

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Pease Pottage,  
Crawley, West Sussex**

**Planning Ref: permitted development**

**NGR 526208 132294 to 526265 134459  
(TQ 26208 32294 to TQ 26265 34459)**

**Project No: 3452  
Site Code: PPC 08**

**ASE Report No. 2009049  
OASIS id: archaeol6-57117**

**Nick Garland  
With contributions by  
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus**

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**March 2009**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, undertook an archaeological watching brief on engineering works at Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2008 and the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2009 on behalf of Thames Water. The archaeological watching brief involved monitoring the excavation of new pipe trenches for a sewer, the stripping of areas associated with the construction of new pumping stations and the any new access routes. The natural horizon ranged from 88.9m OD at the northern end of the scheme to 131.18 m OD at the southern end of the scheme.*

*In the northern part of the site a single undated linear feature was recovered, and in the southern part of the site two linear features were recovered. One of the linear features contained post-medieval material and was probably a drainage channel while the other was irregular in shape and possibly a natural feature. Modern field drains were uncovered in both areas.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, was commissioned by Thames Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the engineering works at Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex, (NGR 526208 132294 to 526265 134459; Figure 1). The works involved the upsizing of the existing sewer over approximately 3kms and the construction of new pumping stations.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The area of investigation covers a distance of approximately 3 km. The specific area of the pipeline covers multiple areas of land use including, woodland, open pasture, residential areas and a dual carriageway.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 302) shows the site lies a variation of geology including Sandstone, Clays and River Adur Terrace gravels.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Although Planning permission was not required by the local borough council, Thames Water sought the advice of the West Sussex County Council's (WSSC) archaeologist John Mills. It was recommended that an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the ground works of selective parts of the scheme. It was decided it would be prudent to undertake a watching brief on the most northern and southern extents of the pipeline due to the possible archaeological significance of these areas.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation was written in October 2008 (ASE 2008), to describe the methodology for the watching brief as well as to outline the areas to be monitored by archaeologists, as per the guidance of John Mills, WSSC Archaeologist.

### **1.4 Aims**

1.4.1 The aims of the watching brief were outlined during the WSI and are reproduced below with due acknowledgment.

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological watching brief are, in summary, to ascertain:

- a) whether archaeological remains extend across the development site
- b) the character date and quality of the archaeological remains and deposits
- c) how they might be affected by the development of the site
- d) whether particularly important remains should be preserved *in situ*
- e) what options should be considered for mitigation

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief undertaken by Nick Garland, Alice Thorne, Diccon Hart, Dylan Hopkinson and Kathy Grant between the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2008 and the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2009. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Project Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** A Sites and Monuments Record search of both the northern and Southern ends of the sewerage scheme were undertaken as part of the WSI and is summarised below with due acknowledgement. A numbered gazetteer of the SMR results for both searches is included in Appendix 1 and 2 and sites and find spots are shown on Figure 1. All SMR reference numbers within the text are shown in brackets and are followed by numerals relating to those on Figure 1.

### **2.2 Northern End of Pipeline scheme**

**2.2.1** The search of sites and monuments of the northern end of the pipeline scheme revealed 14 sites of interest. This included two Early Bronze Age axes (1, 2), a prehistoric flint scatter (3), four Romano-British iron working sites (4, 5, 6, 7), a post-medieval brickworks (8), a post-medieval park (9), and a number of undated features (10, 11, 12, 13, 14).

**2.2.2** During his assessment of the northern part of the site John Mills commented that part of the scheme crossed over a watercourse which he suggested may have been straightened and "kinked" along field boundaries in the 19th century' and due to this change, the excavations may impact upon ancient alluvial deposits containing waterlogged wooden artefacts and/or sequences of pollen and plant remains. The watercourse itself may have also been used as a 'through routes, or travelling landmarks, particularly during the Mesolithic period', revealing concentrations of worked flint. (J Mills: Email July 2007).

### **2.3 Southern End of Pipeline Scheme**

**2.3.1** The search of the sites and monuments of the southern end of the pipeline revealed 11 sites of interest. This included six find-spots of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age worked flint (15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20) the find-spots of two barb and tang Bronze Age arrowheads (21), two later prehistoric flint find-spots (22, 23) and a post-medieval park (24).

**2.3.2** During his assessment of the northern part of the site John Mills, WSCC's Archaeologist, commented that this section would also cross a watercourse, and may possibly truncate ancient alluvial deposits containing wood, pollen or other environmental material. As described above the water course may have served as an area of occupation during the Mesolithic and if so could contain flint concentrations (J Mills: Email July 2007).

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The general objective of the archaeological work was to monitor the excavation of groundworks, until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present (e.g. once excavation reaches undisturbed natural subsoils). This was in order to ensure that any archaeological deposits, artefacts or structural elements exposed by work associated with the earth-moving were recorded and interpreted to appropriated standards. For details of the complete adopted methodology please refer to the WSI (ASE 2008).
- 3.2** All excavation was monitored, all sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features or deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts. All archaeological deposits and stratigraphy encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using ASE proforma context record sheets.
- 3.3** A full photographic record of the area, including any associated deposits and features, was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slide and digital images) and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at ASE offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be submitted to a suitable local museum.
- 3.4** The WSCC Archaeological Officer was notified in the event that any significant archaeological remains were encountered during the excavations. Any decision regarding the best way to proceed in this instance remained with the Archaeological Officer.

#### 3.4.1 Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

Number of Contexts	27 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	3 sheets
Photographs	71 photos
Bulk finds	2 bags



## 4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The results of the monitoring of the pipeline scheme are discussed as two areas: southern and northern.

### 4.2 Northern end of Pipeline Scheme (Figure 2)

4.2.1 Table 2 - List of Recorded Contexts: Northern End of Pipeline

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
120	Deposit	Topsoil	Area	Area	c. 0.1 m	89.10
121	Deposit	Subsoil	Area	Area	c. 0.1 m	90.0
122	Deposit	Natural mid orange silty clay	Area	Area	N/A	88.90
123	Cut	Linear cut	10 m	1.2 m	0.4 m	88.95
124	Fill	Linear Fill	10 m	1.2 m	0.4 m	88.95
125	Cut	Modern linear	30 m	1 m	N/A	88.90
126	Fill	Modern fill	30 m	1 m	N/A	88.90

#### 4.2.2 Summary

The northern area monitored included approximately 95 metres of trenching of varying width (between 6.5 and 11 metres) associated with pipework and access routes, and an area measuring approximately 15m by 10m for use as a site compound. In this northern end of the pipeline scheme the natural drift geology was mid orange silty clay [122]. This was overlain by a thin subsoil layer, 0.1 metres in depth [121], which was overlaid by topsoil [120]. CBM and pottery fragments were recovered from later [121].

##### Linear Feature

A single linear feature was observed across the area stripped for the pipeline [123]. This was orientated in a northwest to southeast direction and measured 10m in length before reaching the limit of excavation in both directions. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.4m in depth. It was filled by a mixed deposit of mid brown silt and chalk nodules [124]. No finds were recovered.

##### Modern Linear

A second linear feature crossed the stripped area on a north-east to south-west direction [125]. It measured 30m in length before reaching the limit of excavation in both directions. It measured 1m in width. From surface observations modern finds were noted within fill (126) and it was for this reason it was not investigated further.

### 4.3 Southern End of Pipeline Scheme (Figures 3-5)

#### 4.3.1 Table 3 - List of Recorded Contexts: Southern End of Pipeline

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
100	Deposit	Topsoil	Area	Area	c. 0.30 m	131.561
101	Deposit	Subsoil	Area	Area	c. 0.08 m	131.261
102	Deposit	Natural	Area	Area	N/A	131.181
103	Cut	Linear Cut	7 m	2.6 m	0.24 m	131.181
104	Fill	Linear Fill	7 m	2.6 m	0.24 m	131.181
105	Deposit	Natural	Area	Area	N/A	130.741
106	Cut	Ditch cut	58.5 m	1.09 m	0.14 m	130.359
107	Fill	Ditch fill	58.5 m	1.09 m	0.14 m	130.359
108	Cut	Modern drain cut	49 m	0.3 m	0.4 m	130.359
109	Fill	Modern drain fill	49 m	0.3 m	0.4 m	130.359
110	Cut	Ditch cut	58.5 m	0.7 m	0.11 m	129.979
111	Fill	Ditch fill	58.5 m	0.7 m	0.11 m	129.979
112	Cut	Modern drain cut	49 m	0.16 m	0.2 m	129.979
113	Fill	Modern drain fill	49 m	0.16 m	0.2 m	129.979
114	Fill	Ditch Fill	58.5 m	1 m	0.15 m	129.579
115	Cut	Ditch Cut	58.5 m	1 m	0.15 m	129.579
116	Fill	Ditch Fill	58.5 m	1 m	0.18 m	129.229
117	Cut	Ditch Cut	58.5 m	1 m	0.18 m	129.229
118	Fill	Ditch Fill	58.5 m	0.9 m	0.14 m	128.849
119	Cut	Ditch Cut	58.5 m	0.9 m	0.14 m	128.849

#### 4.3.2 Summary

The area monitored to the southern of the pipeline included approximately 100m of trenching of varying width (between 9 and 14 metres) associated with pipework and access routes, and an area measuring approximately 30m by 20m for a new pumping station. At the southern end of the pipeline scheme the natural drift geology was mid brownish orange silty clay [102]. This was overlain by a thin subsoil layer, 0.08 metres in depth [101], which was overlaid by topsoil [100].

##### Terminus of Linear feature

The terminus of a linear feature [103] was observed during soil stripping of the north-south running trackway. It was orientated in a NNW to SSE direction and was 7m in length, as visible, before reaching the limit of excavation. It was very shallow in depth and irregular in places, possibly indicating it was naturally derived. It was filled by mid brownish grey sandy silt [104] with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecking. No finds were recovered from this feature.

##### Linear Feature

Another linear feature was observed crossing the area of the pumping station in a WNW to ESE orientation ([106], [110], [115], [117], [119]). Five sections were excavated across the total length of 58.5 metres. The linear varied in

width from 0.7 m to 1.09 metres and varied in depth from 0.11 m to 0.18 m. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by dark greyish brown silty sand ([107], [111], [114], [116], [118]). Occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM were observed within fill [114].

It was truncated by a modern field drain ([108], [112]) orientated at a slight angle from the linear in an EW direction. It was filled by dark greyish brown silty sand ([109], [113]).

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds consisting solely of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the archaeological work. Only two contexts produced finds (Table 4).

Table 4. Quantification of the finds from the watching brief at Pease Pottage, Crawley.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)
114			7	728
121	8	472	1	262

### 5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 The assemblage consists of only eight sherds, all from subsoil [121]. Included are seven unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. A single piece of glazed red earthenware, probably from a bowl, was recovered as well and dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of eight fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 990g were recovered from two contexts. Context [114] contained seven fragments of unglazed ceramic field drain pipe, four of which conjoined to give dimensions of 100mm external diameter, 70mm internal diameter and 11mm thickness. The pipe is made of pinkish orange silty fabric with pale cream silt streaks and moderate orange silt speckling, coarse cream silt and sparse black sand inclusions. Context [121] contained a single fragment of fine sanded unfrosted brick of 56mm thickness with one sooted face. The brick is made of a dark pinkish red fine fabric with moderate fine to medium black iron rich speckling and some cream silt marbling and very coarse angular calcareous and iron rich inclusions. All the CBM is believed to date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1** The excavations on the works at the Pease Pottage revealed minimal quantities of archaeological feature and material. The vast majority of the site was devoid of archaeological material.
- 6.2** The northern end of the scheme revealed a single linear feature, which contained no datable material. The size of the feature and its position within a field may suggest it was designed as a drainage feature.
- 6.3** The southern end of the scheme revealed two features. One linear contained post-medieval material and was probably some sort of drainage for these field systems. The second feature was mostly obscured outside the limit of excavation making it difficult to assess. The sterile nature of the fill and its irregular base suggest that it is a feature of natural origin.
- 6.4** The features are either post-medieval or modern in date and did not contain any finds and/or environmental material of note. Some areas of the scheme were densely wooded and root action therefore heavily disturbed the natural deposits.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeology South-East, October 2008: Thames Water Engineering, Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex: Archaeological Watching Brief, Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished report

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The co-operation and assistance of Steve Ormerod of McNicholas and John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) is gratefully acknowledged.

**Appendix 1**

Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings within a 1000 m Radius of North end of Pipeline scheme, Pease Pottage, Crawley; see Figure 1.

<b>Fig. 1 Nos.</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/Description</b>
1.	TQ 25507 33927	6869	Bronze Age	EBA flat axe found at Creasys drive
2.	TQ 25600 34100	4107	Bronze Age	EBA axe founding Broadfield area in 1977
3.	TQ 26450 34910	6584	Prehistoric	Flint scatter found during works on Broadfield North playing field – 6 flint flakes recovered
4.	TQ 26000 34980	4102	Roman	Roman Bloomery site at Broadfield including 12 bowl and 2 shaft furnaces, a forge and 2 charcoal burning areas uncovered
5.	TQ 26130 35318	7847	Roman	Romano-British ironworking site in Broadfield
6.	TQ 26028 35188	7985	Roman	Roman iron working features including pits and ditches found on Rathin Road, Crawley
7.	TQ 25800 35300	4392	Roman	Roman ironworking domestic and semi-domestic industrial ironworking area including slag heaps, 36 smelting furnaces, a reservoir and a blacksmiths shop.
8.	TQ 26750 34150	4108	Post-Medieval	Brickworks from documentary evidence

9.	TQ 26380 34550	2813	Post-Medieval	Parkscape from Documentary evidence – OS map 1872-4
10.	TQ 26757 34836	7630	Post-medieval	Post-med ditch and some other undated features found at Thomas Bennet Community College
11.	TQ 2580 3440	7543	Undated	Bloomery in Broadfield forest
12.	TQ 26300 35100	6330	Unknown	Minepit from documentary evidence
13.	TQ 26900 34300	6405	Unknown	Minepit from documentary evidence
14.	TQ 25700 34500	6406	Unknown	Minepit from documentary evidence

## Appendix 2

Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings within a 1000 m Radius of South end of Pipeline scheme, Pease Pottage, Crawley; see Figure 1.

Fig. 1 Nos.	NGR	SMR Reference	Period	Details/Description
15.	TQ 27000 32400	4802	Mesolithic	Mesolithic flint site including flakes, scrapers, microliths, cores and arrowheads on Benson's Hill
16.	TQ 265 332	6830	Mesolithic	Flint assemblage collected by Mrs Beard including 6 hard hammer and 10 soft hammer flakes at Belle Vue
17.	TQ 2700 3270	6815	Mesolithic	Lithic working site at Bensonhill wood –including discovery of rough struck flints and cores



18.	TQ 25400 32300	5327	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic core rejuvenation flake discovered
19.	TQ 270 323	6827	Early Mesolithic to Late Neolithic	Finds collected by Mrs Beard over the last years at the Plain
20.	TQ 2659 3144	6826	Early Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age	Finds collected by Mrs Beard over the last years at Roundfield
21.	TQ 26000 32000	4074, 4075	Bronze Age	Two barb and tang arrowheads found at Benson's Hill
22.	TQ 2655 3151	6832	Prehistoric	Fire-fractured soft hammer struck flint flake found by Mrs Beard at Tilgtae Forest
23.	TQ 2668 3177	6831	Later Prehistoric	Flint assemblage collected by Mrs Beard including 4 hard hammer struck flakes, 4 soft hammer flakes at Tinkers Oak field
24.	TQ 25880 32010	3815	Post-Medieval	Parkscape is shown at Woodhurst by OS map 1872-4
25.	TQ 26585 31444	6825	Various	Various finds recovering during field walking in Roundfield including Mesolithic flints, post-medieval brickwork

## SMR Summary Form

Site Code	PPC 08					
Identification Name and Address	Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	526208, 132294 to 526265, 134459					
Geology	Sandstone, Clays and River Adur Terrace gravels.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3452					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 11/11/08 to 12/3/09	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Thames Water					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern X		
100 Word Summary.						
<p>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, undertook an archaeological watching brief on the engineering works at Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2008 and the 12<sup>th</sup> March 2009 on behalf of Thames Water.</p> <p>In the northern area of the site a single undated linear feature were uncovered while the southern area of the site revealed two linear features. One of the linear features contained Post-Medieval material and was probably a drainage channel while the other was irregular in shape and possibly represents a natural feature.</p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-57117****Project details**

Project name Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, undertook an archaeological watching brief on the engineering works at Pease Pottage, Crawley, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 11th November 2008 and the 12th March 2009 on behalf of Thames Water. The works involve the monitoring of excavation of new pipe trenches for a sewer, the stripping of areas associated with the construction of new pumping stations and the any new access routes. The natural horizon differed in height from 88.9 metres OD at the northern end of the scheme to 131.181 metres to the southern end of the scheme. In the northern area of the site a single undated linear feature were uncovered while the southern area of the site revealed two linear features. One of the linear features contained Post-Medieval material and was probably a drainage channel while the other was irregular in shape and possibly represents a natural feature. Modern field drains were uncovered in both areas.

Project dates Start: 11-11-2008 End: 12-03-2009

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes PPC08 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Current Land use Woodland 3 - Mixed

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

**Project location**

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Pease Pottage

Postcode RH11 9

Study area 945.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 26208 32294 51.0755296172 -0.198223841216 51 04 31 N  
000 11 53 W Point

Site coordinates TQ 26265 34459 51.0949775375 -0.196653750824 51 05 41 N  
000 11 47 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 88.90m Max: 131.18m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator West Sussex County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

**Project archives**

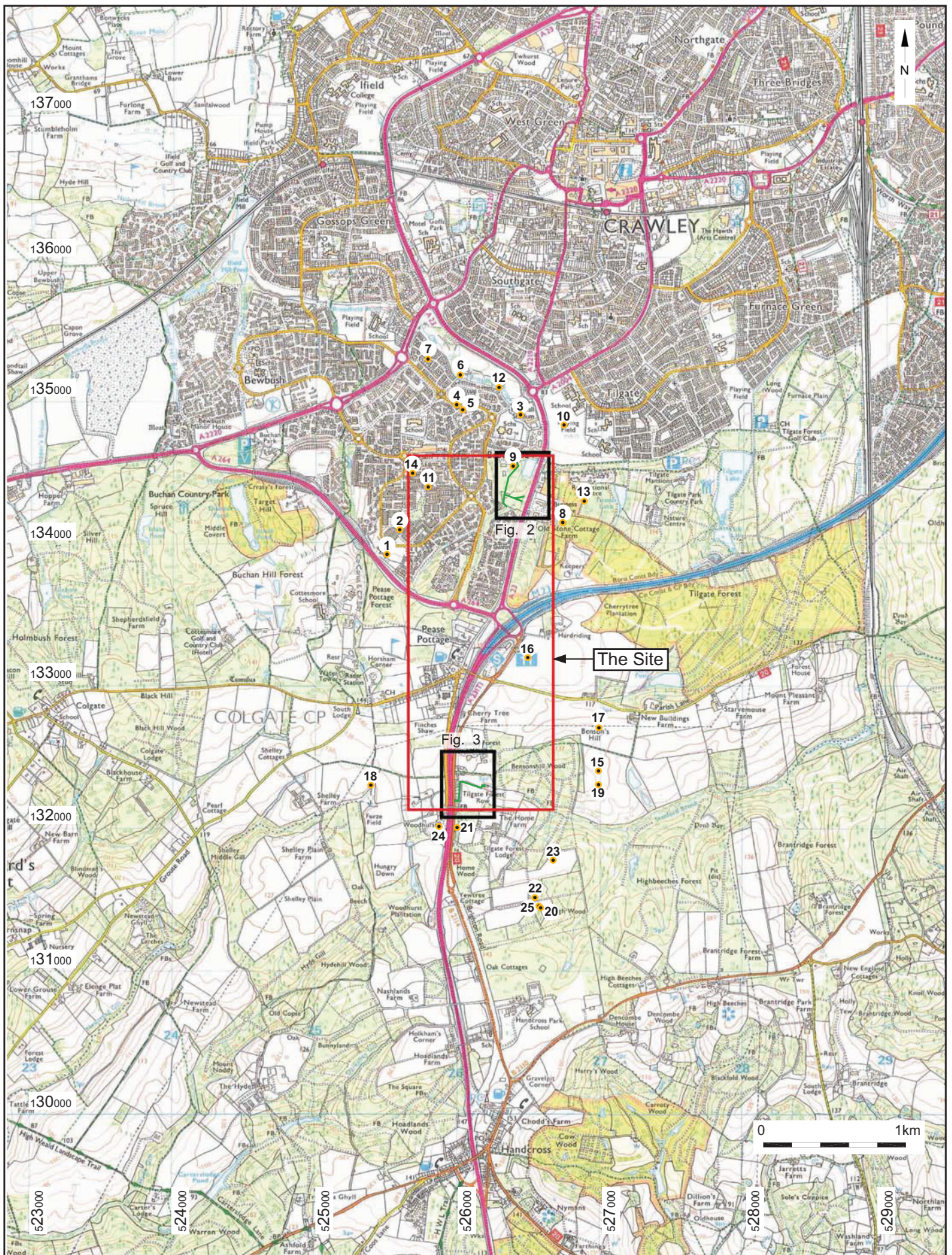
Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Plan','Report','Survey '

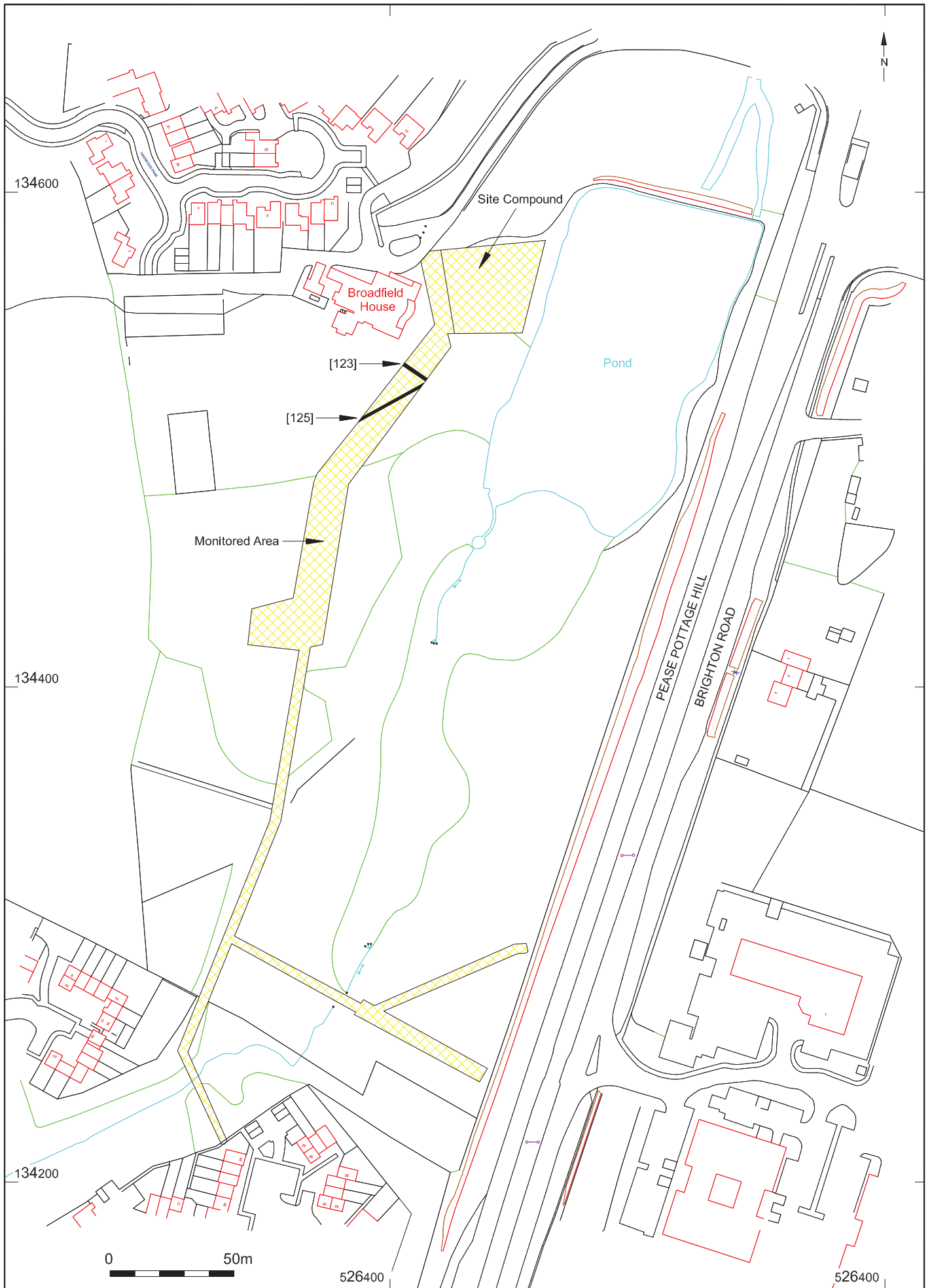
**Project bibliography 1**

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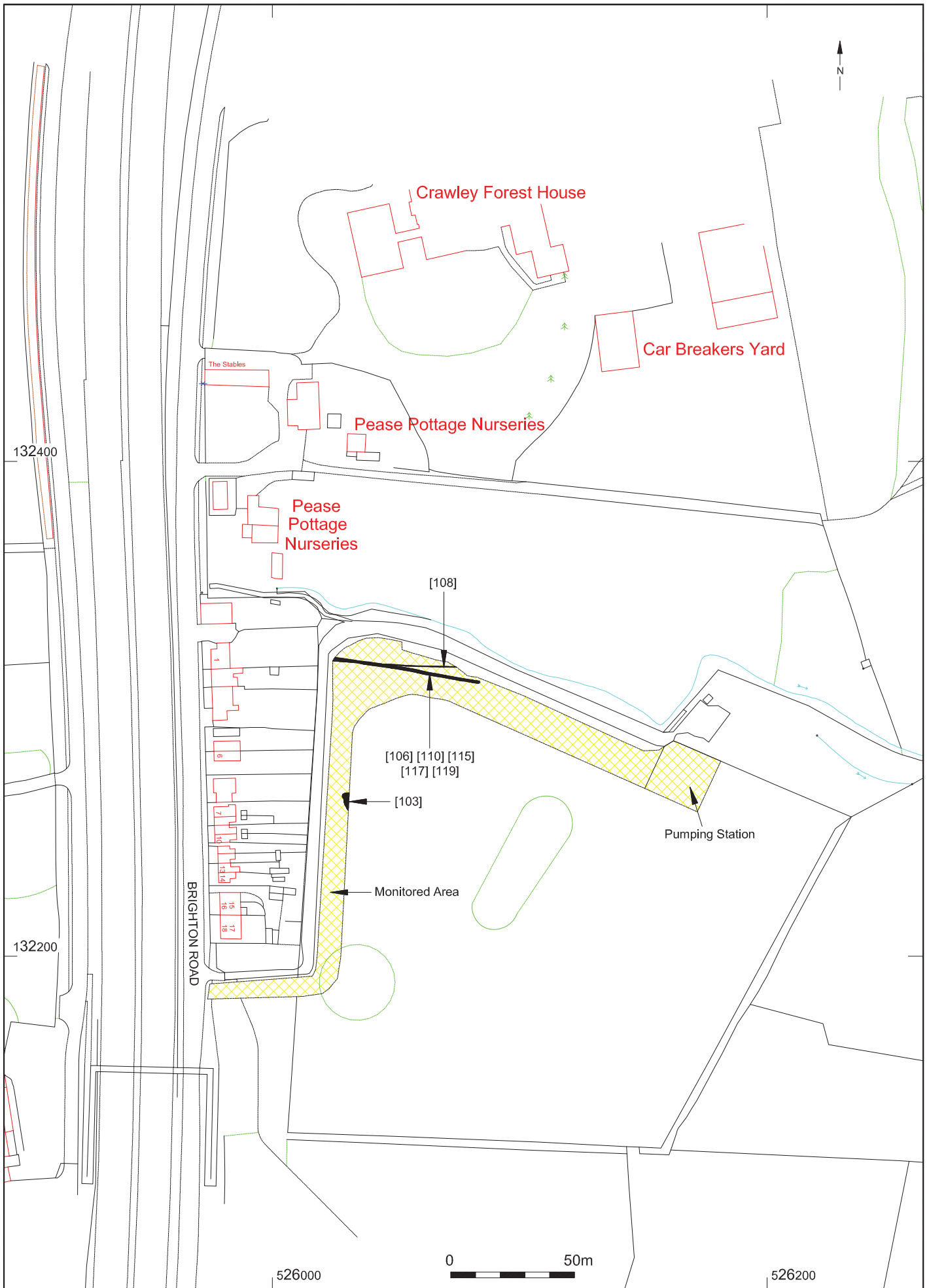


© Archaeology South-East		Pease Pottage Watching Brief		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3452	March 2009	Site location plan showing HER data within 1 km radius of the sites		
Report Ref: 2009049	Drawn by: DJH			

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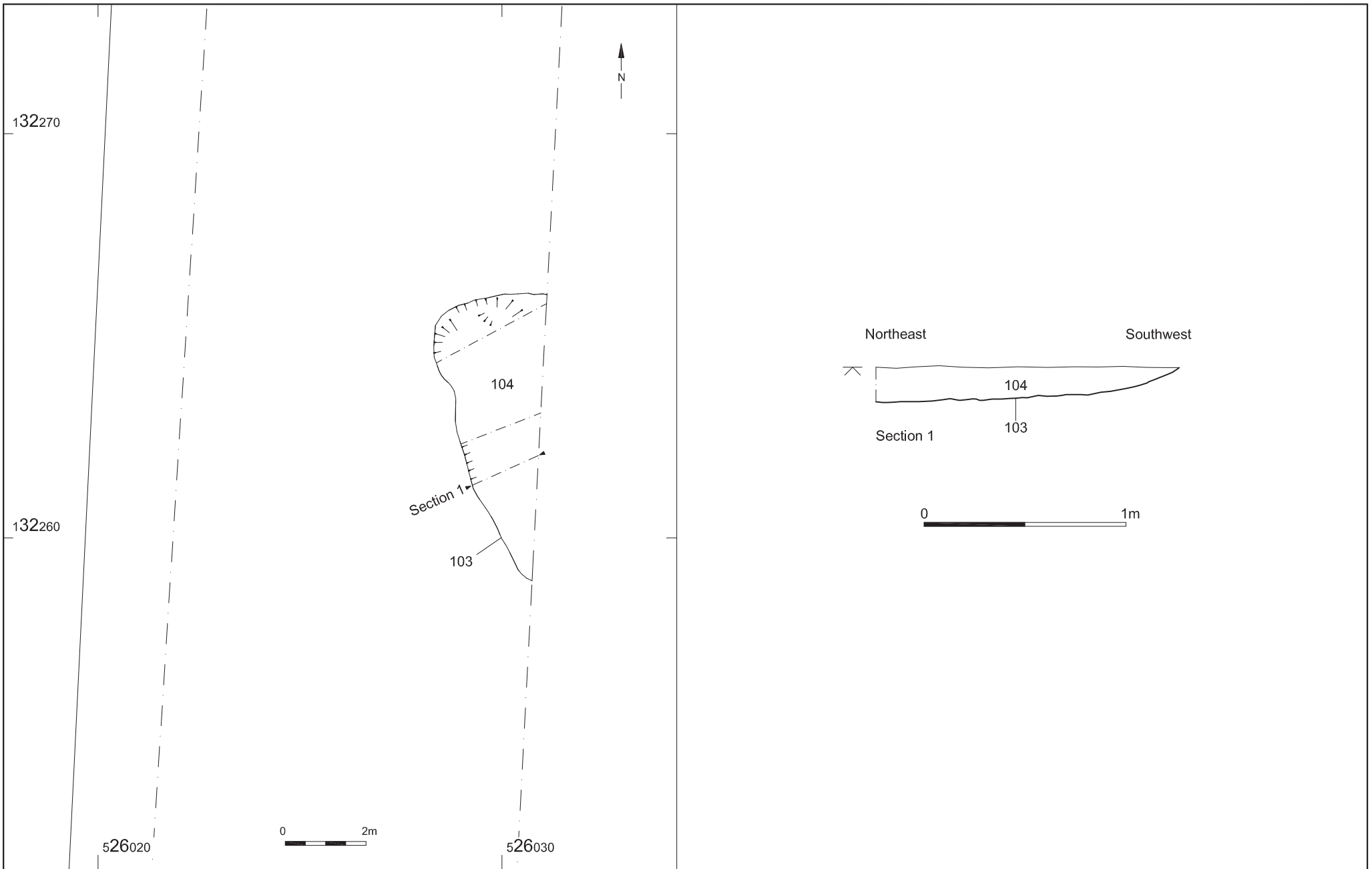


© Archaeology South-East		Pease Pottage Watching Brief		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3452	March 2009	Monitored area and archaeological features in the northern site		
Report Ref: 2009049	Drawn by: DJH			



© Archaeology South-East		Pease Pottage Watching Brief		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3452	March 2009	Monitored area and archaeological features in the southern site		
Report Ref: 2009049	Drawn by: DJH			





© Archaeology South-East		Pease Pottage Watching Brief	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3452	March 2009	Plan and section of feature 103	
Report Ref: 2009049	Drawn by: DJH		