide but shallow ditch running on a northeast-southwest alignment. Truncating gully [89/008], it contained three fills; a primary fill of light yellow/orange silt clay [87/005], a secondary fill of compact mottled brown grey light yellow clay [89/006] and an upper fill of grey-brown silt clay [89/007].

4.32.3 Gully [89/008] ran on a northeast-southwest alignment and was truncated by ditch [89/004] on its eastern side. Comprised of a single fill of mottled grey/brown silt clay [89/009] it contained no inclusions.

4.32.4 [89/010] was the cut of a substantial linear ditch running on an east-west alignment. Though not visible within the trench it presumably had a relationship with [89/004] due to its proximity and alignment with it. Comprised of eight fills all of which suggest signs of gradual deposition, the primary fill [89/011] was a light yellow silt clay and is sealed by secondary fill [89/012] which was comprised of a mid-brown silt clay fill. Above this were [89/013] [89/014] and [89/015] all slumping fills of mixed brown/grey clay with little to no geological inclusion within. The final three fills [89/016], [89/017] and [89/018] all suggest a secondary silting event and are all composed of a compact light grey/brown silt clay with no inclusions.

4.33 Trench 90 (Figure 37)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
90/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.25	74.75	C
90/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06		C
90/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04	74.31	C
90/004	cut	posthole	0.67	0.23	0.31		C
90/005	fill	fill	0.67	0.23	0.31		C
90/006	cut	ditch	2.1	1.12	0.82		C
90/007	fill	fill	2.1	0.72	0.34		C
90/008	fill	fill	2.1	0.48	0.19		C
90/009	fill	fill	2.1	0.22	0.28		C
90/010	fill	fill	2.1	0.49	0.44		C
90/011	fill	fill	2.1	0.85	0.48		C
90/012	fill	fill	2.1	0.87	0.27		C
90/013	cut	posthole	0.84	0.64	0.26		C
90/014	fill	fill	0.84	0.64	0.26		C
90/015	cut	pit	1.65	0.7	0.61		C
90/016	fill	fill	1.18	0.7	0.38		C
90/017	fill	fill	0.59	0.7	0.28		C
90/018	fill	fill	1.02	0.7	0.35		C
90/019	fill	fill	1.65	0.7	0.35		C

Table 34: Trench 90 list of recorded contexts

4.33.1 Trench 90 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. It contained a large ditch intercutting with several pits in the centre end

of the trench.

4.33.2 Pit [90/013] was the cut of a small oval feature that continues into the northern trench section. Comprised of one fill it contained a light grey/brown silt clay with burnt clay fragments throughout. This truncated a much larger pit [90/105] with an oval shape and five slumped fills. The base fill [90/016] was comprised of a light grey/brown silt clay and this was overlain by [90/017] and [90/018] in succession, both of which contain a very similar fill of grey/brown silt clay. The upper fill [90/019] seals every other fill within the ditch and was a compact mid brown silt clay. No finds were recovered in any of these deposits.

4.33.3 To the east of ditch [90/004] was a small, circular posthole [90/013]. This truncated ditch [90/004] and was comprised of only a single fill of light grey brown silt clay [90/014]. No inclusions were present.

4.33.4 [90/016] was the cut of a substantial ditch being truncated by pit [90/015] and posthole [90/004] running on a north-south alignment through the trench. It contained multiple fills; the basal fill [90/007] being comprised of a mottled brown/orange silt clay fill with two slumping fills on the western edge made up of a grey/brown silt clay [90/008] and [90/009]. [90/010] sealed these deposits and comprised a grey/brown silt clay slump fill from the eastern edge of the ditch. The final two upper fills are part of a secondary silting event both of which are finds rich. [90/011] was a compact light grey silty clay fill while above this was a light orange/brown clay fill [90/012]. All the fills contained Late Bronze Age pottery that appear to be of the same vessel or vessels, suggesting that they were deposited near-contemporaneously, perhaps as structured deposition.

4.34 Trench 91 (Figure 38)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
91/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.28	72.5	C
91/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.07		C
91/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02	72.24	C
91/004	cut	ditch terminus	2.2	0.6	0.17		C
91/005	fill	fill	2.2	0.6	0.12		C
91/006	fill	fill	2.2	0.6	0.17		C
91/007	cut	posthole	0.46	0.42	0.16		C
91/008	fill	fill	0.46	0.42	0.16		C
91/009	cut	pit	0.45		0.17		C
91/010	fill	fill	0.45		0.1		C
91/011	fill	fill	0.45		0.13		C

Table 35: Trench 91 list of recorded contexts

4.34.1 Trench 91 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple features were observed within the trench.

4.34.2 Ditch [91/004] was the cut of a moderately sized linear terminus on a northwest-southeast alignment. Comprised of two fills; the basal fill [91/005] was a mottled brown/grey silt clay while the upper fill [91/006] was a light grey silty clay with infrequent

charcoal inclusions.

4.34.3 [91/007] was the cut of a small sub circular posthole comprised of a single fill of light grey/brown silt clay [91/009]. Frequent charcoal deposits were present which were identified as oak during environmental sampling.

4.34.4 [91/009] was the cut of another small posthole, circular in shape it contained two fills; the basal fill [91/010] which comprised of mid-orange silt clay and an upper fill [91/011] made up of a dark grey/black charcoal deposit. Upon environmental sampling, flint, ceramic building material, industrial material, glass and magnetic material were all uncovered as well as the charcoal being identified as Oak.

4.35 Trench 94 (Figure 39)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
94/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3	69.4	C
94/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05		C
94/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		69.16	C
94/004	cut	pit	1	1.13	0.4		C
94/005	fill	fill	1	1.13	0.21		C
94/006	fill	fill	1	0.5	0.19		C

Table 36: Trench 94 list of recorded contexts

4.35.1 Trench 94 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single pit was observed within the north of the trench.

4.35.2 Sub-rounded pit [94/004] was the cut of a pit comprised of two fills; the basal fill [94/005] which consisted of dark blue alluvial clay and an upper fill [91/011] made up of a dark grey/black charcoal deposit.

4.36 Trench 97 (Figure 40)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
97/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29	74.89	C
97/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.03		C
97/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04	74.56	C
97/004	cut	pit	1.36	0.57	0.37		C
97/005	fill	fill	1.36	0.57	0.2		C
97/006	fill	fill	1.36	0.57	17		C
97/007	cut	pit	1.28		0.42		C
97/008	fill	fill	1.28		0.42		C
97/009	cut	ditch terminus	2.1	1.04	0.4		C
97/010	fill	fill	2.1	1.04	0.2		C
97/011	fill	fill	2.1	1.04	0.2		C

Table 37: Trench 97 list of recorded contexts

4.36.1 Trench 97 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple features were observed cut into the natural.

4.36.2 [97/004] was the cut of a moderately sized pit that extended into the southern trench section. Sub-oval, it contained two fills; a basal fill of friable light yellow clay [97/005] and an upper fill of brown/grey silt clay [97/006] both of which had occasional charcoal flecking.

4.36.3 [97/007] was the cut of a pit or possible tree bole with an uneven and irregular sub circular shape; it comprised a single brown/grey fill [97/008] of heavily rooted silt clay.

4.36.4 [97/009] was the cut of a terminus running on a north-south alignment which was comprised of two fills; a primary fill of friable light yellow clay [97/009] and an upper fill of light brown silt clay [97/006] both of which produced no finds.

4.37 Trench 98 (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
98/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29	76.06	C
98/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.05		C
98/003	cut	gully	2.1	1	0.2	75.75	C
98/004	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.2		C

Table 38: Trench 98 list of recorded contexts

4.37.1 Trench 98 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single gully was observed within the north of the trench.

4.37.2 Feature [98/008] was the cut of a gully running on a northeast-southwest alignment. It had a shallow fill comprised of a brown/grey sandy silt [98/004] with occasional charcoal flecking.

4.38 Trench 100 (Figure 42)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
100/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.34	75.81	C
100/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells clay)	25	2.1	0.03	75.53	C
100/003	cut	ditch terminus	2.1	0.99	0.53		C
100/004	fill	fill	2.1	0.99	0.53		C

Table 39: Trench 100 list of recorded contexts

4.38.1 Trench 100 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single ditch terminus was observed within the centre of the trench

4.38.2 Ditch [100/003] was the cut of a moderately sized linear terminus on an east-west alignment. It contained a single fill of mid grey/brown silty clay [100/004].

4.39 Trench 104 (Figure 43)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
104/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32	69.68	C
104/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04		C
104/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		69.41	C
104/004	cut	posthole	0.65		0.16		C
104/005	fill	fill	0.65		0.16		C

Table 40: Trench 104 list of recorded contexts

4.39.1 Trench 104 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single posthole was observed in the east of the trench.

4.39.2 Small, irregularly shaped posthole [104/004] contained a single fill of grey/blue clay [104/005]. Truncation by rooting was visible throughout.

4.40 Trench 105 (Figure 44)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
105/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3	70.87	C
105/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06		C
105/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		70.65	C
105/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1	0.31		C
105/005	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.22		C
105/006	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.09		C
105/007	cut	ditch	2.1	0.8	0.22		C
105/008	fill	fill	2.1	0.8	0.22		C

Table 41: Trench 105 list of recorded contexts

4.40.1 Trench 105 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Two intercutting ditches were observed within the south of the trench.

4.40.2 Ditch [105/007] was a northwest-southeast orientated linear feature possibly forming part of an enclosure or boundary with ditch [105/004]. Truncating ditch [105/004] it contained a single of light grey silty clay [105/008].

4.40.3 Ditch [105/004] was an earlier linear feature running on a northeast-southwest alignment it was truncated by [105/007] on its northern edge. Comprised of two fills; [105/005] was a possible primary fill of light brown/yellow silty clay, while upper fill

[105/006] was a dark grey/blue silty clay deposit with medieval pottery dating to the 14th century.

4.41 Trench 107 (Figure 45)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
107/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.34	75.29	C
107/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06		C
107/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04	74.95	C
107/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.24	0.2		C
107/005	fill	fill	2.1	1.24	0.2		C

Table 42: Trench 107 list of recorded contexts

4.41.1 Trench 107 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single ditch was observed within the centre of the trench.

4.41.2 Linear feature [107/004] was the cut a shallow, east-west aligned ditch comprised of a single fill of orange/grey silty clay [107/005]. No finds were recovered.

4.42 Trench 109 (Figure 46)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
109/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.36	73.95	C
109/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.04		C
109/003	cut	pit	2	0.86	0.16	73.69	C
109/004	fill	fill	2	0.86	0.16		C
109/005	cut	posthole	0.34		0.08		C
109/006	fill	fill	0.34		0.08		C

Table 43: Trench 109 list of recorded contexts

4.42.1 Trench 109 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A possible pit and posthole was observed within the centre of the trench.

4.42.2 [109/003] was the cut of a possible pit or shallow ditch terminus; circular in shape it contained a single fill of dark red/grey burnt clay [109/004]. Flint, glass, industrial material and magnetic material were all identified during environmental sampling of this feature.

4.42.3 Small, circular posthole [109/005] was the cut of a; possibly heavily truncated it shares no relation with any features within the trench. Comprised of a single fill of grey/brown silt clay [109/006] no finds were present.

4.43 Trench 112 (Figure 47)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
112/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3	69.7	C
112/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1		C
112/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		69.34	C
112/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.93	0.46		C
112/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.93	0.46		C

Table 44: Trench 112 list of recorded contexts

4.43.1 Trench 112 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single ditch was observed into the east of the trench.

4.43.2 Curvilinear feature [112/004] was the cut of a ditch running on a northwest-southeast alignment. Heavily rooted, it contained a single fill of mid grey/orange silty clay [122/005] with infrequent charcoal present.

4.44 Trench 113 (Figure 48)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
113/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.37	70.43	C
113/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04		C
113/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		70.21	C
113/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.1	0.31		C
113/005	fill	fill	2.1	1.1	0.31		C

Table 45: Trench 113 list of recorded contexts

4.44.1 Trench 113 was located on a north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single ditch was observed within the centre of the trench.

4.44.2 Linear feature [113/004] was the cut of an east southeast-west northwest aligned ditch, a possible field boundary it contained a single fill comprised of a mid-grey silty clay [113/005]. No finds were present.

4.45 Trench 114 (Figure 49)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
114/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1		73.48	C
114/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay/Sandstone)	25	2.1	0.04		C
114/003	cut	ditch	2.1	1.02	0.21	73.27	C
114/004	fill	fill	2.1	1.02	0.21		C

114/005	cut	pit	1.62		0.28		C
114/006	fill	fill	1.62		0.28		C

Table 46: Trench 114 list of recorded contexts

4.45.1 Trench 114 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A ditch and pit were observed within the centre of the trench.

4.45.2 Feature [114/003] was the cut of a shallow, east-west aligned ditch comprised of a single fill of yellow/brown silt clay [114/004]. Roof tile was recovered dating to late post-medieval (probably 18th century or later).

4.45.3 South of [114/003], small, sub circular pit [114/005], comprised a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay [114/006]. Late-medieval pottery was recovered from the middle fill.

4.46 Trench 115 (Figure 50)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Area
115/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.22	C
115/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04	C
115/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.2	C
115/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.98	0.24	C
115/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.98	0.24	C
115/006	cut	pit	1.1	1.44	0.36	C
115/007	fill	fill	1.1	1.44	0.16	C
115/008	fill	fill	1.1	1.44	0.16	C
115/009	cut	pit	1.12	0.53	0.34	C
115/010	fill	fill	1.12	0.53	0.13	C
115/012	fill	fill	2.6	1.27	0.07	C
115/013	cut	pit	1.29	0.82	0.38	C
115/014	fill	fill	1.29	0.82	0.12	C

Table 47: Trench 115 list of recorded contexts

4.46.1 Trench 115 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple features were observed within the trench.

4.46.2 Linear feature [115/004] was the cut of a shallow, north-south aligned ditch comprised of a single fill of light orange silt clay [114/004].

4.46.3 [115/013] was the cut of a possible pit or ditch terminus; oval in shape it contained two fills; a basal fill of light yellow silt clay [115/014] and an upper fill of grey/brown clay [115/015] with infrequent amounts of charcoal and burnt clay.

4.46.4 [115/006] was the cut of a fairly large oval pit. Cutting a smaller pit [115/09] it contained two fills; a basal fill of light yellow silt clay and an upper fill of grey/brown clay [115/007] and an upper fill of mottled light yellow silty clay [115/008].

4.46.5 Being truncated by [115/006] was the cut of a sub oval pit [115/009]. It contained three fills; a basal fill of light yellow silt clay [115/010], a secondary fill of compact light grey/brown silty clay [115/011] and an upper fill of compact grey/brown silty clay [115/012]. No finds were present.

4.47 Trench 116 (Figure 51)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
116/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.16	74.2	C
116/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.15		C
116/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.05	73.92	C
116/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.21	0.33		C
116/005	fill	fill	2.1	1.21	0.33		C
116/006	cut	posthole	0.57		0.15		C
116/007	fill	fill	0.57		0.15		C
116/008	cut	pit	1.12	0.9	0.15		C
116/009	fill	fill	1.12	0.9	0.15		C
116/010	cut	pit	0.68		0.23		C
116/011	fill	fill	0.68		0.23		C

Table 48: Trench 116 list of recorded contexts

4.47.1 Trench 116 was located on north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple features were observed within the trench.

4.47.2 Linear feature [116/004] was the cut of a northeast-southwest ditch comprised of a single fill of friable light yellow/grey silt clay [116/005].

4.47.3 Small, circular posthole [116/006]; truncated by rooting was comprised of a single fill of yellow/grey silt clay [116/007] and redeposited natural. No finds were present.

4.47.4 [116/008] was the cut of a small, oval pit within the centre of the trench. Truncated on its northeast end by modern disturbance it contained a single fill of light yellow grey/silty clay [116/009].

4.47.5 [116/010] was the cut of an irregularly shaped pit, sub rounded it contained a single fill of grey/brown silty clay [116/011]. Frequent burnt clay, possible daub and Bronze Age pottery was found within.

4.48 Trench 117 (Figure 52)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
117/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.15	73.25	C
117/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.15		C
117/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge	25	2.1	0.04	72.92	C

		Wells Clay)					
117/004	cut	posthole	0.58	0.58	0.16		C
117/005	fill	fill	0.58	0.58	0.16		C

Table 49: Trench 117 list of recorded contexts

4.48.1 Trench 117 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width.

4.48.2 Small, circular posthole [117/004] was filled by light yellow/grey silty clay [104/005]. Truncation by rooting was visible throughout.

4.49 Trench 120 (Figure 53)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
120/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.24	70.48	C
120/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06		C
120/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		70.16	C
120/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.95	0.58		C
120/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.39	0.31		C
120/006	fill	fill	2.1	1.13	0.15		C
120/007	fill	fill	2.1	0.48	0.2		C
120/008	fill	fill	2.1	1.5	0.25		C
120/009	fill	fill	2.1	1.66	0.2		C
120/010	fill	fill	2.1	1.5	0.19		C
120/011	cut	pit	2.1	2.2	0.35		C
120/012	fill	fill	2.1	2.2	0.35		C
120/013	cut	posthole	0.24	0.15	0.29		C
120/014	fill	fill	0.24	0.15	0.29		C

Table 50: Trench 120 list of recorded contexts

4.49.1 Trench 120 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple intercutting features were observed within the centre of the trench.

4.49.2 [120/011] was the cut of a large post-medieval pit which substantially truncated ditch [120/004] on its western edge. Containing a single fill of dark grey clay silt [120/012] it produced frequent amounts of charcoal, burnt clay, modern CBM and brick.

4.49.3 Truncating ditch [120/004] on its eastern edge is [120/013] which was the cut of a slightly irregular posthole. Containing a single fill of light brown grey silt clay [120/014], no finds were recovered.

4.49.4 The earliest feature within this trench, [120/004] was the cut of a fairly substantial northeast-southwest ditch which had been heavily truncated by pit [120/011] and posthole [120/013]. Containing six fills; [120/005] and [120/006] were similar being

comprised of a light orange/yellow silt clay. Secondary fill [20/007] was a brown/grey silt clay mix with occasional burnt clay throughout and indicative of a slump deposit from the northwest side. [120/008] and [120/009] were both secondary silting events each comprised of a mid-grey silt clay deposit with infrequent charcoal flecks throughout. The final and uppermost fill was [120/010] made up of a mottled light yellow/grey silt clay. No finds were recovered in any of these deposits.

4.50 Trench 122 (Figure 54)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
122/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3		C
122/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.09		C
122/003	cut	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.02		C
122/004	kiln	kiln	-	2.1	0.44		C
122/005	fill	demolition material	10	2.1	0.44		C

Table 51: Trench 122 list of recorded contexts

4.50.1 Trench 122 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. An extension was added to the south of trench 122 to further confirm the presence of a post-medieval limestone kiln.

4.50.2 Within the south of Trench 122 the remains of a post-medieval limestone kiln were observed [122/004]. The area surrounding the kiln was covered in a demolition spread of brick, stone, burnt material and modern material (glass, plastic and rubber) [122/005]. No further excavation work was undertaken.

4.51 Trench 130 (Figure 55)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
130/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.01	71.03	C
130/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1			C
130/003	cut	ditch	2.10	1.10	0.33	70.72	C
130/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.64	0.44		C
130/005	cut	ditch	2.1	1.28	0.22		C
130/006	cut	pit	1.08	0.73	0.13		C
130/007	fill	fill	2.1	0.94	0.19		C
130/008	fill	fill	2.1	1.1	0.3		C
130/009	fill	fill	2.1	0.77	0.18		C
130/010	fill	fill	2.1	0.59	0.4		C
130/011	fill	fill	2.1	0.58	0.35		C
130/012	fill	fill	2.1	0.71			C
130/013	fill	fill	2.1	0.78	0.26		C

130/014	fill	fill	2.1	1.02	0.25		C
130/015	fill	fill	2.1	0.74	0.17		C
130/016	fill	fill	2.1	1.28	0.17		C
130/017	fill	fill	1.08	0.73	0.13		C

Table 52: Trench 130 list of recorded contexts

4.51.1 Trench 130 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple intercutting features were observed within the centre of the trench.

4.51.2 Feature [130/004] was the cut of a north-south aligned ditch truncating ditch [130/003] on its western edge. Comprised of six fills; [130/009] and [130/010] were both primary fills consisting of a mottled light orange silt clay with no noticeable inclusions. [130/011], [130/012] and [130/013] were all secondary fills formed from a natural siltation process and were comprised of mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking in each. The uppermost fill of ditch [130/004] was a compact grey/brown silt clay [130/014] with occasional charcoal flecking.

4.51.3 The earlier ditch of the two, [130/003] also ran on a north-south alignment, truncated on its eastern edge by [130/004] it contained two shallow fills; a basal fill of orange/grey clay silt [130/007] and an upper fill of grey silt clay [130/008] with occasional charcoal flecking.

4.51.4 [130/006] was the cut of a shallow, oval pit within the centre of the trench truncating ditch [130/005]. It contained a single fill of light brown/grey silty clay [130/017] with no finds present.

4.51.5 [130/005] was the cut of a shallow ditch running on a north-south alignment through the trench. It contained two shallow fills; a primary fill of yellow/red silty clay and an upper fill of light orange silt clay both of which contained no inclusions.

4.52 Trench 137 (Figure 56)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
137/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.25	69.85	C
137/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05		C
137/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		69.4	C
137/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1.83	0.56		C
137/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.35	0.23		C
137/006	fill	fill	2.1	1.02	0.23		C
137/007	fill	fill	2.1	1.85			C
137/008	cut	stakehole	0.28	0.28	0.08		C
137/009	fill	fill	0.28	0.28	0.08		C

Table 53: Trench 137 list of recorded contexts

4.52.1 Trench 137 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and

2.1m in width. A large ditch and posthole were observed within the trench.

4.52.2 Ditch [137/003] was a fairly substantial north-south running linear comprised of three fills; a basal fill of light orange/grey silty clay [137/005], a secondary fill of mid grey/brown silty clay [137/004] and a final upper fill of mid grey/brown clay [137/06]. No finds were recovered in any of the fills.

4.52.3 Small, circular stakehole [137/008] contained a single fill of light dark grey silty clay [137/009].

4.53 Trench 141 (Figure 57)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
141/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.26	72.95	C
141/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.14		C
141/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.08	72.48	C
141/004	cut	ditch	2.1	0.96	0.24		C
141/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.31	0.09		C
141/006	fill	fill	2.1	0.8	0.08		C
141/007	fill	fill	2.1	0.95	0.11		C
141/008	cut	pit	0.8		0.23		C
141/009	fill	fill	0.8		0.23		C
141/010	cut	pit	0.94		0.22		C
141/011	fill	fill	0.94		0.22		C
141/012	cut	pit	1.1		0.43		C
141/013	fill	fill	1.1		0.43		C

Table 54: Trench 141 list of recorded contexts

4.53.1 Trench 141 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. Multiple features were observed within the trench.

4.53.2 Linear feature [141/004] was the cut of a ditch orientated on a northeast-southwest alignment. Comprised of three fills; [141/005] was a yellow/brown silty clay primary fill. This was overlain by loose brown/grey silty clay [141/006]. Whilst the upper fill consisted of light grey brown silty clay [141/007] with occasional charcoal.

4.53.3 [141/008] was the cut of a circular pit, filled by friable mid brown grey silt clay [141/009]. No finds were present.

4.53.4 Another small pit, [141/010] was situated between field boundaries [141/004] and [141/012]. It was a well-rounded, circular pit containing a single fill of mid brown/grey silty clay [141/011].

4.53.5 [141/012] was the cut of a north-south ditch that is possibly related to [141/004], although it was less substantial. It contained a single fill of brown/grey silty clay [141/013] with only infrequent charcoal inclusions.

4.54 Trench 142 (Figure 58)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
142/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.2	71.12	C
142/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.11		C
142/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.08	70.77	C
142/004	cut	ditch	2.1	1	0.23		C
142/005	fill	fill	2.1	1	0.23		C

Table 55: Trench 142 list of recorded contexts

4.54.1 Trench 142 was located on north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single ditch on a northwest-southeast alignment was observed in the north of the trench.

4.54.2 Linear feature [142/004] was the cut of a northwest-southeast field boundary, which was filled by light grey/brown clay silt [142/005]. Possible Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill.

4.55 Trench 143 (Figure 59)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
143/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3	70.91	C
143/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1		C
143/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		70.71	C
143/004	cut	pit	1	0.68	0.21		C
143/005	fill	fill	1	0.68	0.21		C

Table 56: Trench 143 list of recorded contexts

4.55.1 Trench 143 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A single pit was observed within the east of the trench.

4.55.2 [143/004] was a sub-oval pit filled by dark grey/blue clay [141/009]. No finds were present.

4.56 Trench 144 (Figure 60)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
144/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.2	72.45	C
144/002	layer	subsoil	25	2.1	0.01-0.1		C
144/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1		72.29	C
144/004	cut	pit	0.44		0.15		C

144/005	fill	fill	0.44		0.15		C

Table 57: Trench 144 list of recorded contexts

4.56.1 Trench 144 was located on north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A small pit was observed in the north of the trench.

4.56.2 [144/004] was the cut of a sub-circular pit filled by dark grey clay [144/005]. No finds were present.

4.57 Trench 145 (Figure 61)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
145/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.21-0.3	73.83	C
145/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.01-0.9		C
145/003	cut	pit	0.75		0.12	73.63	C
145/004	fill	fill	0.75		0.12		C
145/005	cut	pit	0.28		0.26		C
145/006	fill	fill	0.28		0.26		C

Table 58: Trench 145 list of recorded contexts

4.56.1 Trench 145 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A pit and posthole were observed within the east of the trench.

4.56.2 Sub-circular pit [145/003] was filled by brown/grey silty clay [144/005]. No finds were present.

4.56.3 To the south of pit [145/003] was posthole [145/005], a small, feature that is possibly contemporary with [145/003] it contained a single fill of grey/brown silt clay [145/006].

4.58 Trench 149 (Figure 62)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Height	Area
149/001	layer	topsoil	25	2.1	0.22-0.36	71.65	C
149/002	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	2.1	0.06-0.13	71.3	C
149/003	cut	ditch	2.1	1.41	0.29		C
149/004	fill	fill	2.1	1.41	0.29		C

Table 59: Trench 149 list of recorded contexts

4.57.1 Trench 149 was located on north-south alignment and measured 25m in length and 2.1m in width. A small pit was observed in the north of the trench.

4.57.2 Linear feature [149/003] was the cut of an east-west, possible field boundary, ditch comprised of a single fill of friable mid brown/grey silt clay [116/005]. The hand-

collected slag from [149/004] is all from the blast furnace process of smelting iron and is most likely to be of 16th- to 17th century.

4.59 Trench 150

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Heightt	Area
150/001	layer	topsoil	25	1.2	0.15-0.25	74.12	B
150/002	layer	subsoil	25	1.2	0.06-0.13		B
150/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	25	1.2	0.04	73.81	B
150/004	cut	ditch	1.2	1.1	unexcavated		B
150/005	fill	fill	1.2	1.1	-		B

Table 60: Trench 150 list of recorded contexts

4.58.1 Trench 150 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 25m in length and 1.2m in width.

4.58.2 This trench was excavated in order to confirm the extent/line of ditch [04] encountered within the mitigation area. The continuation of ditch [04] was observed on a northeast-southwest alignment in the west of the trench [150/004].

4.59 Trench 151

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Heightt	Area
151/001	layer	topsoil	10	1.2	0.15-0.27	75.07	B
151/002	layer	subsoil	10	1.2	0.06-0.13		B
151/003	layer	natural (Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay)	10	1.2	0.04	75.74	B
151/004	cut	ditch	1.2	1.3	unexcavated		B
151/005	fill	fill	1.2	1.3	-		B

Table 61: Trench 151 list of recorded contexts

4.59.1 Trench 150 was located on an east-west alignment and measured 10m in length and 1.2m in width.

4.59.2 This trench was excavated in order to confirm the extent/line of ditch terminus [054] encountered within the south of the mitigation area. The continuation of ditch [054] was observed on a north-south alignment in the west of the trench [151/004].

4.60 Mitigation Area

4.60.1 The strip map and sample mitigation area represents a sample excavation within the north of Area B. This was placed to investigate a large prehistoric ditch on a northeast-southwest alignment encountered in Trench 33. By far the most substantial feature on site, Ditch [04] had previously been sampled during the second evaluation phase

([33/004]) and characterised as a Late Iron Age ditch representing a large field boundary.

4.60.2 The stripped area encountered sparse prehistoric evidence possibly related to settlement edge or agricultural activity. The dominant features consisted of a large Iron Age ditch [04] comprised of multiple silty clay fills, a recut then a final fill associated with disuse. The ditch became increasingly shallow until its termination, possibly suggesting a change in landscape or historic topography. The three associated postholes [048], [064] and [079] continued northeast on the ditches alignment. These features may constitute the fenced continuation of the boundary or the truncated remains of the ditch.

4.60.3 The ditch served to divide the mitigation area into two. The western area had a lower density of features. Nine small postholes [031], [033], [035], [038], [040], [042], [044], [079], [087] and a pit [084] each heavily truncated by rooting, were investigated comprised of a fairly light silty clay fill they were likely to be contemporary with the Iron Age ditch. These did not form any pattern or alignment and it is possible that truncation may have removed further features within the group. The pit and postholes contained no dating evidence but are possibly dated to the Late Iron Age period given their proximity to ditch [04] and their similarities to the postholes in alignment with it.

4.60.4 The eastern half of the mitigation area contained eleven small postholes [028], [042], [046], [050], [052], [056], [058], [066], [06], [070] and [072], three pits [074], [076] and [081] and a shallow north-south aligned ditch terminus [054], the continuation of which was confirmed in Trench 151 as [151/004]. All were undated with a similar level of truncation to the postholes and pits as those observed west of the ditch and are most likely part of the same time scale of occupation. Each comprised of a fairly light silty clay fill with occasional charcoal flecks, showing signs of a contemporary abandonment and disuse. While there was no clear alignment present, it is possible that both root and plough damage has removed further features within the area.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.11 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, washed, dried and/or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 62). In addition to the bulk finds quantified in the table, two coins were issued registered finds numbers (see section 5.10). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
1	2	19	2	36	3	94			1	6				
6													2	4
10			3	22									2	7
12			2	8									9	53
13													7	13
5/005			4	17										
15/005	6	18												
15/007	2	5												
27/005											1	1		
33/005			1	2										
76/008			4	25										
76/011			1	9										
90/007			25	220										
90/010	1	9	21	162										
90/011			37	265										
90/012			13	48										
97/010	1	4												
105/006			2	5										
114/004					2	152								
114/006			3	111										
115/005	1	2												
115/011	1	1												
115/015													1	6
116/011			4	38									7	490
142/005			1	26										
149/004							4	132						
Total	**14**	**58**	**123**	**994**	**5**	**246**	**4**	**132**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**28**	**573**

Table 62: Finds quantification

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The various phases of work at the site produced a total of 16 pieces of struck pieces weighing 75g and a small amount of burnt unworked flint (8g) (Table 59). The material was hand collected and subsequently retrieved from sample residues. The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight and were catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. No diagnostic pieces were recovered. Based on morphological traits the small assemblage suggests a long presence in the area spanning possibly from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Bronze Age.

Category	Flakes	Blades, blade-like	Retouched pieces	Total
No	11	3	2	16

Table 63: the flintwork

5.2.2 The artefacts were very thinly spread. They came from 10 contexts in eight trenches (15, 22, 28, 47, 67, 90, 97 and 115) and from context [01]. No context produced more than four pieces of worked flint. The condition of the pieces varies, but overall the material displays minimal signs of weathering. The exception is the blade from context [15/005]. The raw material is either light to dark grey, or slightly stained to a rusty orange colour. Where present the outer surface is stained and thin.

5.2.3 The assemblage comprises 11 flakes, the majority of which are small or fragmented, a blade, two blade-like flakes, a knife and a retouched flakes. The blade from [15/005], the distal end of which is broken, is manufactured on a light grey flint. It measures 68.56+ mm in length, 20.44mm in width and is 7.16mm thick. The artefact is clearly a product of a blade-orientated industry. The pieces displays edge wear or edge damage along both lateral edges. Edge damage is more likely given the presence of incipient traces of iron marks visible on the upper face, the proximal end and along the edges. The lighter shade of grey along both lateral edges also suggests more recent removals. Late Upper Palaeolithic blades tends to be longer, but blades from the latest part of a knapping sequence could actually measures around 100mm. The blade from context [15/005] could be Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, although it is more likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The remaining assemblage isn't particularly diagnostic, but the majority of pieces are likely to pre date the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.4 Overall the small assemblage from east of Balcombe Road represents a background scatter suggesting only low-key activity during the prehistoric period. Information from the above report may be summarised in the proposed publication note but no detailed further reporting is suggested

5.3 **The Prehistoric/Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A total of 117 sherds, weighing 792g, was recovered during the evaluation and mitigation work. The assemblage was predominantly found in evaluation trenches, most of it in a single later Bronze Age feature from Trench 90, in the north-eastern part of the site. A few other sherds of similar date were noted in Trench 116, towards the south-east. Slightly later material, of broad 1st millennium BC date, was also recorded in this area (in Trench 142) as well as in Trench 76 in the central northern part of the site. Meanwhile a small amount of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was noted in Trench 33 and in the surrounding mitigation area.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Fabrics were defined using a site-specific type-series formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro forma* sheets and in an Excel spreadsheet. The fabrics are quantified in Table 64.

Period	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Later Bronze Age	FLGR1	4	37	1
	FLIN1	98	654	3
1st millennium BC	QGFL1	5	35	2
	SHEL1	1	25	1
Late Iron Age/Roman	QUAR1	2	8	1
	GROG1	4	25	2
	GROG2	3	8	1
Total		**117**	**792**	**11**

Table 64 Quantification of prehistoric/Roman pottery

Site-specific fabric definitions

FLIN1 Moderate ill-sorted flint of 0.5-5mm in a dense slightly silty matrix

FLGR1 Sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-5mm with sparse grog or argillaceous material of 0.5-4mm in a dense slightly silty matrix

QGFL1 Sparse/moderate coarse quartz of 0.5-0.8mm, sparse/moderate glauconite of 0.3-0.5mm and sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm (most of the flint is angular and calcined but very rare examples of unburnt rounded flint can occur)

SHEL1 Sparse/moderate leached shell of 2-4mm in a dense slightly silty matrix

QUAR1 Moderate quartz of 0.3-0.5mm

GROG1 Sparse fine rounded grog of 0.5-1mm in a fine silty background matrix

GROG2 Moderate grog and other leached sedimentary inclusions of 0.5-2mm

Later Bronze Age

5.3.3 A total of 98 sherds of pottery, weighing 654g, was recovered from ditch [90/006]. Although the pottery is marked as coming from four different fills of this feature ([90/007], [90/010], [90/011] and [90/012]), all appear to contain sherds of the same vessel or vessels, suggesting that they were deposited near-contemporaneously. All of the sherds are associated with the same fabric, a coarse flint-tempered ware, FLIN1. In [90/010], [90/011] and [90/012] partial rimsherds from a neutral or barrel-shaped urn/jar were recorded, each with a series of narrow (c.5mm) pre-firing perforations below the rim, possibly suggesting that the vessel was used with a fastened organic covering or lid. All of the other material comprises undiagnostic bodysherds, most of which appear marginally thinner-walled than the rimsherds. About half of these have oxidised exterior surfaces and the other half, unoxidised. It is possible that all of these slight variations could occur within a single vessel, although it seems more likely that at least three different vessels are present. The concentration of reasonably substantial

parts of vessel profiles tends to suggest that the pottery was deliberately deposited, whether as waste material from a nearby settlement area or as a structured deposit of some kind.

5.3.4 Four bodysherds in a similar fabric, also containing spare grog or natural argillaceous inclusions (FLGR1) were noted in fill [116/011] of pit [116/010]; again, one of these features a pre-firing perforation. Although later Bronze Age assemblages from the Sussex Downs and Coastal Plain tend to be almost exclusively flint-tempered, grog-tempered or mixed grog-and-flint fabrics have been identified on two of the much rarer assemblages from the Weald: at America Wood and Burgess Hill (Hamilton 1994; Raymond undated).

5.3.5 The single diagnostic rimsherd, together with the coarseness of the flint-tempering, are attributes in keeping with the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition (c.1500-1150BC); however, the moderately thick-walled vessel profiles could also suggest a transitional Deverel-Rimbury/post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblage, potentially extending into the very late 2nd millennium BC. For example, the assemblage has strong parallels with pottery from Manor Road, Burgess Hill, interpreted as an early plain ware PDR assemblage, incorporating some DR material. That assemblage was dominated by convex jars, clearly developing out of the DR urn tradition. Interestingly, it also featured several vessels with rows of perforations below the rim (Raymond undated, Fig. 5, P1 and P2).

5.3.6 The remaining prehistoric material from the other trenches largely comprises undiagnostic bodysherds, but the range of fabrics suggest that they belong to a later period than the Bronze Age assemblage described above. For example, a sandy glauconitic fabric containing sparse flint, was found in fill [76/008] of ditch [76/007] and in fill [76/011] of ditch [76/010]. It is difficult to date this ware very precisely because no similar fabrics have previously been reported in the Weald though, more broadly speaking, Seager Thomas (2008, 41) notes that glauconitic flint-tempered wares first appear in Sussex PDR assemblages in the 'developed plain ware' phase of the PDR tradition (c.950-800BC) but tend to be more strongly associated with late 'decorated' PDR or Iron Age assemblages. Similarly, the single sherd of shelly pottery found in fill [142/005] of ditch [142/004] is almost certainly suggestive of an Iron Age date range, although there are one or two rare instances where shell-temper has been noted in Sussex PDR assemblages (ibid).

5.3.8 Although the later Bronze Age assemblage is relatively small with only one feature sherd, the assemblage has some significance because pottery from the 2nd millennium BC is very rare in the Sussex Weald. To date only one substantial assemblage of more than 1000 sherds, from Burgess Hill, has been published as a grey literature report (Raymond undated), whilst only just two smaller groups of comparable size to the current assemblage are fully published: from America Wood and Gatwick Airport (Hamilton 1994; Every and Mepham 2005). It would therefore be appropriate to include a short summary of the above text in the proposed publication. It is also recommended that an illustration of the only diagnostic feature sherd should published. The 1st millennium BC and Late Iron Age pottery will also be very briefly mentioned, although they represent a less significant element of the assemblage.

5.4 The Post Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 10 sherds of pottery, weighing 166g, from four individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 65 as part of the visible archive. medieval fabrics have been allocated the Crawley fabric code as

well as a common name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only (Barber 2008).

5.4.2 The earliest pottery consists of the Limpsfield sherds that can best be placed in the 13th to early 14th centuries. The F7 sherd extends the activity through the 14th century while the F8b vessel demonstrates some mid-15th- to mid-16th- century activity. Numbers are too small to comment on meaningfully. The only post-medieval sherd consists of a relatively fresh piece of 19th- century oven dish, possibly intrusive in [114/006].

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
5/005	F3b Limpsfield medium/coarse sandy ware	HM	3	16g	Cooking pot x1 (reduced). Fresh
105/006	F7 Well-fired Late medieval sandy ware	HM/LM	2	4g	Cooking pot x1
114/006	F8b Late medieval fine sand/silty ware	LM	2	104g	Pitcher x1 (unstabbed furrowed strap handle). Oxidised
114/006	Yellow ware	LPM	1	6g	Dish x1

Table 65: Pottery assemblage (HM - High medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; LPM - Late post-medieval c. 1750-1900+)

5.4.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in Crawley. No further reporting is required in the proposed publication note. The material has been discarded.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 The entire ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage for all stages of work on site was represented by only five tile fragments weighing 243g, all in the same hard red clay with sparse cream streaks and few other apparent inclusions. Context [001] produced spall like chunks and one larger fragment of well-fired and slightly curving tile that would either be ridge or pantile, both types of roof tile. If the latter, locally produced pantile would be of an 18th century date or later. However, not enough of the tile survived to make a definite identification.

5.5.2 A further two fragments of roof tile in the same fabric - this time flat, most likely peg tile - were collected from evaluation context [114/004]. One was well preserved and the other quite heavily abraded, but neither can be dated with any accuracy although a late post-medieval date of the 18th century or later is most probable.

5.5.3 There is no requirement for further reporting on the ceramic building material in the proposed publication note

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 Twenty-eight pieces of fired clay weighing 540g were recovered from six contexts across all stages of evaluation and mitigation: [006], [010], [012], [013], [115/015], and [116/011]. It has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified byfabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was conducted using a x20 binocular microscope and fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into

an Excel spreadsheet and all fired clay samples have been retained.

5.6.2 The fired clay was all formed from the same mottled red and cream fabric and with the exception of the clay from evaluation context [116/011] all the clay was abraded, very fragmented and undiagnostic. All of the clay was only lightly baked; there was no evidence of exposure to intense heat or open flames. The seven clay pieces from [116/011] were all much larger than the others, although with chipped and pitted surfaces. One fragment had a flat surface and possible partial wattle impression, and the unfired quality is what one would expect from daub fragments. However, there were not enough fragments with daub-like characteristics to make this identification conclusive, and as an assemblage it was small with a poor level of preservation.

5.6.3 Information from the above report may be summarised in the proposed publication note but no further detailed reporting is required

5.7 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Tiny granules of glass were recovered from the environmental residues from contexts [91/011] and [109/004]. That from the former is of light green glass (<1g), while that from [109/004] is part of a shattered cylindrical vessel (<1g). Both are likely to be of late post-medieval date but could easily be intrusive.

5.7.2 No further reporting is required in the proposed publication note. The material has been discarded.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The small assemblage of slag has been summarised in Table 66. Only the material was hand-collected – the remainder coming from the environmental residues.

Context	Sample	Type	Weight	Comments
91/008	1 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
91/008	1 (Magnetic fraction)	Fuel ash slag	<1g	X6 granules, slightly glassy: clinker /coal fuel ash or possibly aerated blast furnace?
91/008	2 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
109/004	4 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
109/004	4 (Magnetic fraction)	Fuel ash slag	<1g	X2 granules, slightly vitrified
149/004	-	Blast furnace slag	4/132g	Dark green/black. All worn

Table 66: The slag assemblage

5.8.2 The magnetic fines consist of granules of ferruginous stone that have had their magnetic properties enhanced through burning but are not necessarily derived from metal working – any high temperature event can create them, including domestic hearths and bonfires. The fuel ash slag from the residues is a little ambiguous and is simply too small to identify with certainty. What does appear certain is that this material is of post-medieval date. The hand-collected material from [149/004] is all from the blast furnace process of smelting iron and is most likely to be of 16th- to 17th-century date, though it could easily represent utilisation of the slag waste for metalling at this time or later.

5.8.3 No further reporting is required in the proposed publication note. The material has been discarded.

5.10 **The Coins** by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 The excavation produced two unstratified coins. RF<1> is a three pence of George VI dated 1942 recovered from the topsoil. The subsoil produced RF<2>, a 2nd century sestertius (probably) of Divus Lucius Verus minted in AD 169 under Marcus Aurelius (RIC 1507). This coin is in very poor condition with active corrosion.

5.10.2 It is recommended that a short description/catalogue entry on the Roman coin should be included in the proposed publication.

6.0 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams and Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk soil samples were taken during the initial evaluation stage at Balcombe Road, Crawley, for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from the fills of two post holes and a pit. The following reports on the environmental remains and discusses the local vegetation environment as well as fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The bulk samples, ranging from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 67). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 68). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). No further analysis or identification work was recommended for the charred plant macrofossils beyond assessment due to their paucity.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000).Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x 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 (Schoch *et al* 2004; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Samples containing a sufficient number of charcoal fragments (>3g from the >4mm heavy residue) were submitted for analysis. One hundred fragments from the samples were submitted for identification, this number is based on the minimum number of fragments principle for temperate regions proposed by Asouti and Austin (2005). Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 67 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal Identifications	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	91/008	Pit	10	10	*	<1	**		<1	CBM (*/2g) Ind.Mat. (*/1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
2	91/011	Posthole	10	10	****	53	****	*Quercus* sp. 97 (5 RC), Indeterminate 3 (rw)	8	Glass (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
3	109/004	Posthole	40	40			**		<1	Flint (*/2g) Glass (*/<1g) Ind.Mat. (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. (***/11g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)

Table 67: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key for charcoal: RC-Radial cracks; rw – round wood

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	91/008	<1	<5	95	Chenopodiaceae *		**
2	91/011	1	5	50	Chenopodiaceae *	*	***
3	109/004	3	20	99	Chenopodiaceae *		**

Table 68: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250)

6.3 Results and Discussion

Samples <1> [91/008], <2> [91/011] and <3> [109/004].

6.3.1 The heavy residues contained small amounts of flint, ceramic building material, industrial material, glass and magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were recovered from the residues of all samples but were only present in sufficient numbers (>3g from the >4mm fraction) in the upper fill of posthole [91/009] to be submitted for analysis. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only identified taxon. Charcoal fragments were generally well preserved, except for a few displaying radial cracks, which could originate from moisture in the wood (Fiorentino and D'Oronzo 2010). Oak wood has excellent burning properties and can also be used for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). Although it is possible that this taxon was widely available in the deciduous woodland near the site, it might also have been particularly sought after because of its characteristics.

6.3.2 The flots contained between 50 and 99% uncharred material of modern roots, twigs and recent goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) seeds. This material is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root activity and is indicative of low level disturbance. Charcoal fragments were identified within all of the flots albeit in small quantities. No other environmental material was identified within the flots and charred plant macrofossils were absent.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 Every trench excavated within Areas A, B and C exhibited the same geological sequence with a layer of topsoil and subsoil sealing the sandstone/clay natural. Trenches 129-131, 137-139 and 143-144 contained a reduced level of subsoil and a greater level of topsoil depth which is suggestive of agricultural land management.

7.1.2 The natural geology comprised of weathered Upper Tunbridge Wells Clay with areas of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sandstone also present in Area C. Upper Terrace Gravels and Alluvium were not encountered within either the trenching or the mitigation area. Area B's maximum height of the natural geology was 74.75m AOD in Trench 39 with a maximum depth of 70.1m AOD in Trench 23 and Area C maximum height of the natural geology was 76.63m AOD in Trench 88 with a maximum depth of 67.07m AOD in Trench 72

7.1.3 All archaeological features were encountered underlying the subsoil with a few being sealed directly by the topsoil. The majority of archaeological features excavated were small/moderately sized discrete features but multiple field boundary ditches of varying size were also excavated.

Area A

7.1.4 The archaeology within Area A appears broadly concentrated, in the north-western parts of the site and, as far as may be evaluated from the trenches undertaken, devoid of features in the south-east/central area. Features excavated in the north-western area had some more substantial features with generally darker fills while the features in the south-western part of the site are less well-marked, shallower and contained lighter fills.

7.1.5 The area has only produced one fragment of medieval pottery. Otherwise, the features are all undated and it is unclear what date(s) the activity represents.

Area B

7.1.6 The archaeology within Area B is mostly concentrated within the centre and north of the field with features becoming sparser and less substantial away from this zone. The most prominent archaeology was the moderate/large ditches in the centre and north of site with dark fills and well defined cuts as opposed to the peripheral discretes along the edges of the field which tend to be shallower, have lighter fills and display more signs of truncation, both from rooting and the plough.

7.1.7 The area has only produced one fragment of late Iron Age pottery recovered from ditch [33/004] otherwise, the features are all undated.

7.1.8 The excavation area revealed much of the same level of archaeological density as noted in the surrounding trenches, with the most prominent feature being the large northeast-southwest ditch [04] (same as [33/004]) containing the same Iron Age pottery recovered in the evaluation and terminating within the sampled area (See Figure 63) small, possibly associated, postholes and pits were located either side of this but without dating evidence it is unclear if they form part of an associated landscape with the field boundary.

Area C

7.1.9 The Archaeology within Area C is concentrated in small pockets around the site with only the north and parts of the west of site having no archaeological activity. Much like the previous areas it is defined by a large amount of small isolated features and field boundary ditches with little evidence of immediate occupation and sparse evidence of industrial activity. The main area of occupational evidence is in the northeast of site, atop a slope, where several large prehistoric ditches intersect. There is a small amount of evidence for burning and possible evidence for a nearby late Bronze Age settlement.

7.1.10 Minor evidence of post-medieval industrial activity and possible boundary ditches were also excavated within Area C of the evaluation.

7.1.11 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2016), 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 general objective.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Moderate amounts of agricultural truncation have affected the three areas with evidence of plough scars and field drains visible within multiple features and also through the natural geology.

7.2.2 Several differences of topsoil and subsoil depths were noted, especially between Areas A and B/C all of which suggest modern activity, probably related to farming.

7.2.3 Trenches; 1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13 in Area A were left unexcavated due to modern groundworks already taking place around site. Area C also had trenches; 69, 70, 71,119, 124, 125, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136 that were left unexcavated due to ground working constraints happening during excavation. Within Area A building works had already taken place with the construction of a large compound and access road covering Trenches 1, 4, 8, 11, 12 and 13. Area C was similarly affected as large amounts of spoil from nearby construction had been placed over the positions of Trenches 124, 135, 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, and 135. Trench 119 was left unexcavated due to its proximity to a residential property.

7.2.4 The majority of archaeology observed did not appear to have been truncated significantly by modern means. The survival of the archaeology can therefore be considered as good or moderately well preserved.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.4. Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Neolithic

7.4.1 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within Area's A and B; small quantities of struck flint were recovered from a few separate contexts but without the volume normally suggestive of non-transient prehistoric activity. Based on morphological traits the small assemblage suggests a long presence in the area possibly spanning from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age

7.5 Late Bronze Age

7.5.1 Area C's phase of evaluation produced a moderate amount of evidence for late Bronze Age activity, mainly focused in Trenches 90 and 116 within the centre and the northeast of the site. Situated at the top of a low hill, ditch [90/006] contained some of the earliest pottery found on site and is possibly part of an enclosure forming an early boundary or land division, which, most likely connecting to the north-south ditch [100/004] and east-west aligned ditch [89/010] to form either a field system or enclosure. These ditches all have multiple dark fills suggestive of continued use and have produced a large amount of pottery in respect to the rest of the site.

7.5.2 The pottery recovered was dated to the late Bronze Age and may have been part of three vessels deliberately placed within the ditch; as such this is likely to indicate nearby occupation. Though this was not identified by the trial trenching, it is likely that the settlement would be nearby, around the northeast end of site.

7.5.3 To the east of Trench 90 there is a moderate amount of undated features in the form of two pits and a possible terminus. It is likely however, that these features are related to the enclosure (between ditches [90/006] and [100/004]/ [89/010]) and are an indication of activity outside the enclosure, possibly part of a fence line or general pitting of the area.

7.5.4 Several possible Bronze Age features were identified outside the enclosure/occupational area in Trench 116 where two boundary ditches, a small posthole/pit and pit [116/010], which contained four bodysherds of Bronze Age pottery, were identified. These possibly suggest the presence of further Bronze Age sub-divisions of land and areas of infrequent pitting, although the rest of the ditches and small isolated features did not contain any dating evidence. It is therefore likely that this area represents the continuation of the outskirts of a Bronze Age settlement or farmstead with small amounts of activity taking place in this area.

7.6 Iron Age/ Roman

7.6.1 Late Iron Age/Roman features were present on Area's B and C in the form of field systems, postholes and pits. The most substantial feature was observed in Area B, Trench 33 and comprised of a large multiple fill northeast-southwest ditch [33/004] that was also excavated during the strip, map and sample as [04]. Part of a large boundary ditch, multiple contemporary postholes around it and in line with its terminus were also observed which may represent part of a fence or gateway leading from one terminus away from site.

7.6.2 North of this and possibly part of the same field system is another moderate sized northeast-southwest ditch [142/004] in Trench 142. Iron Age pottery, similar to that recovered in [33/004] was found within its fill and it is likely to represent another Iron Age field boundary close to [04].

7.6.3 Though there are no other dateable features within the southeast of Area C it is possible that the ditches excavated in Trench 141 are part of the same boundary/enclosure and form a new working landscape adjacent to the previous Bronze Age enclosures. It is possible that the Late Bronze Age ditches were still open or visible and possibly even used during the creation of these new Iron Age

land divisions, suggesting a continuous occupation and use of the land, or that there was a change in the landscape forcing a relocation of established boundaries within the area.

7.6.4 Very similar to these ditch enclosures/boundaries in Trenches 90, 116 and 142 were the double ditches observed within Trench 76. While there was no relationship observed within the trench, it is clear based on their alignment that they form a corner of an enclosure or boundary. Possible Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch [76/006] again suggesting another dated enclosure which all seem to run on a north-south alignment down the site, with minor variations.

7.6.5 The lack of any animal bones is unusual considering the amount of enclosures within Area C and is most likely the result of acidic soil conditions which would have destroyed the organic matter. It is possible, however, that butchery and waste deposition occurred in another nearby location possibly closer to the actual settlement rather than the outlying fields.

7.6.6 A single Roman coin was found within the subsoil during the excavation phase dated to the AD 2nd century, it was not associated with any feature and due to its location within the subsoil cannot be taken as evidence of specific Roman activity within the area.

7.7 Medieval

7.7.1 Area A's only dateable feature was in Trench 5 which contained one ditch [05/004] oriented at east-northeast–west-southwest. A more substantial feature than any other in Area A, one sherd of 13th-14th century medieval was retrieved. It is likely that the majority of other features are contemporary with this and represent some low status agricultural activity south of Toovies Farm. These ditches were likely to have formed part of a working rural landscape with Oldlands Farm which was first recorded in 1353 or the medieval village of Tinsely Green (CgMs 2012) which corresponds well with the dates of medieval pottery recovered from areas A and C.

7.7.2 There is a small amount of medieval activity located in the south-western edge of Area C, near the current location of the farmhouse, a small amount of pottery was recovered from Trenches 114 and 105 within a moderate boundary ditch and pit.

7.7.3 Ditch [105/004] ran on a northwest-southeast alignment and is smaller than most of the prehistoric ditches present on site and contained medieval pottery from the 14th century. East of [105/004] was pit [114/005], pottery dating to the mid-15th- to mid-16th- century was recovered from the fill.

7.7.4 This shows that the land continued to remain in use during the medieval period, alongside the previous mentioned medieval farmsteads. Additional features of the immediate surrounding landscape are associated with medieval activity as just west of Area C, a large sub circular 'pillow mound' or artificial rabbit warren c. 30 m in diameter and up to 2 m high was identified outside of the sampled area.

7.8 Post Medieval

7.8.1 There is a small amount of post-medieval activity located within the south and eastern edges of site with a small amount of industrial material recovered from Trenches 99, 109 and 149.

7.8.2 This could show that the land continued to remain in use after the medieval activity with a similar level of intensity. Most likely remaining as agricultural land rather than industrial, the volume of material recovered is too minor to be considered part of the 'Tinsley Forge working landscape' and instead probably relates to small-scale ironworking produced at the possible 16th-17th century Toovies Farm (HER ref: MWS6885).

7.8.3 A post-medieval lime kiln site was also identified but not excavated within Trench 122.

7.9 Undated

7.9.1 Despite the more substantial features which contained dateable pottery, the majority of features did not produce any dateable evidence. As such it is difficult to gain insight into which period these pits, postholes and some ditches belong to as they either have no clear alignment or association with the dateable features.

7.9.2 Though they cannot be dated, it is clear the function of the site has not changed dramatically over the course of time and has always remained a low status, agricultural landscape, enclosed during various periods, with settlement evidence remaining sparse and possibly just outside the site (in the case on Areas B and C).

7.10 Consideration of research aims

7.10.1 The evaluation has established that there are moderate amounts of archaeological remains present within the site mainly dating from the Bronze Age to late post-medieval period. The depth of overburden ranges from between 0.26m and 0.52m across the sites and, as such, any groundworks are likely to have an impact on the archaeological remains. The archaeological evidence can be discussed in the three areas evaluated; A, B and C.

7.10.2 Area A contained several possibly connecting boundary ditches and undated pits and postholes. Pottery was recovered from ditch [5/004] which was medieval in date and it is probable that nearby features are contemporary with this field layout and may represent the outskirts of a medieval farmstead but due to the low quantity of datable evidence no definitive answer can be given.

7.10.3 Within Area B the archaeology is similar with a number of large field boundary ditches and undated pits and postholes. Dated pottery suggest that the largest ditch in the north is from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period while the finds recovered from the excavation of this area also correspond to this date. The very small quantities of finds from Area B suggest agricultural activity of a rural character.

7.10.4 To the north of Area B, Area C contains considerably more archaeology with a moderate number of field boundary ditches present through the west, south and east of site. Ditch [90/006] represented the earliest dated feature encountered on site containing sherds of three late Bronze Age vessels. Other Bronze Age features

also contained similar pottery and are all of a worn nature and are reflective of human activity in the vicinity. This possibly indicates nearby settlement which is significant as there is very little evidence of Bronze Age activity within the area or the wider Weald. It is also possible that a large number of undated features, placed without alignment through the site, are related to these large Bronze Age field divisions.

7.10.5 Two medieval features were identified in Area C, both in the form of two shallow ditches to the west of site. Similar in profile it is unclear if they form a part of a large field system or two separate enclosures. The very small quantities of medieval pottery recovered date to the 13-14th century and possibly indicate nearby medieval settlement.

7.10.6 Post-medieval evidence remains scarce throughout site despite the proximity of Tinsley Forge and it is likely that the three areas evaluated were not part of the 'working landscape' associated with the forge building and hammerpond. Small amounts of industrial activity were recovered from site in the form of slag. The material encountered in [149/004] is all from the blast furnace process likely to be of 16th- to 17th- century date and contemporary with the forge. Though it could easily represent utilisation of the slag waste for metalling at this time or later it could have also been used in construction of the nearby pond bay. The small quantities of recovered slag are unlikely to directly relate to any large scale forge or industrial activity and are more likely to correspond with a small scale iron working, possibly related to a farmhouse or working farm environment, or residual material derived from the nearby ironworks.

7.11 Conclusions

7.11.1 The evaluation and subsequent mitigation has succeeded in establishing the presence of occupational/agricultural activity in Areas A, B and C from prehistory, focusing on Bronze Age and Iron Age up to the post-medieval period. Industrial evidence was also recorded from features of a post-medieval date, however, this is not thought to be directly related to Tinsley Forge.

7.11.2 Multiple features and deposits of archaeological interest were encountered in a small number of excavated trenches within Area B, the strip map and sample area and Area C. Though their full extent was not recorded it is considered likely that such features continue elsewhere on site. Area A contained archaeology of less significance, with fewer features.

PART 2: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This second section of the report details the potential and significance of the data in relation to the wider area, how the sites will be progressed through to publication and what steps will be needed to achieve this.

2.0 UPDATED RESEARCH AGENDA

2.1 A number of revised research aims were devised for the project. These are derived from the original research aims for the archaeological evaluation and subsequent mitigation area as well as the South East Research Framework (SERF 2007) and an updated research agenda for the Wealden region (Margetts in prep). These are intended to guide the forthcoming publication project.

RRA1: How can the results of the evaluation and subsequent mitigation aid understanding of the occupation of the Weald in the prehistoric period?

RRA2: Can the results of the site aid understanding of the multi-faceted landscape and development of the Weald from the Roman period through to medieval times?

RRA3: Does later Bronze Age evidence of land division and settlement found within the Wealden periphery extend to its interior? If so, how does this relate to the 'historic landscape'? (Margetts in prep).

RRA4: The emerging picture that the Weald was a more utilised zone during the later Bronze Age than was previously thought requires a reassessment of what this exploitation may have involved. Did a system of transhumance exist and can any features such as routeways and land division be linked to this economy? Can further enclosed or partially enclosed settlements such as that found at Gatwick Airport (Wells 2005) be located and what do these represent? (Margetts in prep).

RRA5: Can further boundaries that demark pastoral or even arable land-uses be identified within the Weald and what is their morphology? (Margetts in prep).

RRA6: Does the prevailing northeast-southwest pattern of Late Iron Age/Early Roman land division within the Sussex Low Weald continue to be the case as knowledge expands? (Margetts in prep).

RRA7: All encountered prehistoric and Roman land division within the Weald should be compared with the historic landscape as shown on the tithe and OS 1st Edition mapping. It should be analysed to discern whether there is a completely different (*unrelated*), orientated (*sign of possible continuity*) or aligned (*a form of continuity*) relationship between the excavated evidence and that shown on early cartography (Rippon et al 2015, 100). Consideration as to whether there has been widespread post-medieval alterations to the landscape (such as Parliamentary Enclosure) which could have potentially 'erased' the earlier historic landscape should also be given. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the area as well as 'historic landscape analysis' should be undertaken in this regard (Margetts in prep).

3.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

3.1 Preliminary publication synopses

3.1.1 It is suggested that the results of the evaluation and subsequent mitigation should be published as a short note (of c. 2000 words) in the local annual archaeological journal, the Sussex Archaeological Collections. This will comprise of an integrated text based on the current report edited for publication. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures and photographs as necessary, and attempt to place the site in its local and regional context, particularly with regards to the nearby sites and to prehistoric land division in the Sussex Weald. The article will also address the updated research agenda identified in this report.

3.1.2 This published note should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

Working Title: *Late prehistoric land division at Balcombe Road, Crawley*

Introduction
- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background

Excavation results
- The earliest recorded human activity on the site, as indicated by residual flintwork
- The Late Bronze Age land division and its significance
- The Late Iron Age land division and its significance
- The later activity in relation to known historic farmsteads and Tinsley Forge

Specialist reports
- All finds categories, have little potential for further analysis and will be discussed within the site narrative

Discussion
- The evidence for early prehistoric activity
- The pattern of later prehistoric land division and its relation to the historic landscape
- The nature of the medieval and post-medieval activity

Conclusions and future research

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Surrey County Council County Archaeologist Alex Eggerton for her guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Jake Wilson. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Lauren Gibson produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	NA					
Site code	FOR16					
Project code	160889					
Planning reference	CR/98/0039/OUT					
Site address	Land E, Balcombe Road, Crawley					
District/Borough	Crawley					
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 529295 139393					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand, Terrace Gravels, Tunbridge Wells Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav				
Date of fieldwork	05/09/16 - 10/02/17					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson					
Period summary				Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman		medieval	post-medieval	Modern	
Project summary **(100 word max)**	*An archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land east of Balcombe road, Crawley, between the 5th September 2016 – 10th February 2017 produced residual evidence of early prehistoric activity comprising flintwork of possible Upper Palaeolithic – Middle Bronze Age date. Evidence of Late Bronze Age land division was encountered including a large ditch with possible evidence of structured deposition. Further later prehistoric land division dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and low level medieval/post-medieval activity was also encountered. The latter evidence probably relates to agricultural activity linked to surrounding farms as well as material derived from nearby iron working.*					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-279638

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and excavation was conducted at Land east of Balcombe Road, Crawley, West Sussex NGR TQ 295 393, between the 5th September 2016 and 10th February 2017. One hundred and fifty-one trenches measuring up 25m in length were excavated in three separate fields (Area A, B and C) along with this an area of excavation was opened within area B. Small quantities of prehistoric and medieval pottery were recovered from a number of features and evidence of a Late Bronze age, Late Iron Age and medieval phases of activity were represented by ditches, pits and postholes. post-medieval activity was represented by small amounts of industrial activity recovered from ditches and pits.
Project dates	Start: 05-09-2016 End: 10-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CR/98/0039/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FOR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	- None
Significant Finds	- None
Methods and techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Land E, Balcombe Road
Postcode	RH10 3NQ

Study area	41161.7 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2986 3925 51.137227 -0.14364302 51 08 14 N 000 08 37 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 3000 3968 51.141098 -0.14146507 51 08 27 N 000 08 29 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 2921 3879 51.133289 -0.15310049 51 07 59 N 000 09 11 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70.17m Max: 75.74m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text","Context sheet","Correspondence"

Entered by	Jake Wilson (jake.wilson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	17 March 2017

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches

Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
7/001	topsoil	22	1.5	0.1
7/002	subsoil	22	1.5	0.09
7/003	natural	22	1.5	0.05
9/001	topsoil	30	1.5	0.08
9/002	subsoil	30	1.5	0.17
9/003	natural	30	1.5	0.06
10/001	topsoil	30	1.5	0.1
10/002	subsoil	30	1.5	0.16
10/003	natural	30	1.5	0.03
17/001	topsoil	25	2	0.1
17/002	subsoil	25	2	0.13
17/003	natural	25	2	0.04
19/001	topsoil	25	2	0.11
19/002	subsoil	25	2	0.17
19/003	natural	25	2	0.04
21/001	topsoil	25	2	0.15
21/002	subsoil	25	2	0.14
21/003	natural	25	2	0.03
22/001	topsoil	25	2	0.17
22/002	subsoil	25	2	0.13
22/003	natural	25	2	0.02
24/001	topsoil	25	2	0.14
24/002	subsoil	25	2	0.15
24/003	natural	25	2	0.03
28/001	topsoil	25	2	0.17
28/002	subsoil	25	2	0.13
28/003	natural	25	2	0.03
32/001	topsoil	25	2	0.14
32/002	subsoil	25	2	0.14
32/003	natural	25	2	0.03
35/001	topsoil	25	2	0.15
35/002	subsoil	25	2	0.14
35/003	natural	25	2	0.05
36/001	topsoil	25	2	0.13
36/002	subsoil	25	2	0.13
36/003	natural	25	2	0.03
37/001	topsoil	25	2	0.16
37/002	subsoil	25	2	0.12
37/003	natural	25	2	0.03

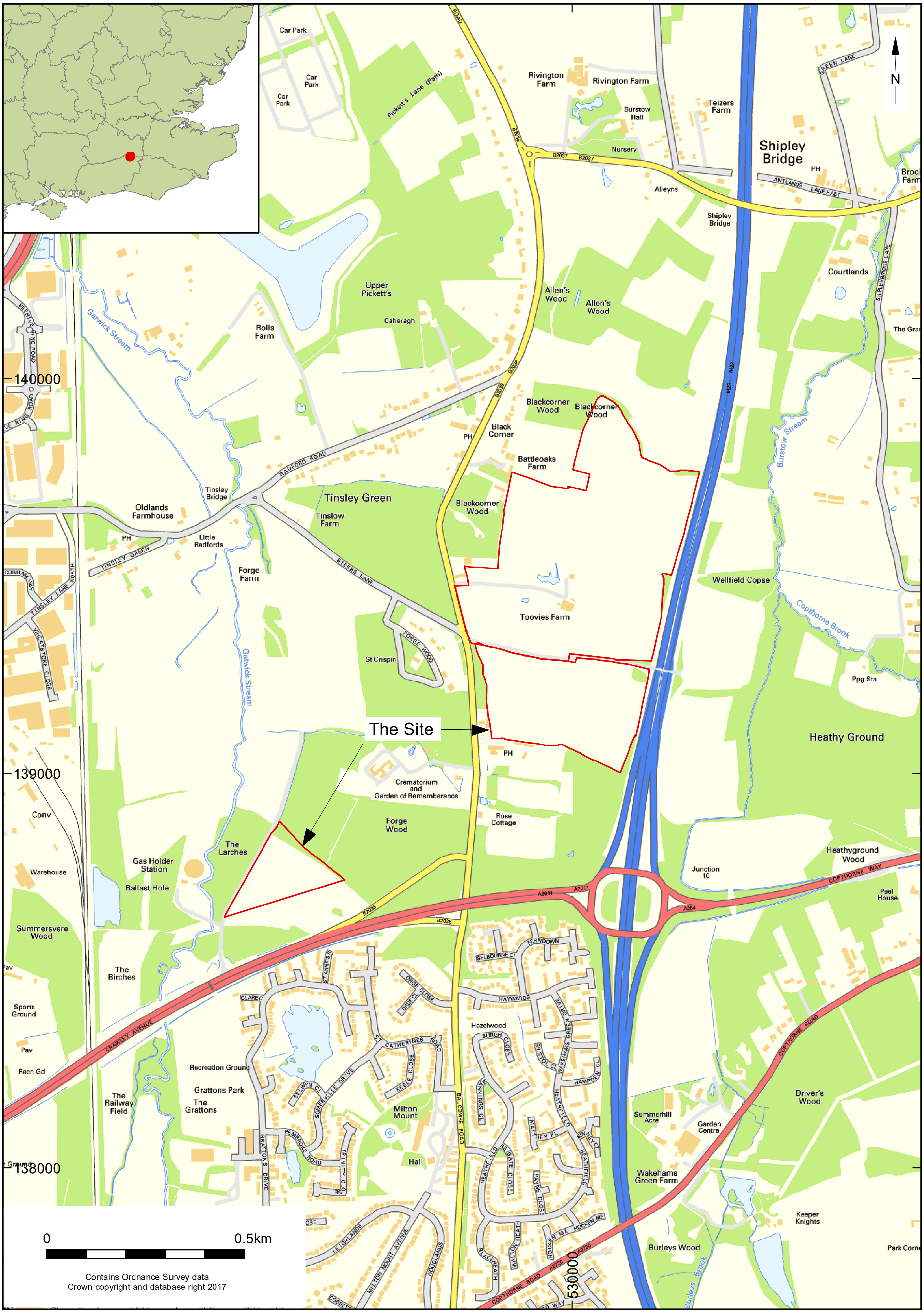
Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
38/001	topsoil	25	2	5
38/002	subsoil	25	2	0.1
38/003	natural	25	2	0.03
45/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.17
45/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.16
45/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
46/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.16
46/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.09
46/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
47/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.17
47/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
47/003	natural	25	2.1	0.03
49/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.18
49/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.08
49/003	natural	25	2.1	0.04
51/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.13
51/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.11
51/003	natural	25	2.1	0.03
52/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.15
52/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.12
52/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
53/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.16
53/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.13
53/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
54/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.25
54/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.02
54/003	natural	25	2.1	
55/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.26
55/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.12
55/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
56/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29
56/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.08
56/003	natural	25	2.1	
57/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32
57/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
57/003	natural	25	2.1	
58/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
58/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
58/003	natural	25	2.1	
59/001	topsoil	25	2	0.25
59/002	subsoil	25	2	0.04
59/003	natural	25	2	

Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
61/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.24
61/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.11
61/003	natural	25	2.1	0.01
62/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.24
62/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05
62/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
63/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.28
63/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.13
63/003	natural	25	2.1	0.05
64/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
64/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
64/003	natural	30	2.1	0.06
65/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
65/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
65/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
66/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.26
66/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.09
66/003	natural	25	2.1	0.04
68/001	topsoil	6.8	2.1	0.29
68/002	subsoil	6.8	2.1	0.08
68/003	natural	6.8	2.1	0.06
72/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.23
72/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04
72/003	natural	25	2.1	
73/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.19
73/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.02
73/003	natural	25	2.1	
74/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.33
74/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.03
74/003	natural	25	2.1	
75/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.44
75/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05
75/003	natural	25	2.1	
77/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
77/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.08
77/003	natural	25	2.1	0.07
78/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29
78/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.07
78/003	natural	25	2.1	0.02
79/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.27
79/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
79/003	natural	25	2.1	0.04

Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
80/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.25
80/002	subsoil	0	0	0
80/003	natural	25	2.1	0.01
81/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.28
81/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
81/003	natural	25	2.1	0.03
82/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.29
82/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.09
82/003	natural	25	2.1	
83/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.27
83/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04
83/003	natural	25	2.1	
84/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
84/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.03
84/003	natural	25	2.1	
85/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.36
85/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
85/003	natural	25	2.1	
88/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.23
88/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
88/003	natural	25	2.1	0.03
92/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.22
92/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.01
92/003	natural	25	2.1	
93/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.27
93/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04
93/003	natural	25	2.1	
95/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32
95/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05
95/003	natural	25	2.1	0.05
96/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
96/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04
96/003	natural	25	2.1	
99/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.28
99/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
99/003	natural	25	2.1	0.04
101/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
101/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.03
101/003	natural	25	2.1	
102/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.27
102/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.02
102/003	natural	25	2.1	

Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
103/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
103/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.01
103/003	natural	25	2.1	
106/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32
106/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.11
106/003	natural	25	2.1	
108/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32
108/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.05
108/003	natural	25	2.1	0.01
110/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.32
110/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
110/003	natural	25	2.1	0.06
111/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
111/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
111/003	natural	25	2.1	
118/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
118/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
118/003	natural	25	2.1	
121/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.26
121/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.08
121/003	natural	25	2.1	
122/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.26
122/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.06
123/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.25
123/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.02
123/003	natural	25	2.1	
128/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
128/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.2
128/003	natural	25	2.1	0.01
129/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.3
129/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.1
129/003	natural	25	2.1	0.27
131/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.38
131/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.01
131/003	natural	25	2.1	
138/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.35
138/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.04
138/003	natural	25	2.1	
139/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.4
139/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.01
139/003	natural	25	2.1	
140/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.22

Context	Context	length	Depth	Height
140/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.07
140/003	natural	25	2.1	0.01
146/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.43
146/002	subsoil	25	2.1	0.2
146/003	natural	25	2.1	
147/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.27
147/002	natural	25	2.1	0.1
148/001	topsoil	25	2.1	0.31
148/002	natural	25	2.1	0.08
17A/001	topsoil	25	1.5	0.08
17A/002	subsoil	25	1.5	0.19
17A/003	natural	25	1.5	0.03
18A/001	topsoil	25	1.5	0.08
18A/002	subsoil	25	1.5	0.19
18A/003	natural	25	1.5	0.04



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

529271, 140017

529652, 139794

530342, 139351

530066, 139002

529755, 139270

530112, 138600

Area A

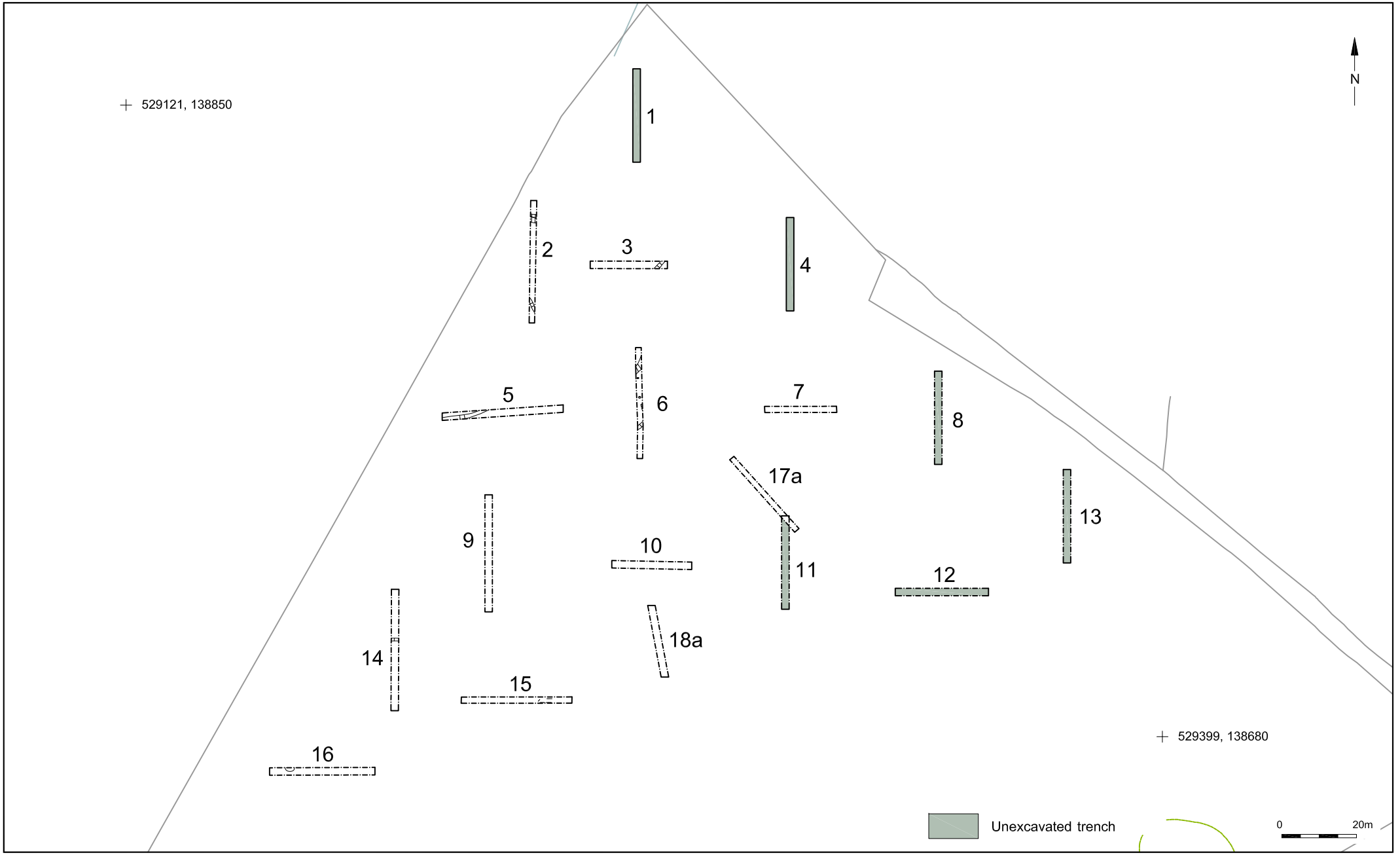
Area B

Excavation area

Area C

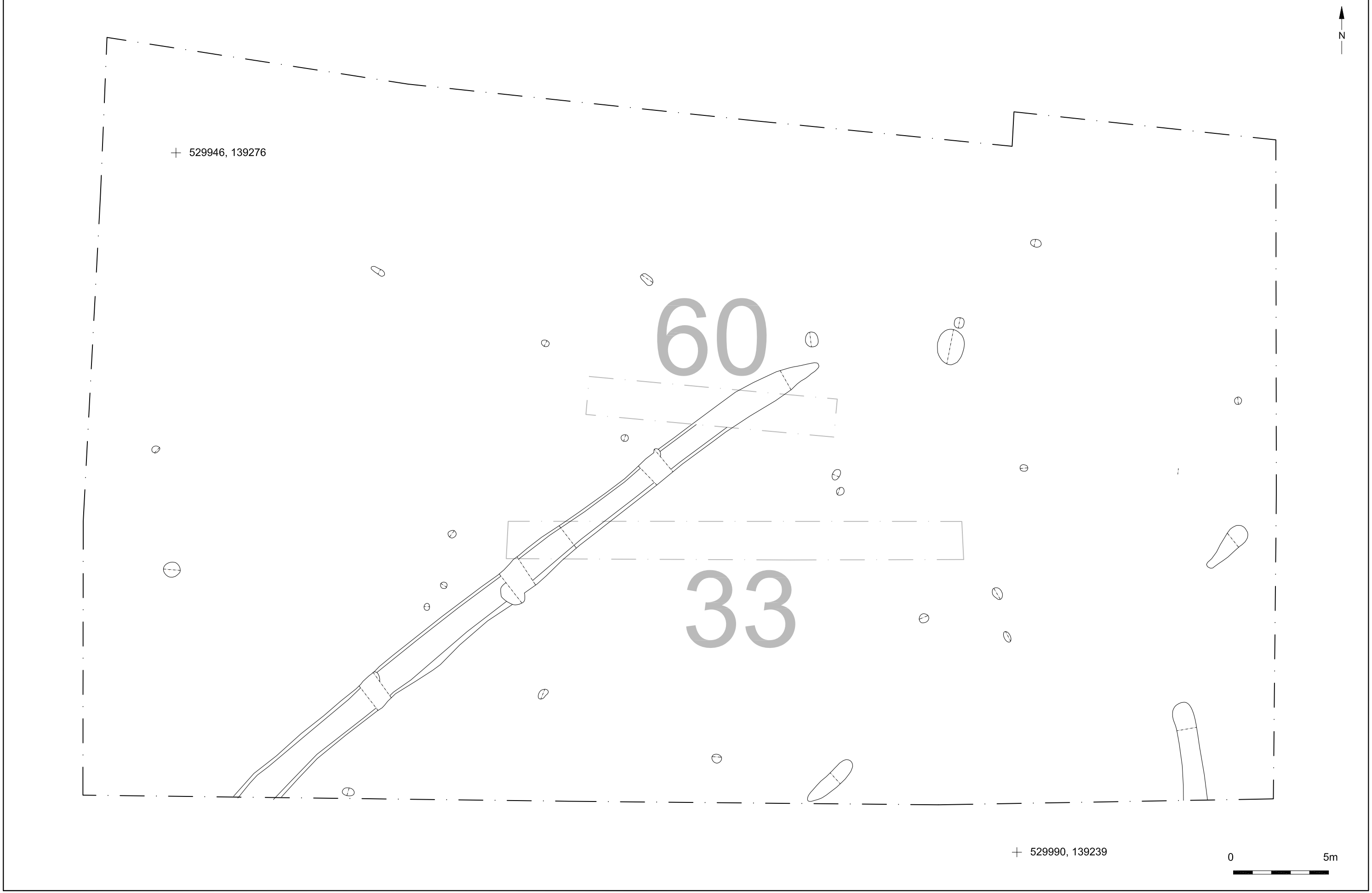
0 100m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Area Location	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Area A trench plan	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Area B trench plan	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Excavation plan	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529652, 139794

N

Battleoaks Farm

65.9m

Mess Leg

Blackcorner Wood

Woodcote

Toovies Cottages

Norfolk Lodge

Pond

Drain

Toovies Farm

68.8m

70.2m

71.1m

Gantry

FF

Path (um)

Boro Const Bdy

Co Const, CP & ED Bdy

530342, 139351

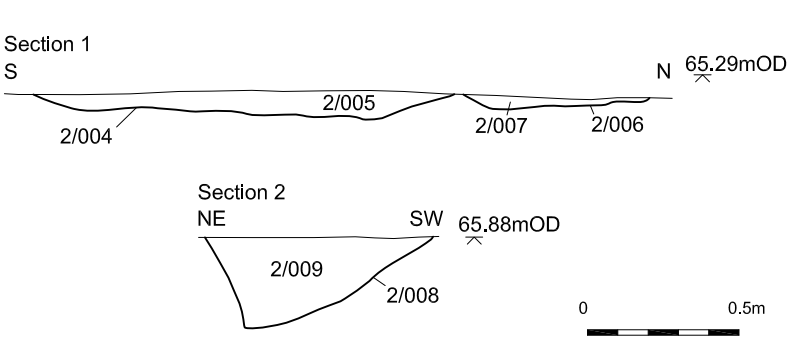
Unexcavated trench

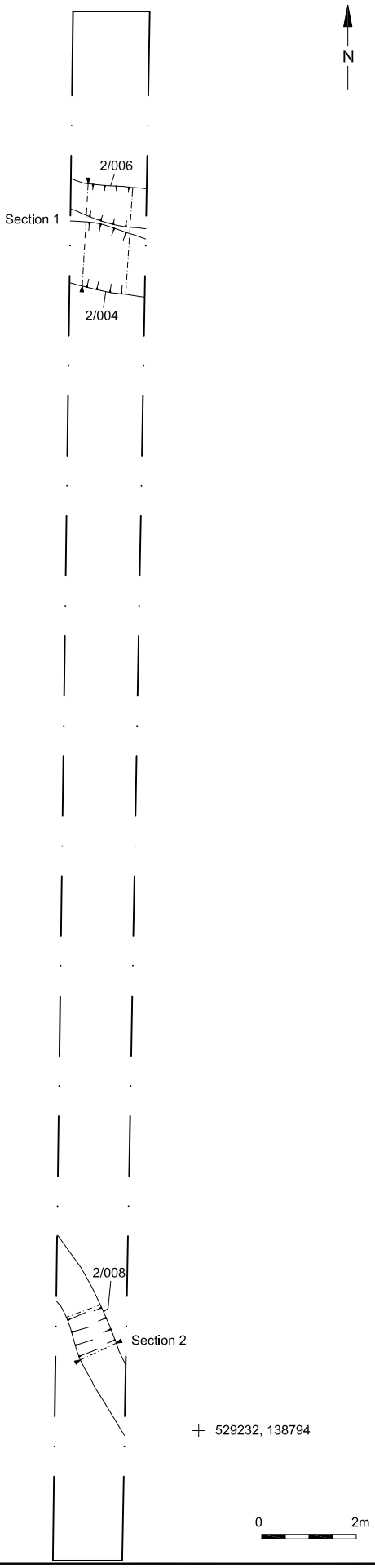
0 50m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Area C trench plan	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

2/004 and 2/006 looking west

2/008 looking south-east

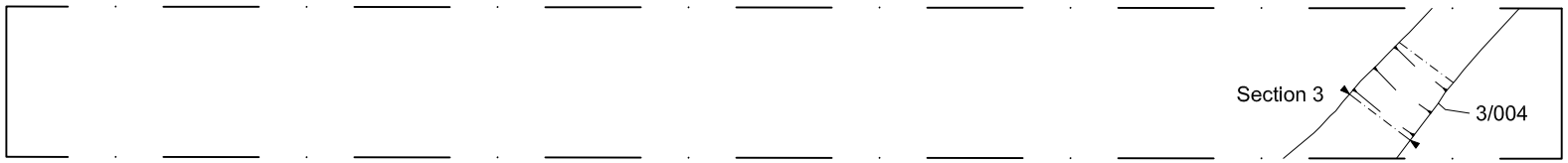




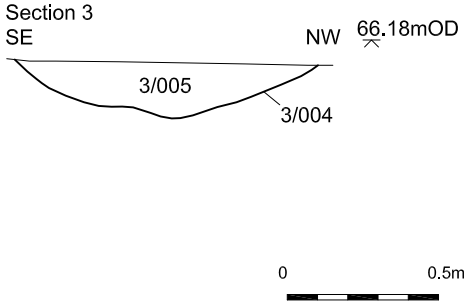
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.7
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 2 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529243, 138811

N



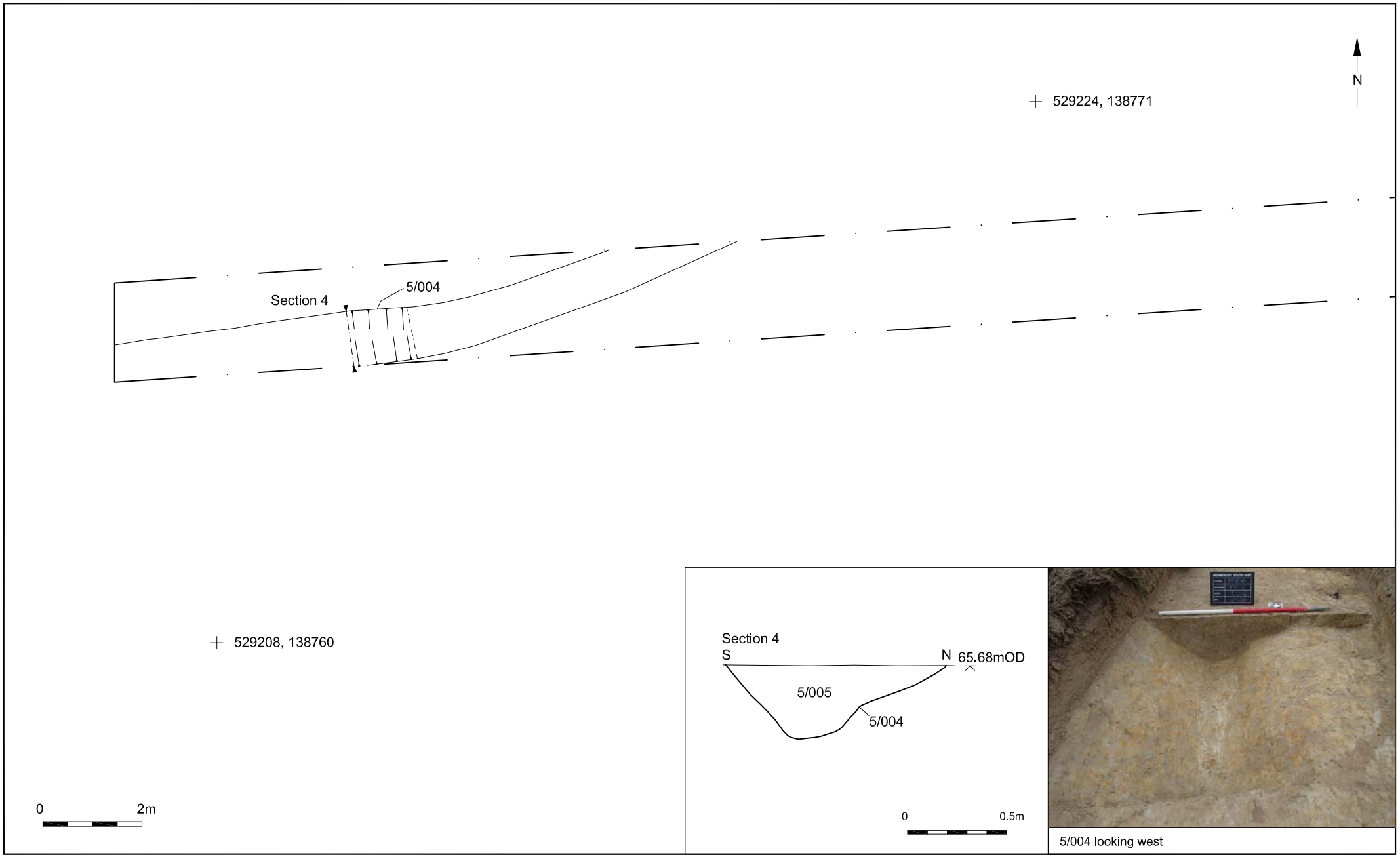
3/004 looking south-west



529262, 138799

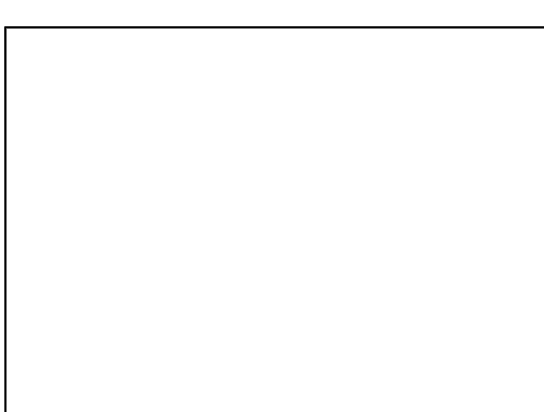
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.8
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



5/004 looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.9
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



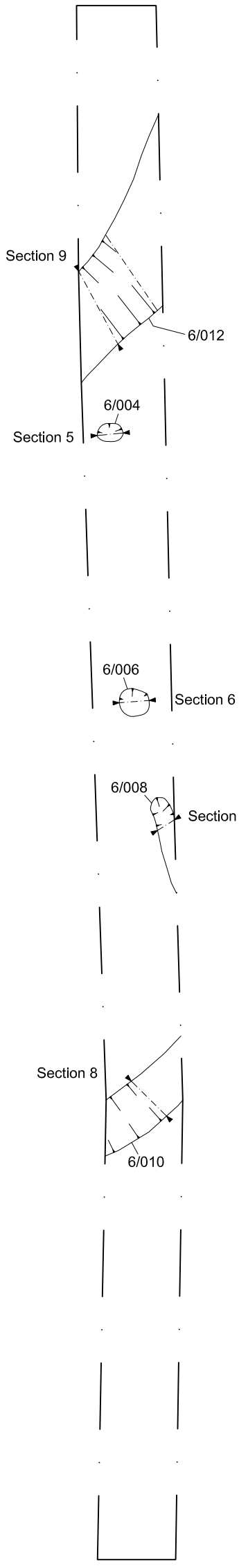
6/004 looking south

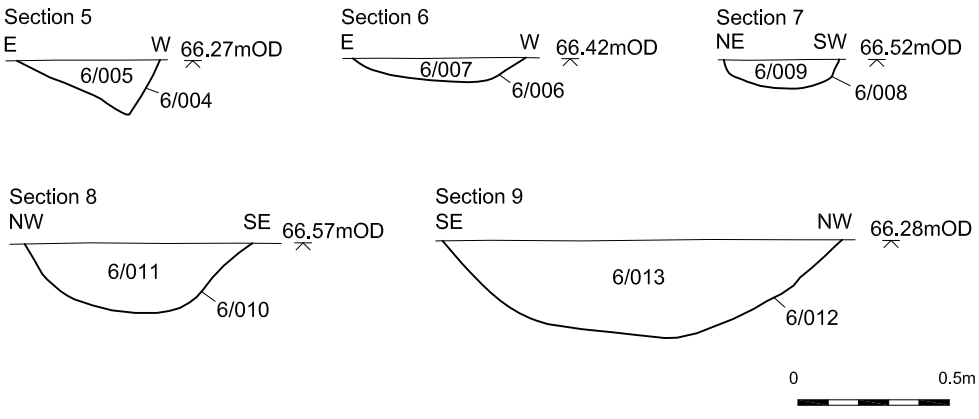
6/006 looking south

6/008 looking south-east

6/010 looking north-east

6/012 looking south-west





© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.10
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 6 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

529184, 138718

14/004

Section 10

14/004 looking east

Section 10

N S 65.67mOD

14/005

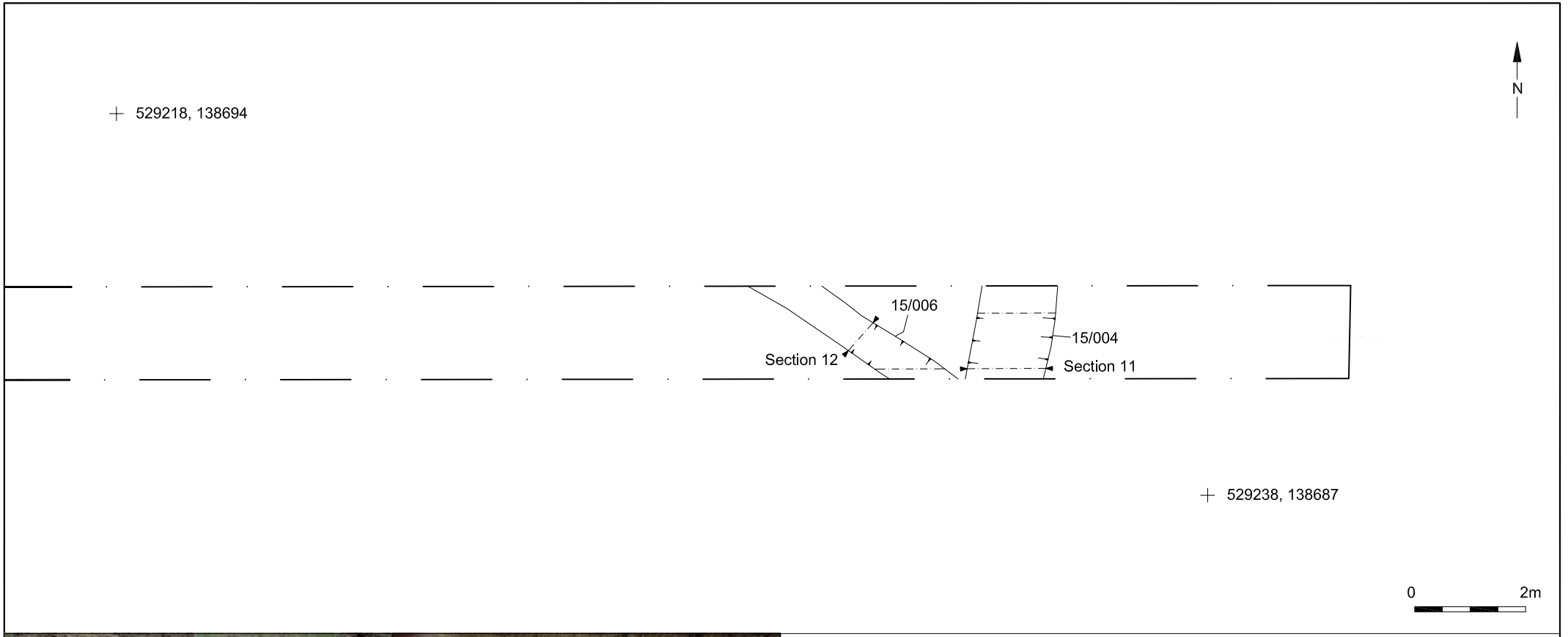
14/004

0 0.5m

529195, 138700

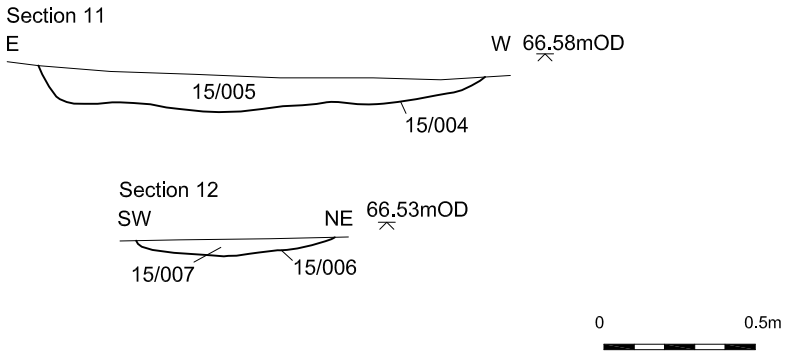
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.11
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 14 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



15/004 looking south

15/006 looking north-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.12
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 15 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529158, 138675

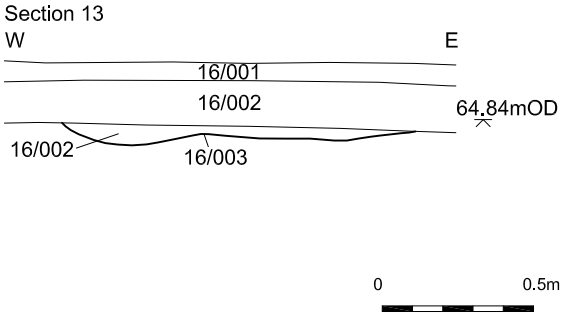
N

Section 13

16/005

529177, 138668

16/003 looking north



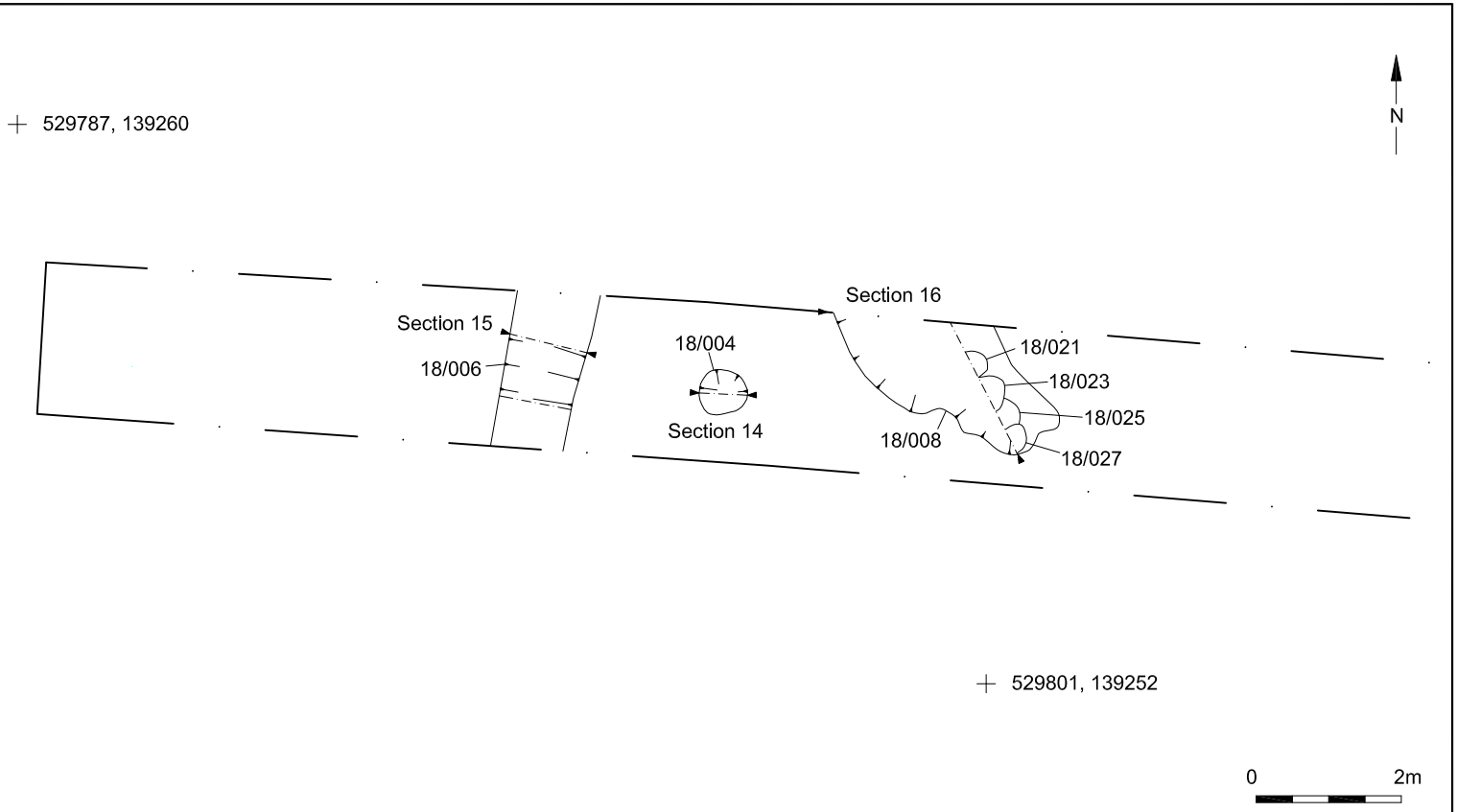
0 2m

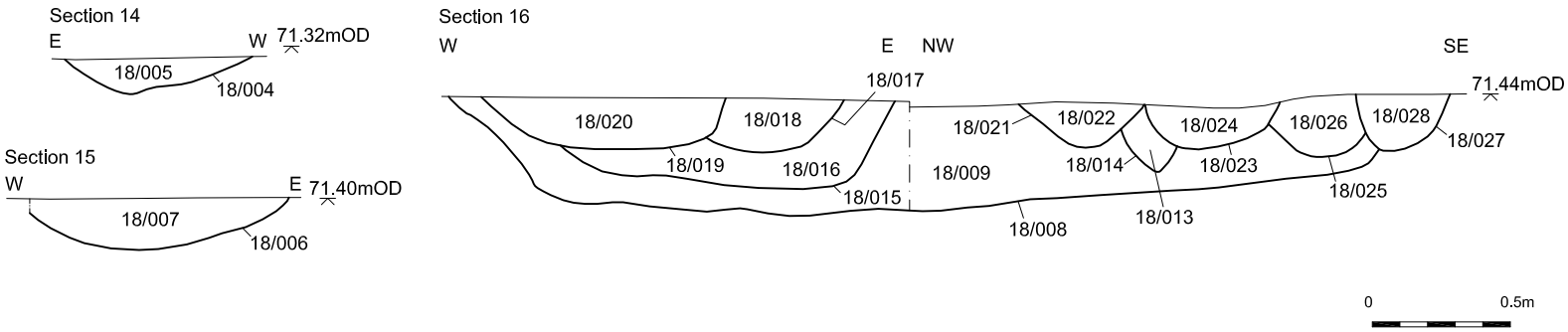
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.13
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 16 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

18/004 looking south

18/006 looking north

18/008 etc looking north-east

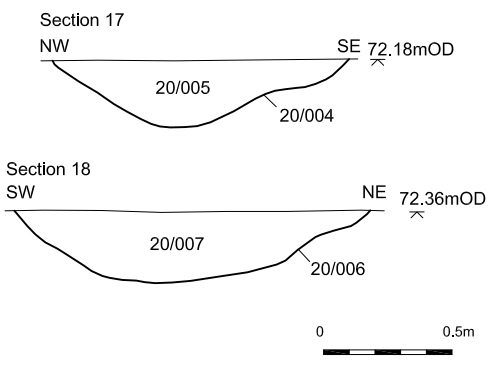


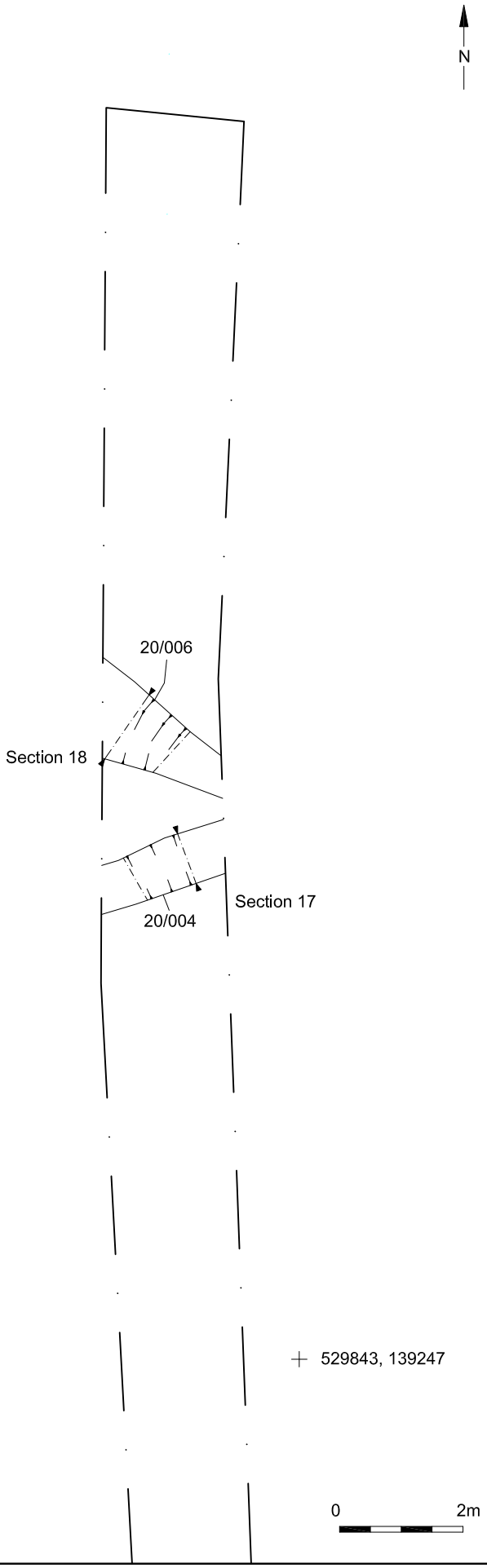


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.14
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 18 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

20/004 looking north-east

20/006 looking north-west





© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.15
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 20 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

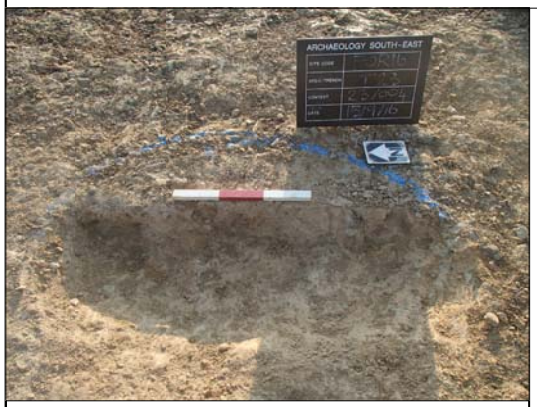
529830, 139124

N

Section 19

23/004

529848, 139114



23/004 looking east

Section 19

N S 70.53mOD

23/005

23/004

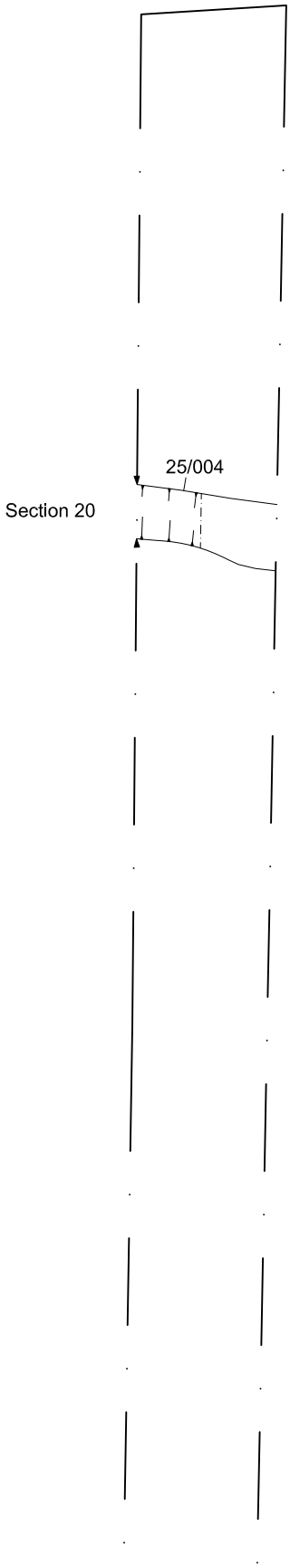
0 0.5m

0 2m

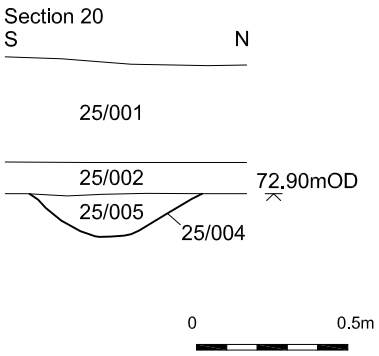
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.16
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 23 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

529875, 139222



25/004 looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.17
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 25 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529877, 139169

N

Section 21

26/004

26/004 looking north

Section 21
W E

26/001

26/002

71.95mOD

26/005

26/004

0 0.5m

529896, 139157

0 2m

Project Ref: 160889	March 2017
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG

Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley

Trench 26 plan, section and photograph

Fig.18

N

529876, 139132

27/004 looking east

27/007 looking west

Section 22

N S

27/001

27/002 71.45mOD

27/005

27/006 27/004

Section 23

S N 71.25mOD

27/008

27/007

0 0.5m

27/004

Section 22

Section 23

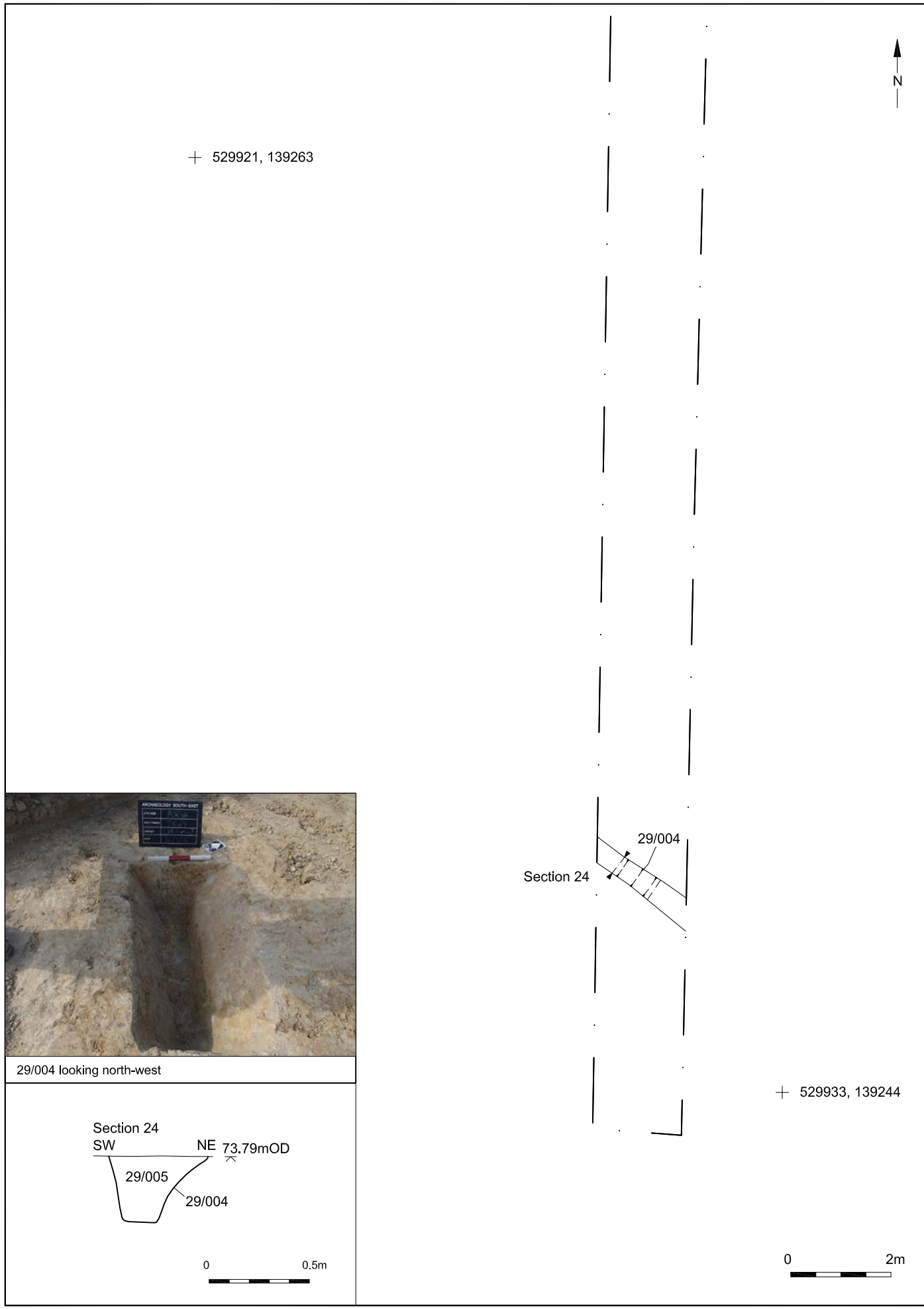
27/007

529888, 139114

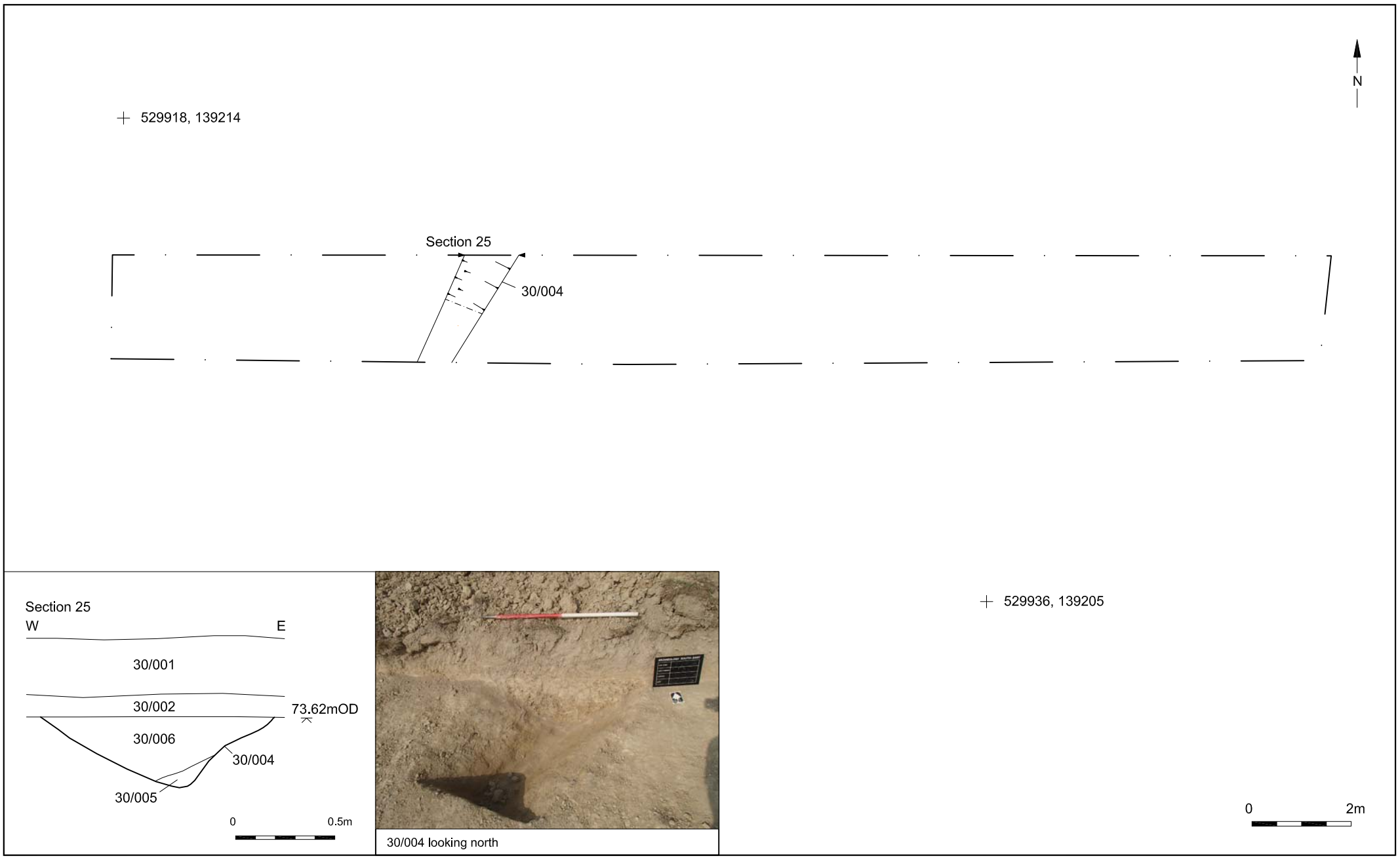
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.19
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 27 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

29/004 looking north-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.20
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 29 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

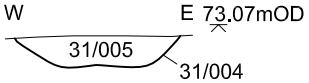


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.21
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 30 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

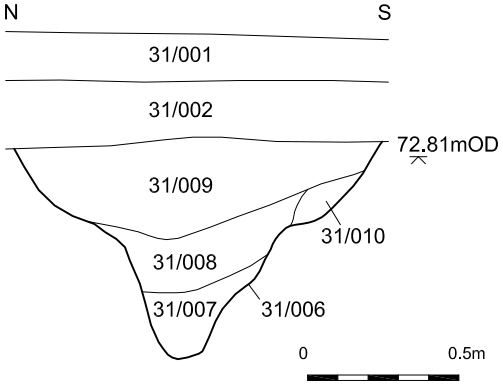
31/004 looking north

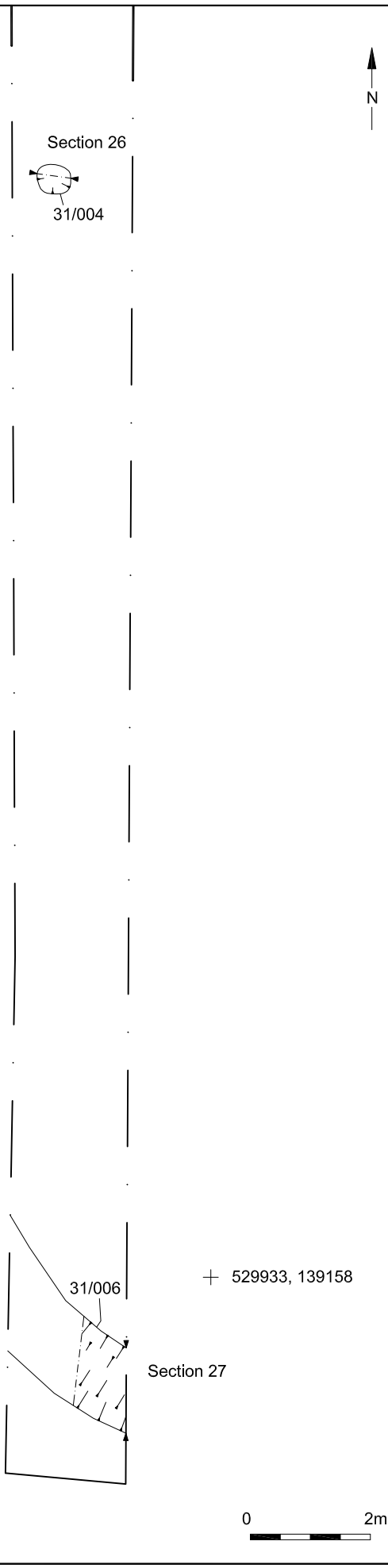
31/006 looking east

Section 26



Section 27





© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.22
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 31 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

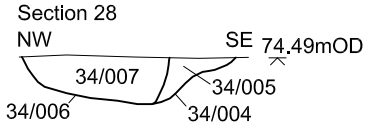
N

529967, 139223

Section 28

34/004

34/004 looking north-east



529978, 139205

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.23
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 34 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530009, 139215

N

Section 29

39/004

Section 30

39/006

530028, 139203

0 2m

39/004 looking north

Section 29

W E 74.73mOD

39/005

39/004

Section 30

W E 74.66mOD

39/007

39/006

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.24
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 39 plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

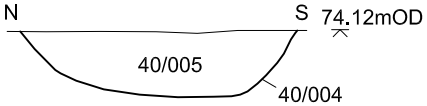
530011, 139174

N

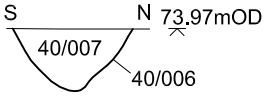
40/004 looking east

40/006 looking west

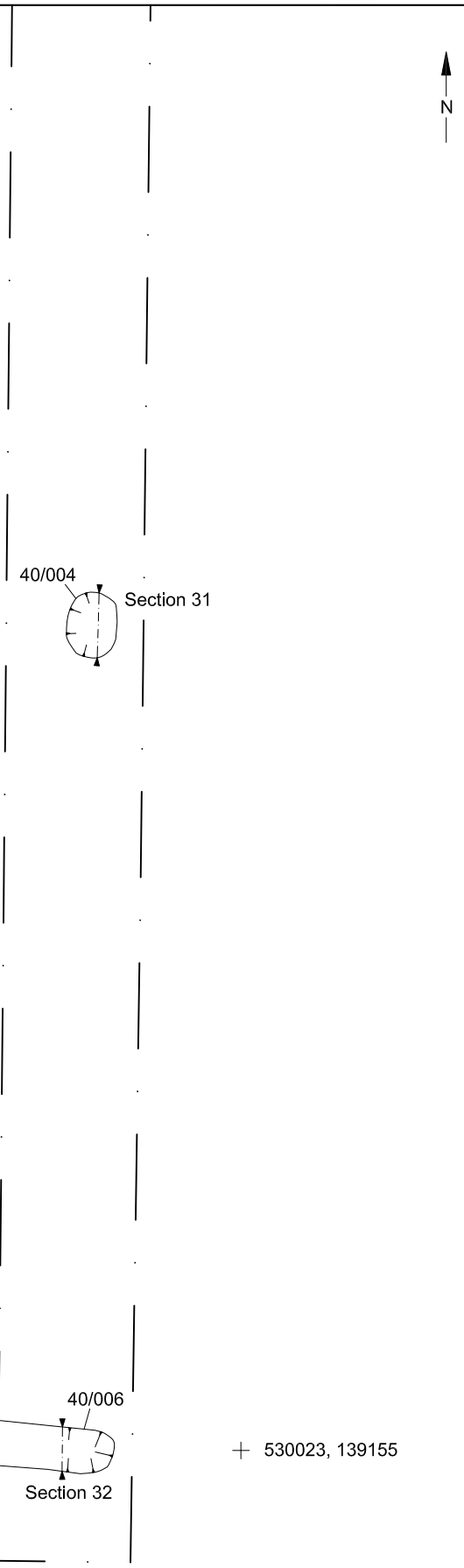
Section 31



Section 32



0 0.5m



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.25
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 40 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530008, 139124

N

Section 33

41/004

530026, 139113

0 2m

41/004 looking north-west

Section 33

SW NE 73.52mOD

41/005

41/004

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.26
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 41 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

530010, 139087

Section 34

42/004

42/004 looking north-east

Section 34

W E 73.16mOD

42/006

42/004

42/005

0 0.5m

530021, 139068

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.27
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 42 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530050, 139259

N

Section 35

43/004

530068, 139248

Section 35

N S 71.22mOD

43/005

43/004

0 0.5m

43/004 looking east

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.28
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 43 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

530055, 139222

Section 36

44/004

44/004 looking north

Section 36

W E 72.09mOD

44/005

44/004

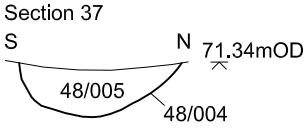
0 0.5m

530067, 139204

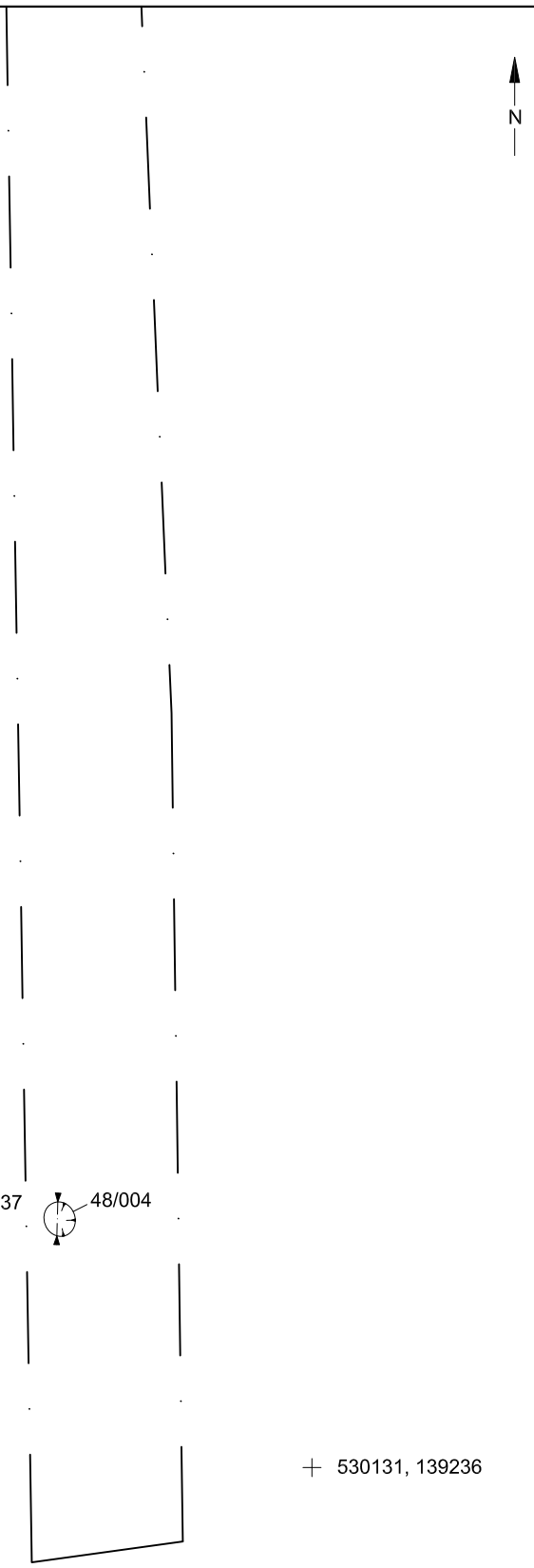
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.29
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 44 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

48/004 looking west



0 0.5m



0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.30
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 48 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530113, 139175

N

Section 38

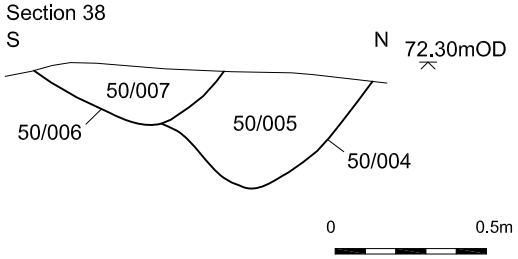
50/004

50/006

530125, 139156

50/004 and 50/006 looking west

Section 38



0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.31
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 50 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530186, 139753

N

67/004

Section 39

530205, 139743

Section 39

NW SE 74.62mOD

67/005

67/004

0 0.5m

Photo to be sent from Simons cam

Fig.

0 2m

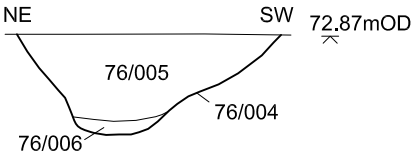
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.32
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 67 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530012, 139700

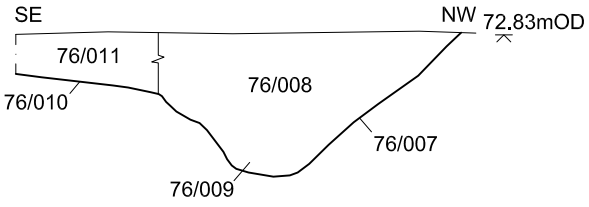
76/004 looking south-east

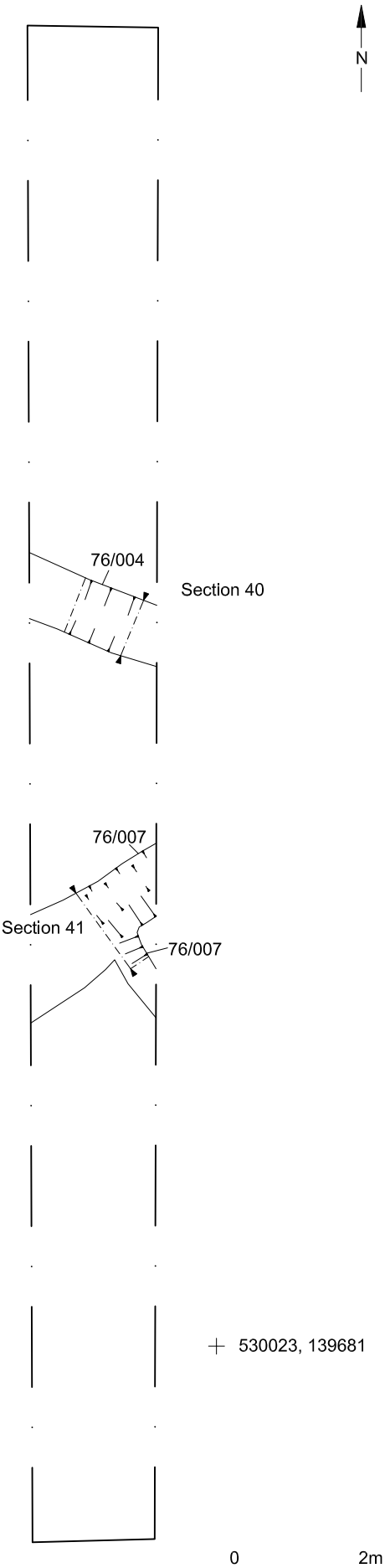
76/007 and 76/010 looking south-west

Section 40

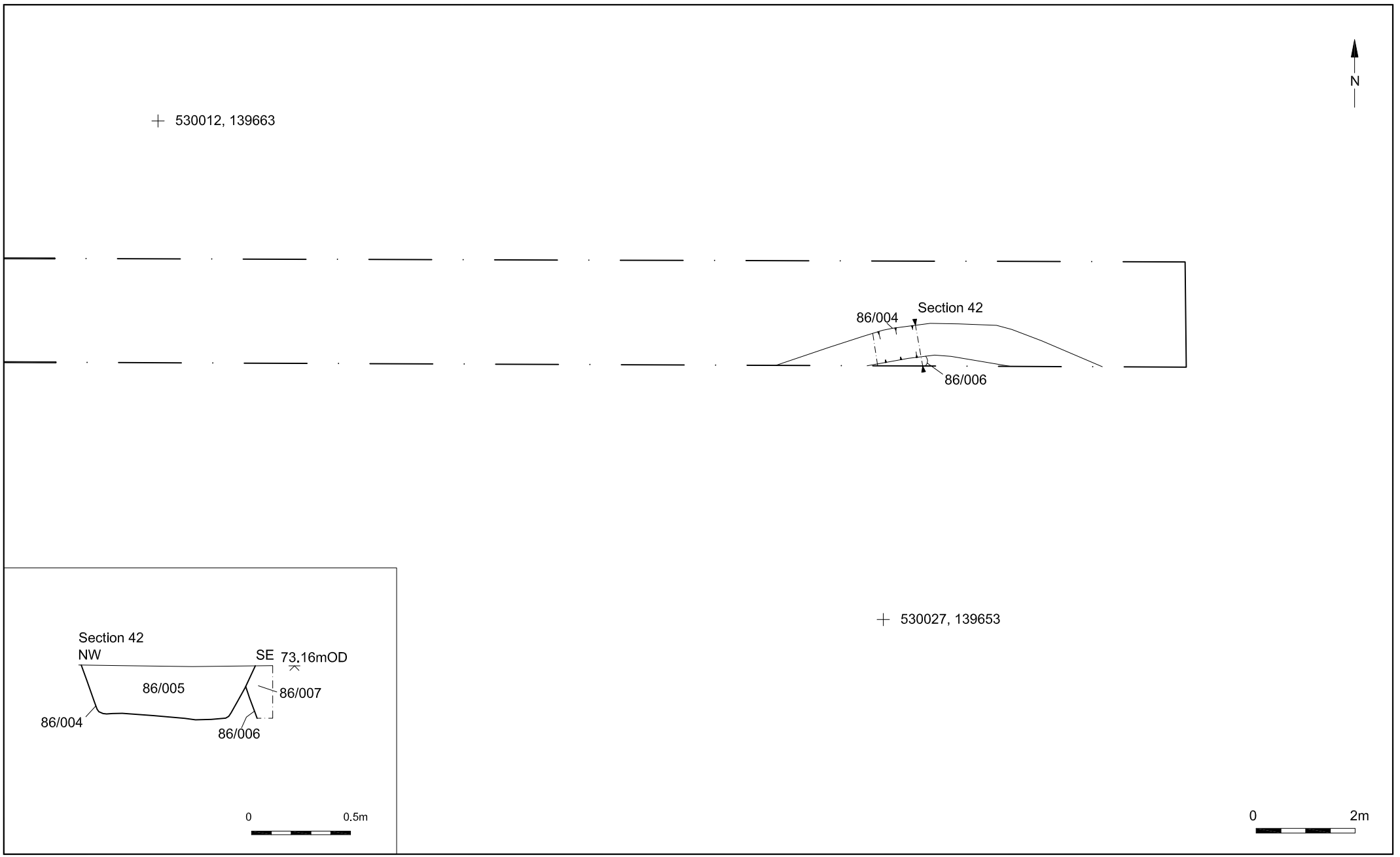


Section 41





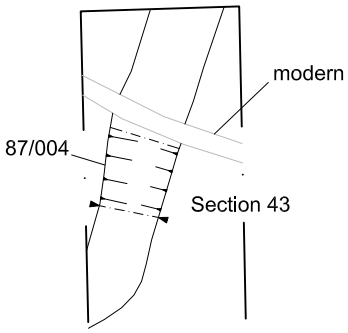
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.33
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 76 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



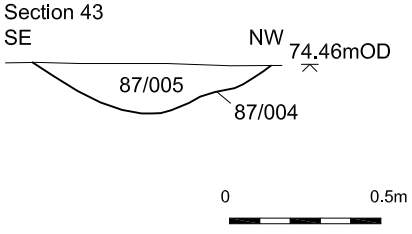
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.34
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 86 plan and section	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

530055, 139671



87/004 looking south



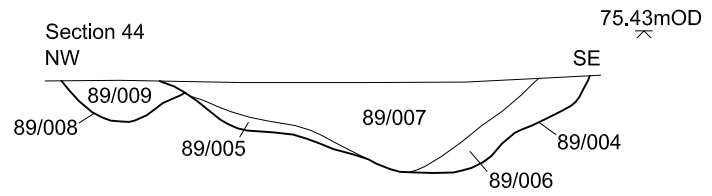
530067, 139653

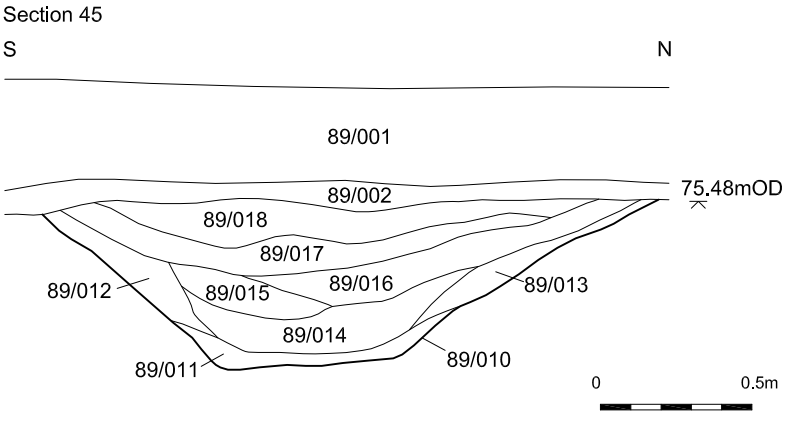
0 2m

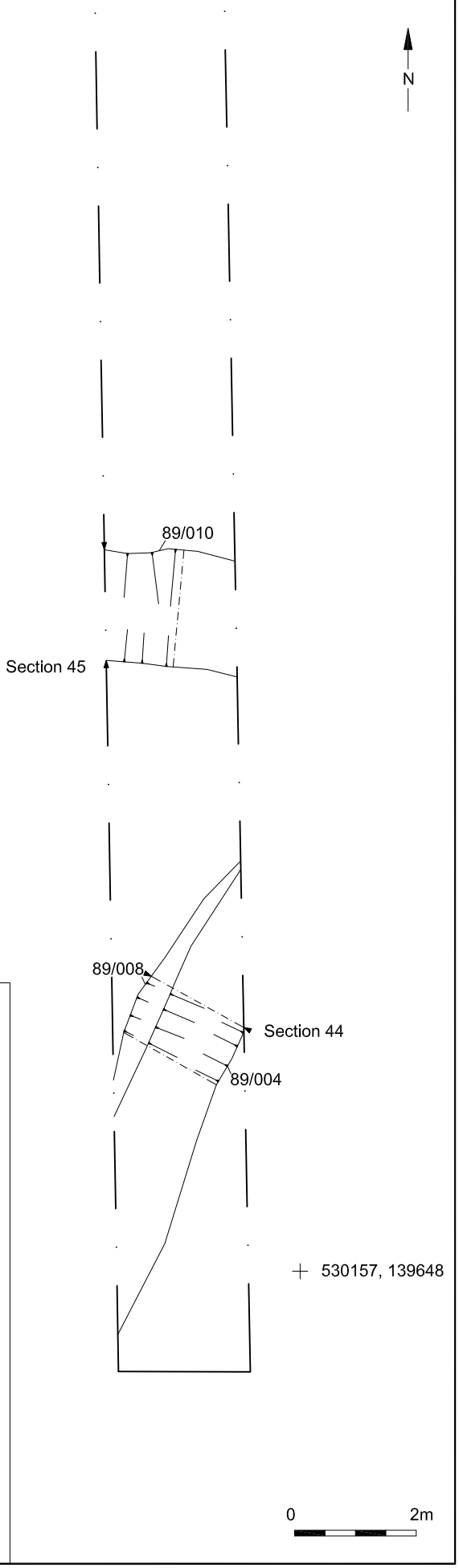
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.35
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 87 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

89/004 and 89/008 looking north-east

89/010 looking west







© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.36
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 89 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530188, 139662

N

Section 46

Section 47

90/004

90/006

90/013

90/015

530202, 139655

0 2m

90/004, 90/006 and 90/015 looking north

Section 46

W E

90/001

90/002

73.90mOD

90/019

90/012

90/005

90/017

90/004

90/016

90/018

90/011

90/010

90/009

90/008

90/015

90/007

90/006

Section 47

S N 74.02mOD

90/017

90/014

90/016

90/013

90/015

0 0.5m

90/013 looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.37
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 90 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

91/004 looking south-west

91/007 looking south

91/009 looking north-west

530231, 139683

N

Section 48

91/004

91/007

Section 49

Section 50

91/009

530225, 139662

0 2m

Section 48
SE NW 72.33mOD

91/006
91/004 91/005

Section 49
E W 72.21mOD

91/008
91/007

Section 50
SW NE 72.21mOD

91/011
91/010 91/009

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.38
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 91 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

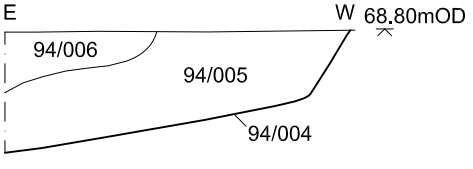
529922, 139627

94/004

Section 51

94/004 looking south

Section 51



529934, 139607

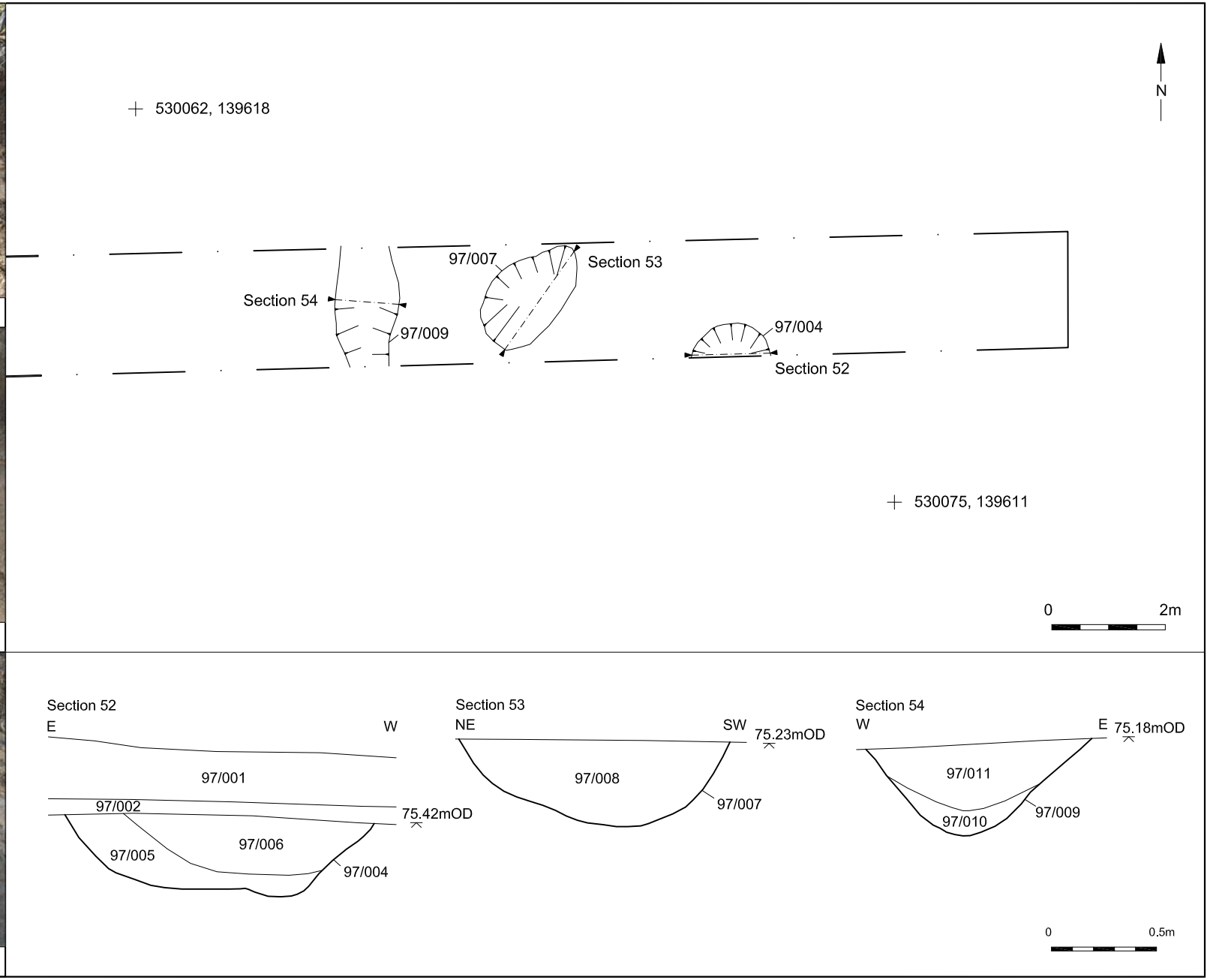
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.39
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 94 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

97/004 looking south

97/007 looking south-east

97/009 looking north



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.40
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 97 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

530101, 139624

Section 55

98/003

530112, 139609

0 2m

98/003 looking north-east

Section 55

NW SE 75.75mOD

98/004

98/003

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.41
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 98 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530191, 139623

N

Section 56

100/003

530203, 139607

0 2m

100/003 looking west

Section 56

S N 72.71mOD

100/004

100/003

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.42
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 100 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529922, 139572

N

104/004

Section 57

104/004 looking south

Section 57

E W 69.73mOD

104/005

104/004

0 0.5m

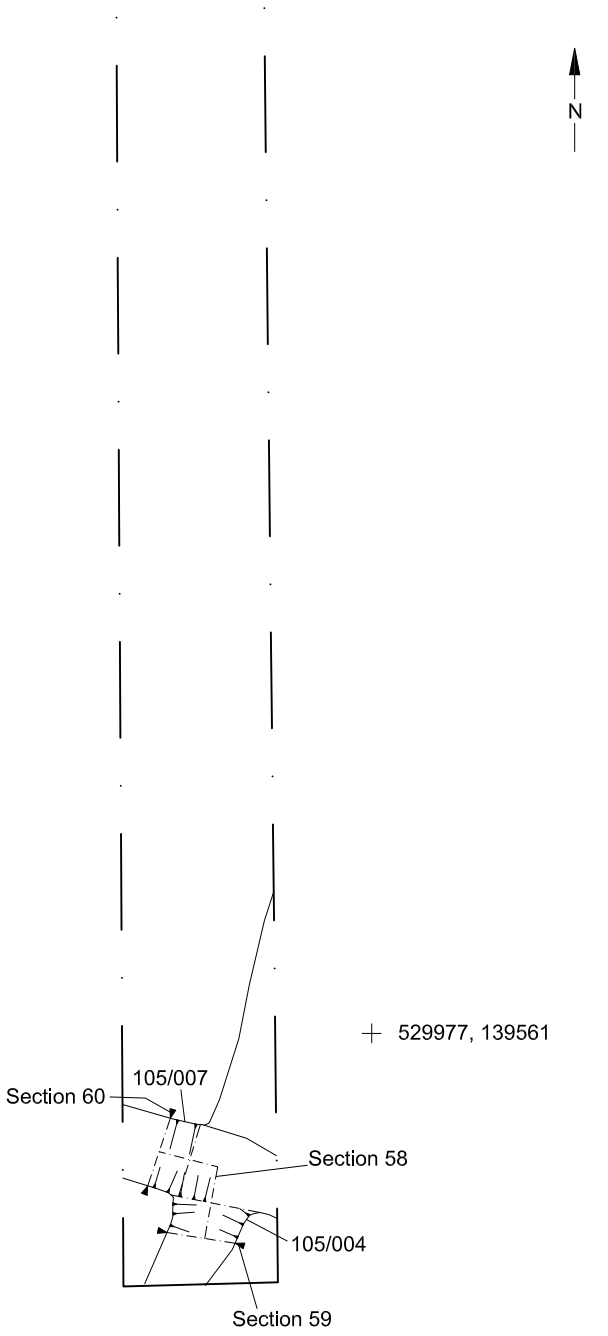
529940, 139560

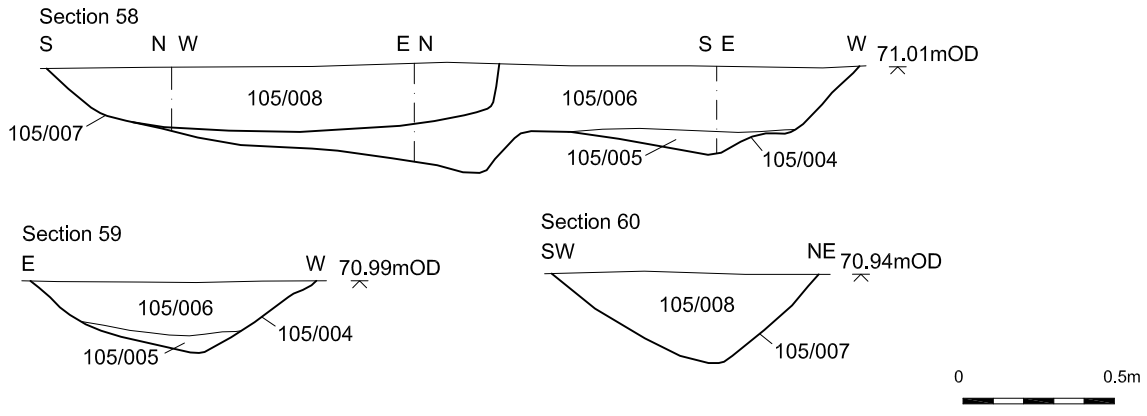
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.43
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 104 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

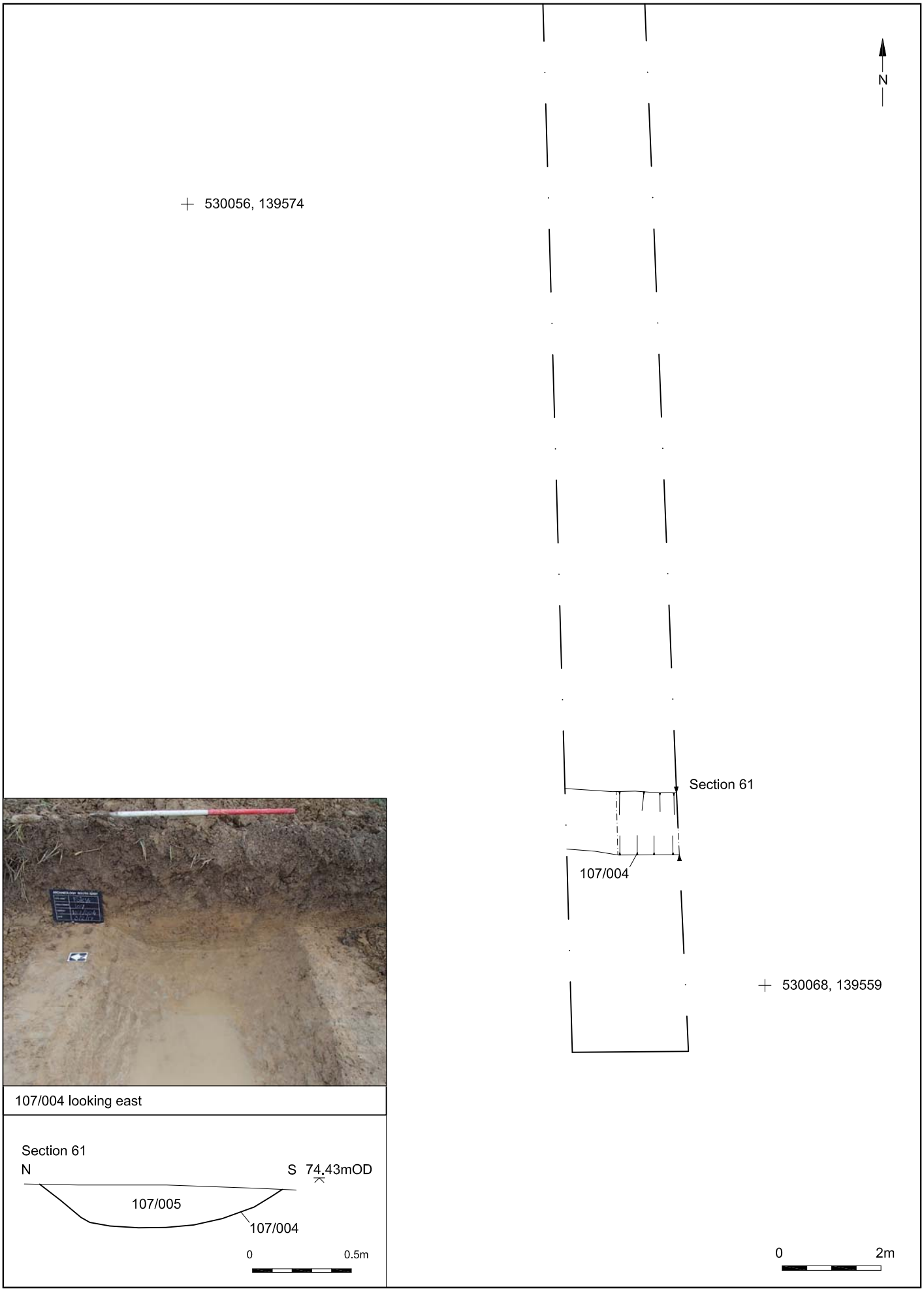
105/004 and 105/007 looking east

105/007 looking north-west





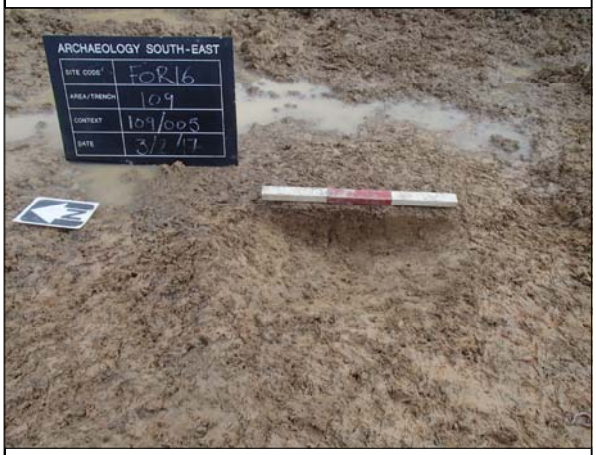
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.44
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 105 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



107/004 looking east

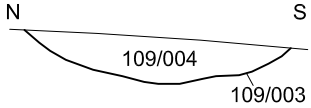
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.45
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 107 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

109/003 looking east

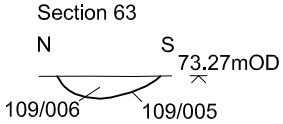


109/005 looking east

Section 62

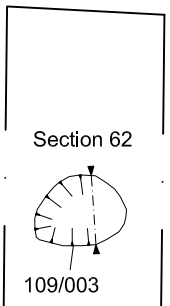


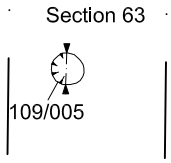
Section 63



0 0.5m

530145, 139582





530157, 139563

0 2m

N

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.46
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 109 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529877, 139528

N

112/004

Section 64

112/004 looking north-east

Section 64

NE SW 69.92mOD

112/005

112/004

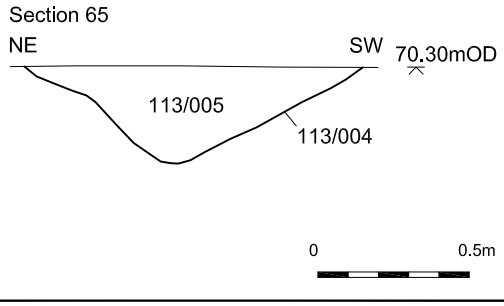
0 0.5m

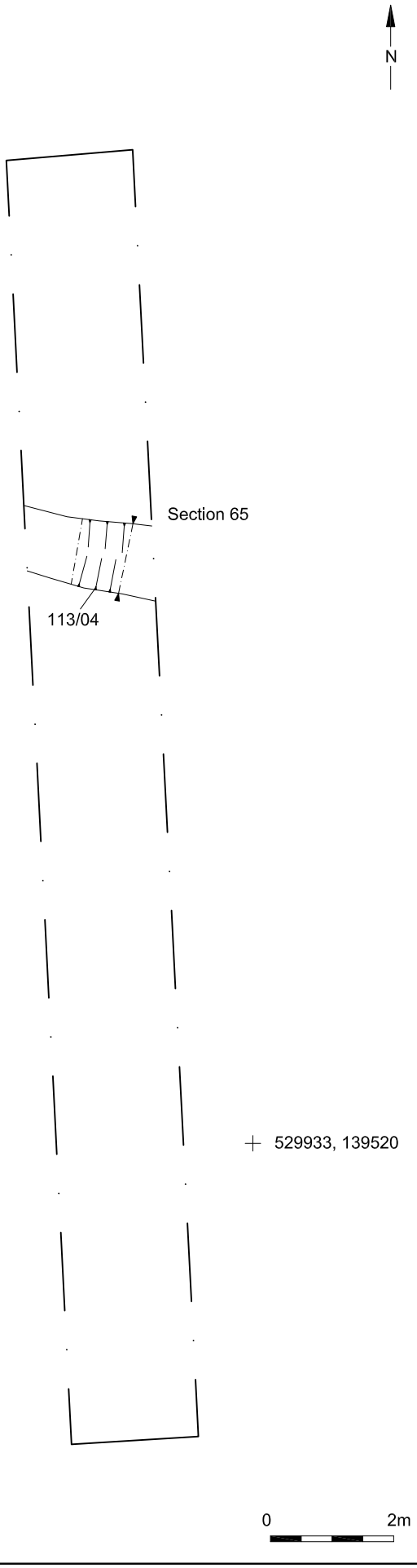
529894, 139517

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.47
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 112 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

113/004 looking south-east

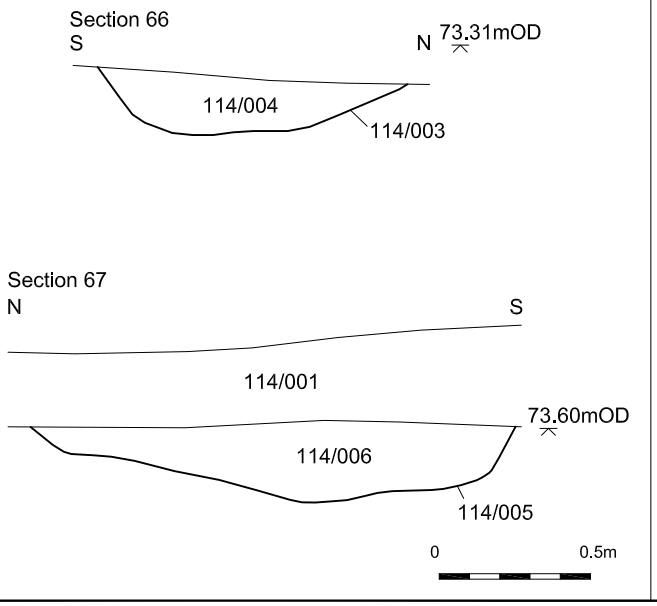


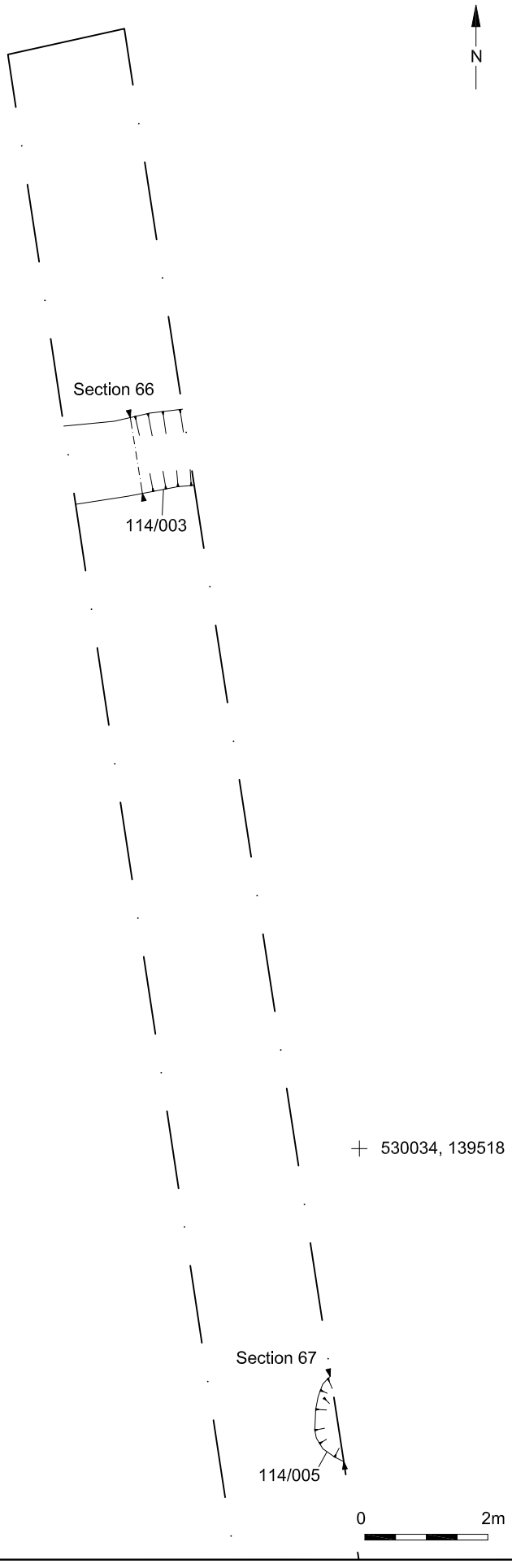


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.48
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 113 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

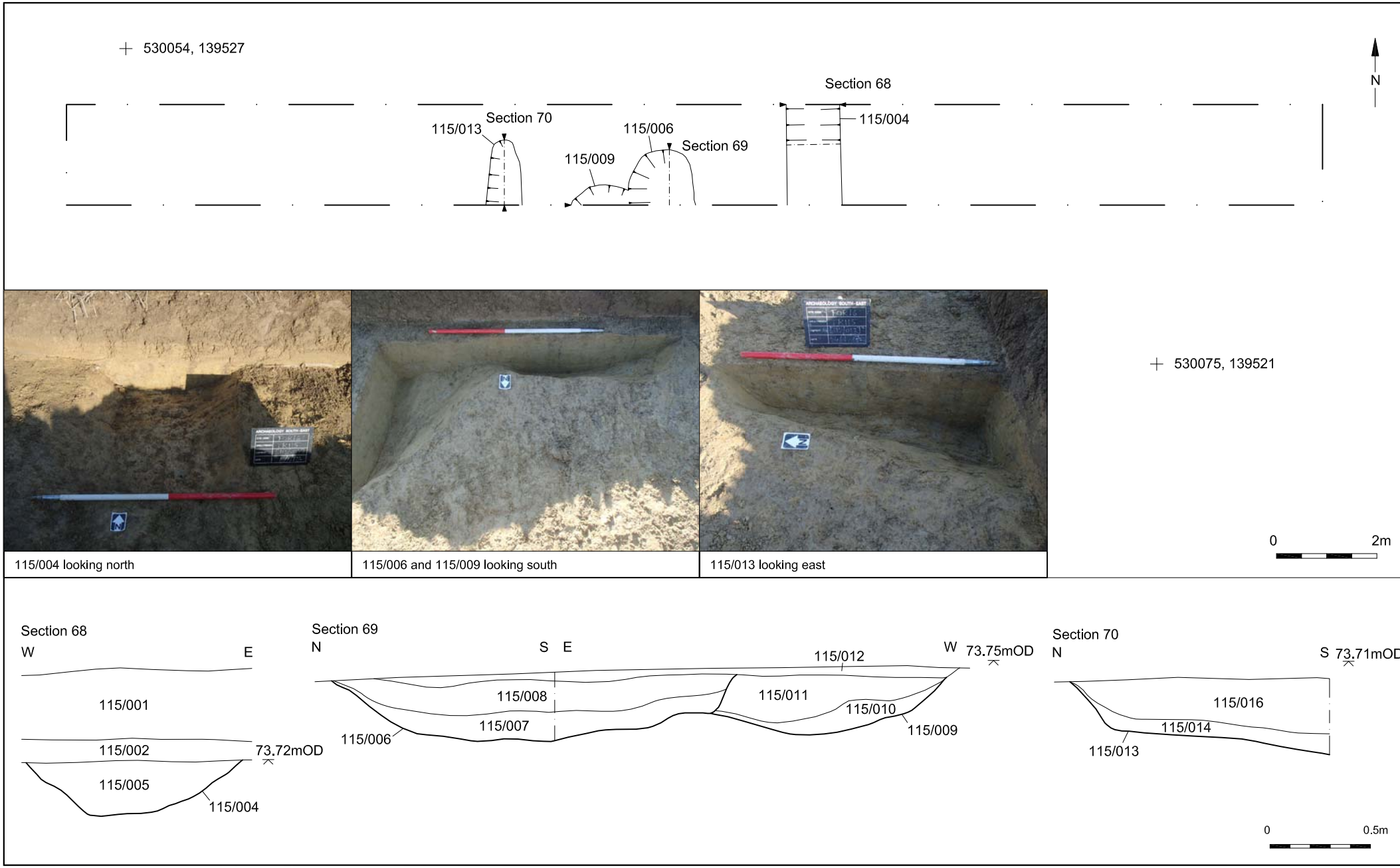
114/003 looking west

114/005 looking east





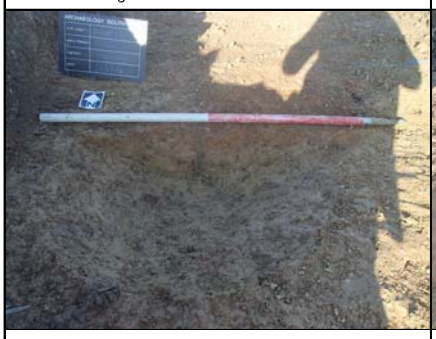
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.49
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 114 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.50
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 115 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

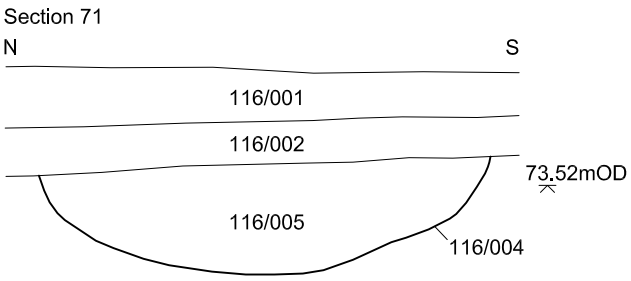
116/004 looking east

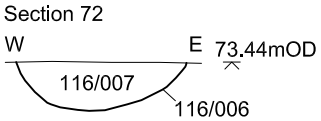
116/006 looking north-west

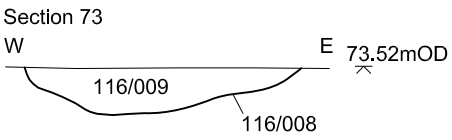


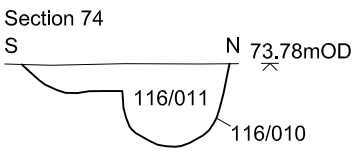
116/008 looking north

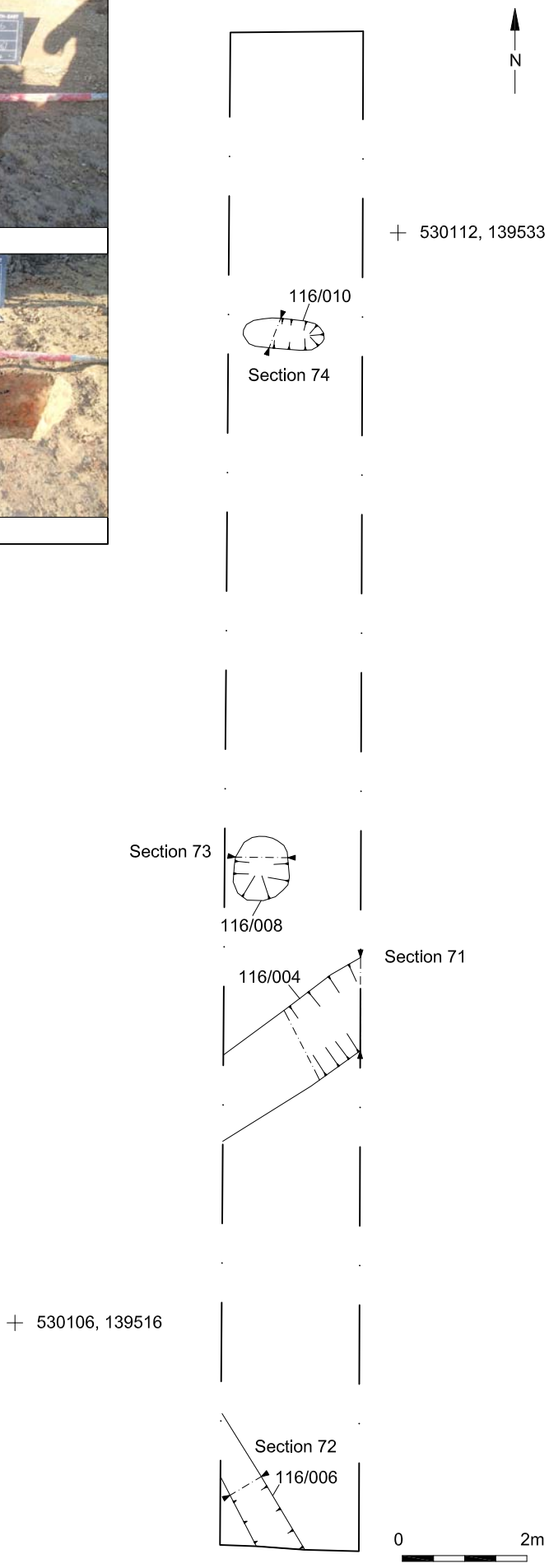
116/010 looking west











© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.51
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 116 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

530146, 139528

N

117/004

Section 75

530163, 139519

Section 75

E W 72.27mOD

117/005

117/004

0 0.5m

117/004 looking south

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.52
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 117 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529786, 139495

N

120/004

Section 76

120/011

529808, 139487

120/004, 120/011 and 120/013 looking north-east

Section 76

NW SE

120/001

69.88mOD

120/013 120/010 120/012

120/009

120/009 120/011

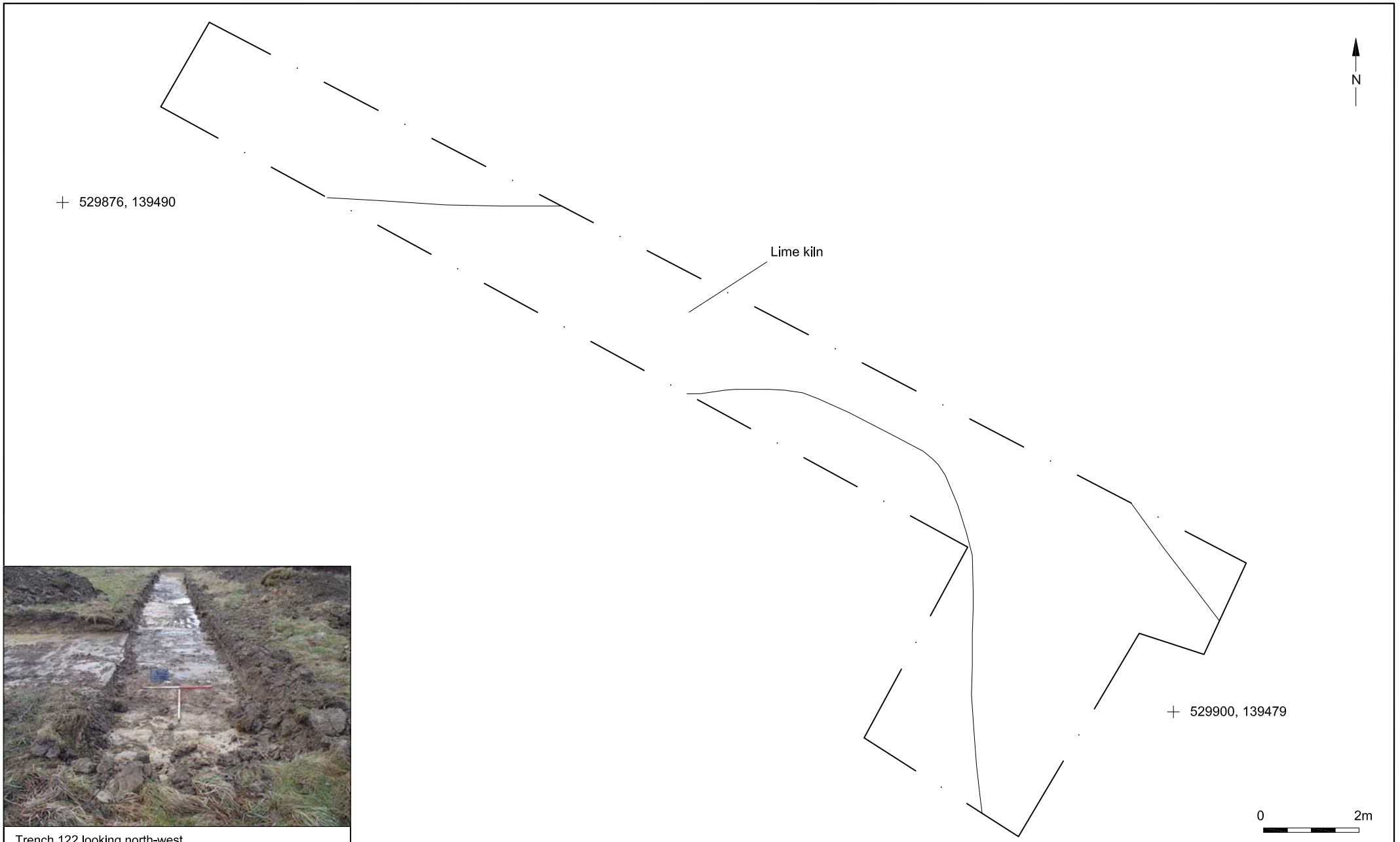
120/014 120/004 120/008

120/005 120/006

0 0.5m

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.53
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 120 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



Trench 122 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.54
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 122 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529786, 139438

N

Section 77

130/005

130/006

Section 78

130/003

130/004

529804, 139432

0 2m

Section 77

W E

130/001

70.73mOD

130/008

130/007

130/014

130/013

130/003

130/011

130/012

130/010

130/004

130/009

Section 78

E W 70.42mOD

130/017

130/016

130/006

130/015

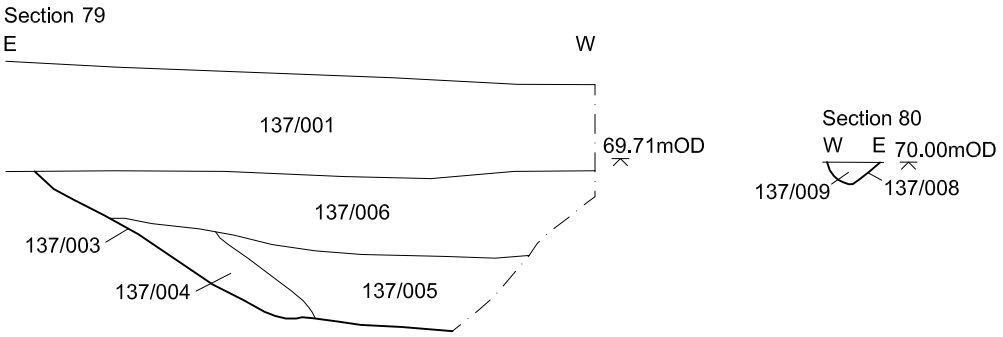
130/005

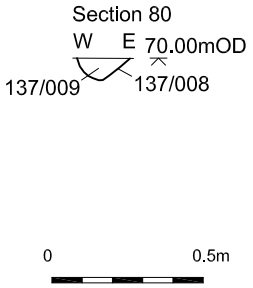
0 0.5m

130/003 and 130/004 looking north

130/005 and 130/006 looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.55
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 130 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

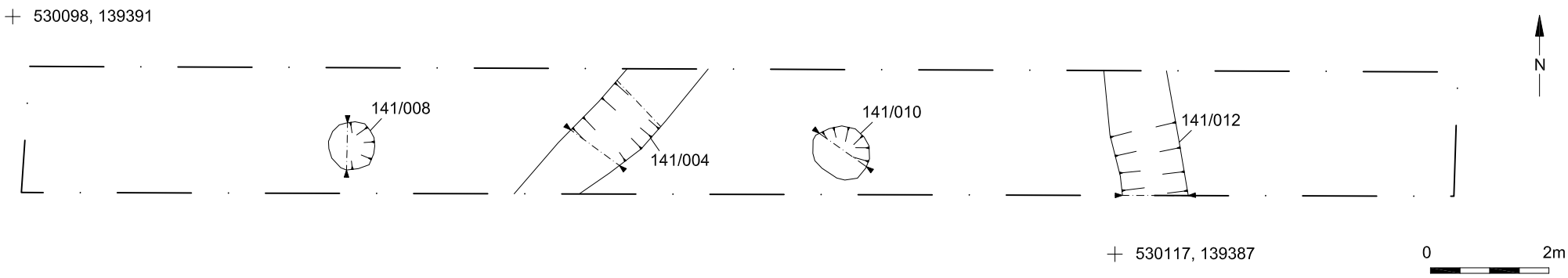




137/008 looking north

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.56
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 137 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

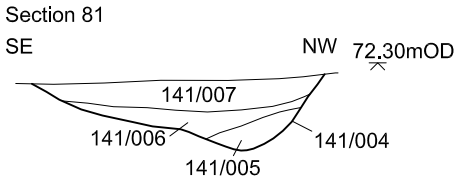


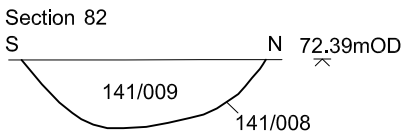

141/004 looking south-west

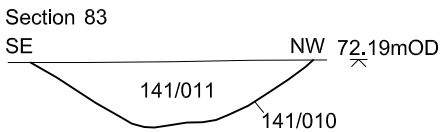

141/008 looking west

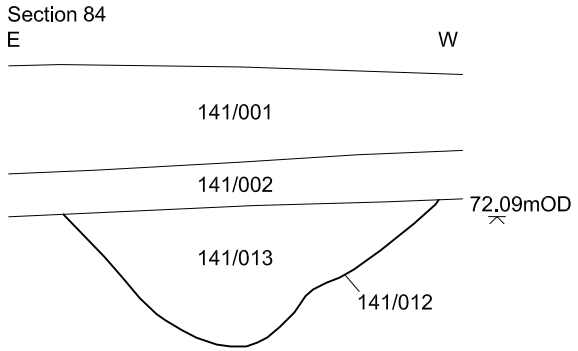

141/010 looking south-west


141/012 looking south









© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.57
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 141 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

530161, 139392

142/004

Section 85

530173, 139376

0 2m

142/004 looking south-east

Section 85

NE SW 70.77mOD

142/005

142/004

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.58
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 142 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

529785, 139349

N

143/005

Section 86

529803, 139338

0 2m

Section 86

SW NE 71.14mOD

143/005

143/004

0 0.5m

143/004 looking north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.59
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 143 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

N

529831, 139356

144/004

Section 87

529843, 139340

144/004 looking south-east

Section 87

E W 72.09mOD

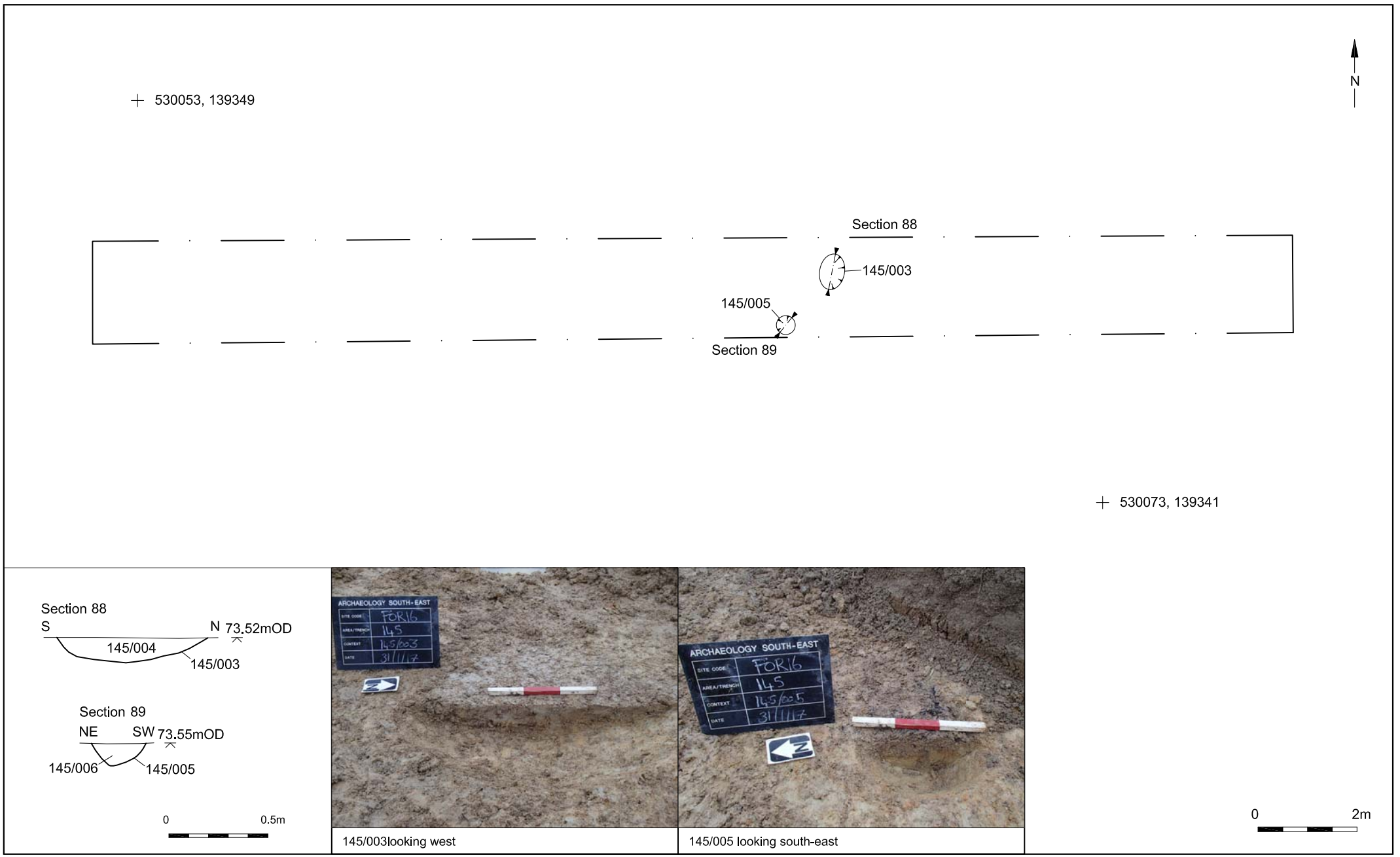
144/005

144/004

0 0.5m

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.60
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Trench 144 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		



145/003looking west

145/005 looking south-east

Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.61
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG	Trench 145 plan, sections and photographs	

N

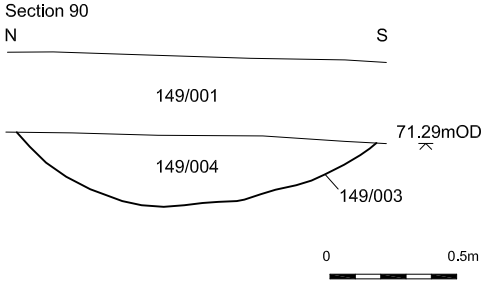
530145, 139313

149/003

Section 90

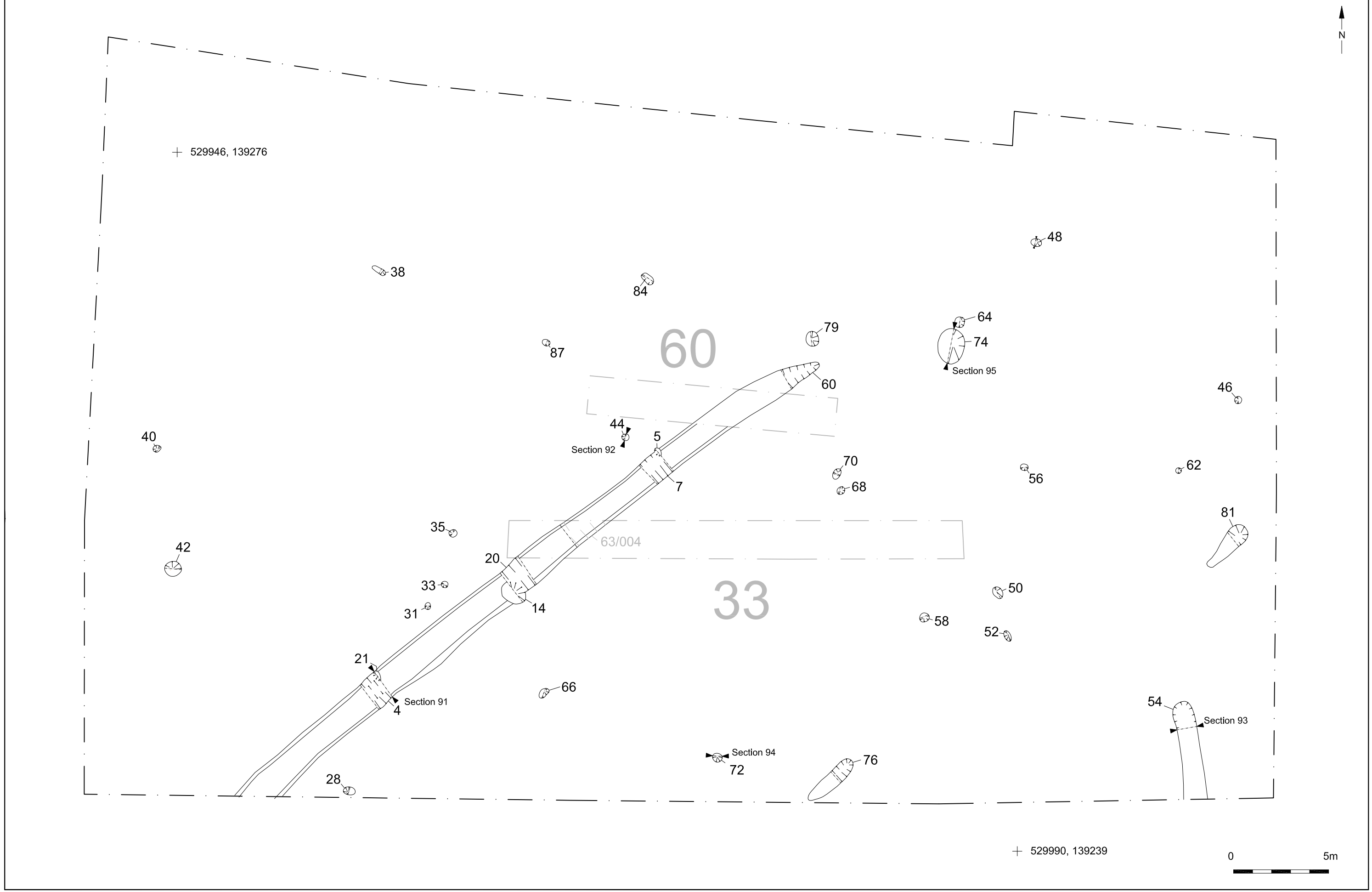
149/003 looking east

Section 90



530156, 139294

0 2m



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.63
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Excavation area plan	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

004, 021 and 023 looking north east

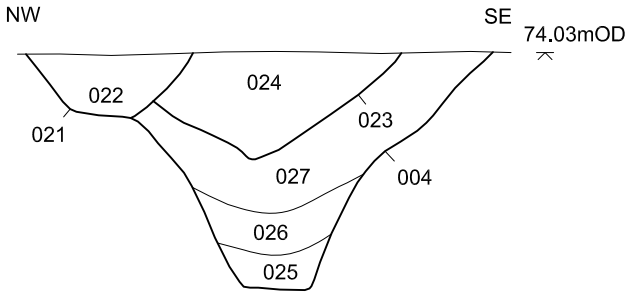
044 looking east

054 looking south

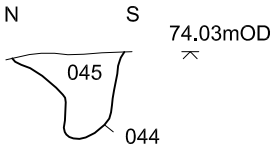
072 looking north

074 looking west

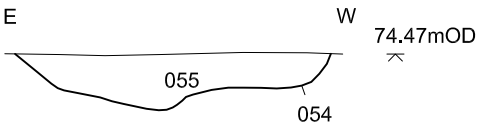
Section 91



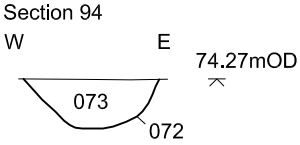
Section 92



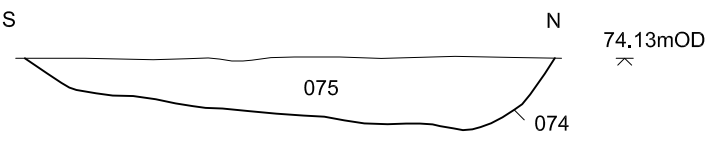
Section 93



Section 94



Section 95



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley	Fig.64
Project Ref: 160889	March 2017	Excavation area sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017093	Drawn by: LG		

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