



Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Project

Environmental Statement

Appendix 7.6.1: Historic Environment Baseline Report

Book 5

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 This document forms **ES Appendix 7.6.1 Historic Environment Baseline Report** (Doc Ref. 5.3) of the Environmental Statement (ES) prepared on behalf of Gatwick Airport Limited (GAL) for the proposal to make best use of Gatwick Airport’s existing runways and infrastructure (referred to within this report as ‘the Project’).

1.1.2 This document provides the Historic Environment Baseline Report for the Project.

1.2 Scope of Study

1.2.1 The report presents the results of combined desk-based assessment and site survey work. The Project site boundary is shown on **Figures 1.2.1 and 1.2.2**, along with the locations of heritage assets within 1 km of this boundary. Each of the heritage assets has a unique identifying site number, eg Site 1; Site 2 etc; these are taken from the overall historic environment gazetteer which is presented as Annex 1 of this baseline report.

1.2.2 A full description of the proposed elements of the Project is presented within **ES Chapter 5: Project Description** (Doc Ref. 5.1). Principal components of the Project comprise:

- amendments to the existing northern runway including repositioning its centreline 12 metres further north to enable dual runway operations;
- reconfiguration of taxiways;
- pier and stand alterations (including a proposed new pier);
- reconfiguration of other airfield facilities;
- extensions to the existing airport terminals (north and south);
- provision of additional hotel and office space;
- provision of reconfigured car parking, including new car parks;
- surface access (including highways) improvements;
- reconfiguration of existing utilities, including surface water, foul drainage and power; and
- landscape/ecological planting and environmental mitigation.

1.2.3 This baseline report includes:

- a review of relevant legislation, planning policy and guidance;
- a review of the geology and topography of the land within the Project site boundary;

- a review of the historic landscape character of the land within and adjacent to the Project site boundary;
- the collection and mapping of Historic England Archive data for designated heritage assets within a study area extending 3 km beyond the Project site boundary and within the defined Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV);
- the identification of significance of designated heritage assets that may be affected by the Project, including an assessment of their settings and how these settings contribute to their significance;
- the collection and mapping of Historic England Archive data (with cross referencing to Surrey and West Sussex Historic Environment Records (HERs)), for a study area extending approximately 1 km beyond the Project site boundary;
- a discussion of the known archaeological resources within the area surrounding the Project site, including their significance;
- a discussion of the known archaeological resources within the Project site boundary, including their significance;
- a review of the results of surveys, including walkovers, aerial photographic assessment, LiDAR assessment, geophysical surveys and trial trenching;
- an appraisal of the extent and depths of ‘made ground’ within the Project site boundary, based on the examination of the results of various geotechnical surveys;
- the predictive modelling of areas of high, medium and low archaeological potential within the land required for the Project; and
- the compilation of a gazetteer of the sites and finds identified (Annex 1).

1.2.4 This report is divided into the following key historic environment topics:

- historic landscape (Section 4);
- designated heritage assets (Section 5); and
- archaeology (Section 6).

1.2.5 A glossary of terms used within this report is provided in Section 8.

1.3 Assumptions and Limitations

1.3.1 There is a degree of uncertainty attached to the baseline data sources used in this report. This uncertainty includes the following, listed below.

- The entries in the Historic England Archive and equivalent county level HERs can be limited because these depend to a great extent on random opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery.
- There is sometimes a lack of dating evidence for sites recorded in the Historic England Archive and equivalent county level HERs.
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.
- The extent of truncation caused by previous development impacts and landscaping works cannot be fully ascertained through the examination of the results of various geotechnical surveys. In some cases it may be greater than anticipated and in others less than anticipated.

1.3.2 A further set of assumptions and limitations associated with the assessment of impacts and effects is identified within Section 7.5 of **ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment** (Doc Ref. 5.1).

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 Statutory protection for archaeological remains is principally enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Nationally important archaeological sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments and are afforded statutory protection.

2.1.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and County Planning Act 1990 provide statutory protection to listed buildings and their settings, and present measures to designate and preserve the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.

2.1.3 Historic Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields, have received recognition under the National Heritage Acts 1980, 1983 and 2002. Such sites are described on Registers maintained by Historic England for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DDCMS), but such designation does not afford statutory protection.

2.2 Planning Policy

National Planning Policy

<p>2.2.1 As a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008, the principal national planning regime for the Project comprises the Airports National Policy Statement (NPS) (Department for Transport, 2018). This NPS sets out the primary policy for decision-making in relation to the proposed new runway at Heathrow Airport, but also states that it <i>'will be an important and relevant consideration in respect of applications for new runway capacity and other airport infrastructure in London and the South East of England.'</i></p>				
<p>2.2.2 With regard to the historic environment, the NPS states <i>'The construction and operation of airports and associated infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above and below ground. This could be as a result of the scale, form and function of the development, and the wider impacts it can create in terms of associated infrastructure to connect the airport to existing transport networks, changes in aircraft movement on the ground and in the surrounding airspace, additional noise and light levels, and the need for security and space to ensure the airport's operation'</i> (paragraph 5.187).</p>	<p>2.2.6 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent interest to Scheduled Monuments will be subject to any policies that apply to designated heritage assets. For other non-designated heritage assets, the Secretary of State will consider impacts on such asset on the basis of clear evidence that the assets <i>'have a significance that merits consideration in that decision'</i> (paragraph 5.192).</p>	<p>2.2.10 The Project also requires works to the trunk road network and therefore consideration will need to be given to the NPS for National Networks (Department for Transport, 2015). The policy regarding historic environment issues is presented in paragraphs 5.120 – 5.142 of the National Networks NPS, with the wording being very similar to that used in the Airports NPS.</p>	2.2.10	
<p>2.2.3 The NPS goes on to identify that <i>'Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'</i> (paragraph 5.189).</p>	<p>2.2.7 The NPS advises that <i>'As part of the environmental statement, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset'</i>, before going on to state <i>'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage asset can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents'</i> (paragraph 5.193).</p>	<p>2.2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in 2012 and last updated in 2021. The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It states that planning law requires applications to be determined in accordance with the Development Plan for the relevant area unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Paragraph 2 states the NPPF <i>'... is a material consideration in planning decisions'</i>. However, paragraph 5 of the NPPF explains that it <i>'does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework)'</i>.</p>	2.2.11	
<p>2.2.4 Footnote 210 (page 77) explains that <i>'Setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed, and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral'</i>.</p>	<p>2.2.8 With regard to decision making, the NPS advises that <i>'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State will give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'</i> (paragraph 5.200), also <i>'Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building or a Grade II Registered Park and Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated sites of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, and Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional'</i> (paragraph 5.202).</p>	<p>2.2.12 Policies regarding the historic environment are set out in Chapter 16 of the NPPF and include the following: <i>'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'</i> (paragraph 194).</p>	2.2.12	
<p>2.2.5 Categories of designated heritage assets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Heritage Sites; ▪ Scheduled Monuments; ▪ Listed Buildings; ▪ Protected Wreck Sites; ▪ Protected Military Remains; 	<p>2.2.9 Importantly, <i>'Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification will be needed for any loss'</i> (paragraph 5.203).</p>	<p>2.2.13 <i>'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amount to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'</i> (paragraph 199).</p>	2.2.13	
		<p>2.2.14 <i>'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</i> b) <i>assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered</i> 	2.2.14	

parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional' (paragraph 200).

2.2.15 *'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form or not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

2.2.16 *'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'* (paragraph 202).

2.2.17 *'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'* (paragraph 203).

Local Planning Policy

2.2.18 The Project is largely located within the county of West Sussex and within the administrative area covered by Crawley Borough Council, but a small part is within the county of Surrey and this includes land within the administrative area of Reigate and Banstead Borough Council and a very small area of land within the administrative area of Mole Valley District Council.

2.2.19 The defined study area for examination of the archaeological baseline situation extends for 1 km from the Project site boundary

(Figure 1.2.2). This also takes in land within the administrative areas of Tandridge District (Surrey) and Mid Sussex District (West Sussex).

Crawley Borough Local Plan (2015-2030)

2.2.20 The Crawley Local Plan (2015-2030) was adopted in December 2015. It includes the following historic environment policies which are relevant:

Policy CH12: Heritage Assets

'All development should ensure that Crawley's designated and non-designated heritage assets are treated as a finite resource, and that their key features or significance are not lost as a result of development.

Where a development affects a heritage asset or the setting of a heritage asset, a Heritage Impact Assessment will be required. This should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their setting, the impact of the development, and any measures adopted to ensure the heritage asset is respected, preserved or enhanced or, for exceptionally significant development, relocated.

If, in exceptional circumstances, a heritage asset is considered to be suitable for loss or replacement, and it has been demonstrated its site is essential to the development's success, proposals will need to demonstrate how they have recorded the heritage asset:

- i. in line with a written scheme of investigation submitted to, and approved by, Crawley Borough Council; or*
- ii. in the case of standing structures, to a minimum of Historic England recording Level 2, or higher if specified by the council.*

Applicants are also required to notify any relevant parties including Historic England and submit their recording to the Historic Environment Record.

Applicants should demonstrate that the benefits of the entire scheme outweigh the loss of the asset and that any replacement scheme is of equal quality in terms of its design.'

Policy CH13: Conservation Areas

'All development within a Conservation Area should individually or cumulatively result in the preservation or enhancement of the character and appearance of the area.

All development within a Conservation Area should demonstrate, as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment, how the proposal conforms to the relevant Conservation Area Statement and Appraisal, and that consideration has been given to all of the following criteria:

- i) respect the protected area and recognise the identifiable, and distinctive, character(s);*
- ii) respect any historic landscape features which affect the character of the place;*
- iii) maintain and enhance the area's landscape value with regards to mature trees, hedges and public green spaces such as grass verges;*
- iv) respect and enhance the character of lower density developments with spacious landscaped settings. This includes where the landscape dominates the buildings, the significant gaps between the buildings, the set back from the street, as well as any large gardens, mature trees, hedges and green verges; and*
- v) preserve the area's architectural quality and scale.*

There may be structures within a Conservation Area which are not heritage assets and do not positively contribute to its character or appearance. Therefore, proposals for demolition of these structures will be considered on a case-by-case basis and may not be required to submit a recording to the Historic Environment Record. For such developments early pre-application discussions are encouraged.'

Policy CH15: Listed Buildings and Structures

'To recognise the value of Listed Buildings (including Listed Structures) within Crawley, the council will ensure that any proposed works to them are consistent with the character, appearance and heritage value of any statutory Listed Building/ Structure, in line with national legislation, policy and guidance.

Any changes must preserve or enhance the design and character of the Listed Building and have regard to its historic significance. A Heritage Impact Assessment is required to be submitted demonstrating how proposals will protect the value of the listed building, its setting and its key features.

Listed Buildings should be retained and, therefore, the demolition, or part thereof, of a Listed Building will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances, where:

- i. there are clearly defined reasons why the building cannot be retained in its original or a reasonably modified form; and
- ii. a significant benefit that cannot have facilitated the retention of the building can be demonstrated.

If demolition is seen to be acceptable, the council will require the building to have been recorded to Historic England Level 4 and submitted to the Historic Environment Record. Any development on the site of a demolished Listed Building must have regard to the original building.'

Policy CH16: Locally Listed Buildings

'All development will seek to secure the retention of buildings included on the Crawley Borough Local Building List. Development should also maintain features of interest, and respect or preserve the character or setting of the building.

Development proposals affecting Locally Listed Buildings must demonstrate in the Heritage Impact Assessment that proposals take account of the following criteria:

- ii) The Historic interest of the building.
- iii) The Architectural interest of the building.
- iv) The Townscape interest of the building.
- v) The Communal value of the building and its surroundings.

Proposals seeking the demolition or partial demolition of a Locally Listed Building may be acceptable if the development proposals:

- a) reflect or retain the key features of the original building; and
- b) significantly outweigh the merit of retaining the original building with regard to social, economic and environmental benefit to the wider area; and

- c) records the building up to Historic England Level 4, unless previously agreed with the Local Planning Authority, and submits that record to the Historic Environment Record in consultation with the Local Authority.

The council will also assess the merit of designating new locally listed buildings in consultation with local residents and will define the characteristics of the buildings that warrant this level of protection.'

CH17: Historic Parks and Gardens

'The following sites are designated and shown on the Local Plan Map as Historic Parks and Gardens:

- Worth Park
- Land South of St Nicholas' Church
- Broadfield Park
- Tilgate Park
- Goffs Park
- Memorial Gardens.

The council will support development, unless it will have a negative impact upon the historic setting and character of the designated Historic Park or Garden.

All development proposals within the boundaries of the Historic Parks and Gardens as identified on the Local Plan Map will be required to demonstrate, through a Heritage Impact Assessment, that the proposals have regard to the designation, its character, key features and the setting of the area and that proposals respect or enhance the area.'

Crawley Borough Local Plan (2021-2037)

- 2.2.21 The draft Crawley Borough Local Plan 2021-2037 represents the emerging local plan policy. The January 2021 Regulation 19 Consultation document includes the following historic environment policies which are relevant:

Strategic Policy HA1: Heritage Assets

'Crawley's designated and non-designated heritage assets include:

- Listed Buildings (see also Policy HA4);
- Scheduled Monuments (see also Policy HA7);
- Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (see also Policy HA7);

- Conservation Areas (see also Policy HA2);
- Locally Listed Buildings (see also Policy HA5);
- Areas of Special Local Character (see also Policy HA3);
- Historic Parks and Gardens (see also Policy HA6);
- Other non-designated assets with archaeological interest (see also Policy HA7).

All development should respond to these as a finite resource, providing a distinctive combination of social, economic and environmental benefits. Proposals should ensure that heritage assets' key features or significance are conserved and enhanced as a result of development.

Where a designated heritage asset is affected by a proposal, great weight will be given to its conservation, while harm to, or loss of, its significance will require justification according to the importance of the asset and the degree of loss or harm, in line with local and national policy.

Proposals affecting the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be considered according to the scale of any harm or loss, and the asset's significance, in line with local and national policy.

Where a development affects a heritage asset or the setting of a heritage asset, a Heritage Impact Assessment will be required. This should:

- i. for development proposals meeting criteria set out in the council's Local List of Planning Requirements: include, and be informed by, the findings of a search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and/or an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.
- ii. in all cases: describe, with reference to relevant sources (such as the National Heritage List for England and Conservation Area Appraisals), the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contribution made by their setting, the impact of the development, and any measures adopted to ensure the heritage asset is respected, preserved or enhanced or, for exceptionally significant development, relocated.

The loss or replacement of a heritage asset may be appropriate in exceptional circumstances, where justified in line with local and

national policy on loss or harm, and where it has been demonstrated that:

- *the site is essential to the development's success;*
- *the benefits of the entire scheme outweigh the loss of the asset; and*
- *any replacement scheme makes an equal contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'*

In cases where a heritage asset is considered to be suitable for loss or replacement, and it has been demonstrated that its site is essential to the development's success, proposals will be subject to a requirement to record the asset(s) concerned. The scheme of investigation, including the Historic England Recording Level, is to be agreed with the council in advance of its implementation and will reflect the importance and nature of the asset and the impact of the proposal.

Applicants in such cases will also be required to notify any relevant parties including Historic England and submit their recording to the Historic Environment Record.

Regeneration proposals that make sensitive use of heritage assets, particularly where these bring redundant or under used buildings or areas, especially any on Historic England's At Risk Register, into appropriate use will be encouraged.'

Strategic Policy HA2: Conservation Areas

'Development within a Conservation Area should individually and cumulatively result in the preservation or enhancement of the character and appearance of the area.

All development within a Conservation Area should conform to the relevant Conservation Area Statement and Appraisal, and be designed according to the following principles:

- i) respect the protected area and recognise the identifiable, and distinctive, character(s);*
- ii) avoid loss of, or harm to, architectural or decorative features or details making a significant contribution to the Area's significance;*
- iii) respect any historic landscape features which affect the character of the place;*

- iv) maintain and enhance the area's landscape value with regards to mature trees, hedges and public green spaces such as grass verges;*
- v) respect and enhance the character of lower density developments with spacious landscaped settings. This includes areas of landscape dominating the buildings, the significant gaps between the buildings, the set back from the street, as well as any large gardens, mature trees, hedges and green verges; and*
- vi) preserve and enhance the area's architectural quality and scale.*

Conformity with the requirements of this Policy should be demonstrated as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment.

There may be structures within a Conservation Area which are not heritage assets and do not positively contribute to its character or appearance. Therefore, proposals for demolition of these structures will be considered on a case-by-case basis and may not be required to submit a recording to the Historic Environment Record. For such developments, early pre-application discussions are encouraged.'

Strategic Policy HA3: Areas of Special Local Character

'All development within an Area of Special Local Character (ASLC) should respect or preserve the character of the area and be designed with regard to the area's existing character and appearance. Proposals should be of an appropriate scale, design and massing, and should not result in significant adverse impact on the locality, its setting and important or valued views.

All development within an ASLC should demonstrate, as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment, how the proposals have regard to the area's significance as a heritage asset, including its character and appearance.'

Strategic Policy HA4: Listed Buildings and Structures

'To recognise the value of Listed Buildings (including Listed Structures) within Crawley, the council will ensure that any proposed works to them are consistent with the character, appearance and heritage interest of any statutory Listed Building/Structure, in line with national legislation, policy and guidance.

Any changes must preserve or enhance the design and character of the Listed Building and have regard to its historic and architectural significance. A Heritage Impact Assessment is required to be submitted demonstrating how proposals will protect the significance of the listed building, including its setting and its key features.

Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a Listed Building will require clear and convincing justification, taking account of the grading of the building, and the degree of harm or loss, in line with national policy. Substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a Listed Building will require exceptional justification, including benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and further demonstration of either:

- a) the public and substantial nature of the benefits concerned; or,*
- b) the absence of an alternative use which averts the loss or harm and is consistent with:

 - i. the nature of the Listed Building; or*
 - ii. medium-term viability; or*
 - iii. the extent of potential opportunities for grant-funding, or not-for-profit ownership.**

In cases where substantial loss or harm is justified, the council will require the building to have been recorded according to an agreed scheme of investigation which is proportionate to the importance of the Listed Building and the impact of the proposal. The record shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Record. Any development on the site of a demolished Listed Building must have regard to the character, form and heritage significance of the original building.

Development proposals involving ground works adjacent to or within the curtilage of a Listed Building will also need to respond to the site's archaeological potential in accordance with Policy HA7.'

Strategic Policy HA5: Locally Listed Buildings

'All development will seek to secure the retention of Locally Listed Buildings. Development should also maintain features of interest, and respect or preserve the character or setting of the building.

Development proposals affecting a Locally Listed Building must demonstrate in the Heritage Impact Assessment that the proposals take account of its heritage significance, including its setting and any heritage interest falling within the following categories:

- i) Age;
- ii) Authenticity;
- iii) Aesthetic/Architectural Value;
- iv) Historic Value;
- v) Social/Communal Value;
- vi) Group Value;
- vii) Landmark/Townscape Value;
- viii) Archaeological interest.

Proposals seeking the demolition or partial demolition of a Locally Listed Building may be acceptable in exceptional circumstances if the development proposals:

- a) reflect or retain the key features of the original building; and
- b) significantly outweigh the merit of retaining the original building with regard to social, economic and environmental benefit to the wider area.

If demolition is seen to be acceptable, the building must first be recorded according to an agreed scheme of investigation which is proportionate to the importance of the Locally Listed Building and the impact of the proposal. The record must be submitted to the Historic Environment Record in consultation with the Local Authority.'

Strategic Policy HA6: Historic Parks and Gardens

'The council will support development, unless it will have a negative impact upon the historic setting and character of a designated Historic Park or Garden.

All development proposals within the boundaries of a Historic Parks and Gardens as identified on the Local Plan Map and Local Heritage List will be required to demonstrate through a Heritage Impact Assessment:

- a. that the proposals have regard to the asset, its character, heritage significance, key features and setting; and
- b. that proposals respect or enhance the area.'

In addressing this policy, developers should also respond to the value these sites have as structural landscaping (Policy CL6); open space (Policy OS1; green infrastructure (Policy GI1); and biodiversity sites (Policy GI3).'

Strategic Policy HA7: Heritage Assets of Archaeological Interest

'Development proposals in the vicinity of a Scheduled Monument, or any heritage asset with archaeological interest which is demonstrably of equivalent significance (i.e. 'designated' archaeological assets), will be expected to preserve or enhance the asset and its setting, including through protection of the asset from disturbance associated with development activity, and through the avoidance of patterns of movement or land use which may cause harm to, or loss of, the significance of an asset over time. Development should identify and pursue opportunities to better reveal the significance of such assets.

Development proposals affecting designated archaeological assets should be supported by a Heritage Impact Assessment demonstrating an understanding of the asset's significance, and how this has informed compliance with the requirements identified above.

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage asset involved in a development proposal will be considered in line with national and local policy, according to the significance of the asset and the degree of loss or harm.

This consideration will be extended to cover heritage assets which are identified, or whose significance is re-evaluated, during the planning and development processes. In order to facilitate this, applications meeting the following thresholds should be supported by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment:

- ground works adjacent to or in the curtilage of a Listed Building;
- any activity within a Scheduled Monument;
- ground works within a Red Archaeological Notification Area;
- five or more residential units OR non-residential/mixed use development of over 0.2 ha within an Amber Archaeological Notification Area;
- development outside an Archaeological Notification Area comprising 10 or more new units OR over 0.5 ha of non-residential/mixed use development.

Subject to the findings of a Desk-Based Assessment, the council may require field evaluation and the recording and publication of results. In some cases, the council may require assets to be preserved in situ or excavated.'

Reigate and Banstead Core Strategy 2014

2.2.22 The Reigate and Banstead Borough Core Strategy 2014 was adopted in July 2014 and reviewed in 2019. The following policy is relevant:

Policy CS4: Valued Townscapes and the Historic Environment

1. 'Development will be designed sensitively to respect, conserve, and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets and their settings. Development proposals that would provide sensitive restoration and re-use for heritage assets at risk will be particularly encouraged.
2. Development will respect, maintain and protect the character of the valued townscapes in the borough, showing consideration for any detailed design guidance that has been produced by the council for specific built-up areas of the borough. Proposals will:
 - a. Reflect high standards of sustainable construction in line with policy CS11.
 - b. Be of a high quality design which takes direction from the existing character of the site and reflects local distinctiveness.
 - c. Be laid out and designed to make the best use of the site and its physical characteristics, whilst minimising the impact on surrounding properties and the environment.
 - d. Protect and where appropriate enhance existing areas of biodiversity value and the links between them.

2.2.23 The 2019 Review of the Core Strategy states that 'No modification or update to this policy is required.'

Reigate and Banstead Development Management Plan 2018-2027

2.2.24 The Reigate and Banstead Borough Council Development Management Plan was adopted in September 2019. The following policy is relevant:

Policy NHE9: Heritage Assets

1. *'Development will be required to protect, preserve, and where possible enhance, the Borough's designated and non-designated heritage assets and historic environment including special features, area character or settings of statutory and locally listed buildings.*
2. *All planning applications that directly or indirectly affect designated or non-designated heritage assets must be supported by a clear understanding of the significance, character and setting of the heritage asset and demonstrate:*
 - a. *how this understanding has informed the proposed development*
 - b. *how the proposal would affect the asset's significance; and*
 - c. *any necessary justification proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and the potential effect of the proposal.*
3. *In considering planning applications that directly or indirectly affect designated heritage assets, the Council will give great weight to the conservation of the asset, irrespective of the level of harm. Any proposal which would result in harm to or total loss of a designated heritage asset will not be supported unless a clear and convincing justification is provided. In this regard:*
 - a. *Substantial harm to, or loss of, Grade II assets will be treated as exceptional and substantial harm to, or loss of, Grade I and II* assets and scheduled monuments will be treated as wholly exceptional.*
 - b. *Where substantial harm to, or loss of designated heritage assets would occur as a result of a development proposal, planning permission will be refused unless there are substantial public benefits which would outweigh the harm or loss; or*
 - i. *it can be robustly proven that there are no other reasonable and viable uses for the asset in the short or medium term nor any other realistic prospect of conservation; and*
 - ii. *the harm or loss would be outweighed by the benefits of redevelopment.*
 - c. *Where less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset would occur as a result of a development proposed, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.*
4. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments will be subjected to the tests in (3) above.*
5. *In considering proposals that directly or indirectly affect other non-designated heritage assets, the council will give weight to the conservation of the asset and will take a balanced judgement having regard to the extent of harm or loss and the significance of the asset.*
6. *All development proposals must be sympathetic to a heritage asset and/or its setting by ensuring the use of appropriate high quality materials, design and detailing (form, scale, layout and massing).*
7. *Development that would help secure the long term viable use and sustainable future for heritage assets, especially those identified as being at risk of loss and decay, in a manner consistent with its conservation will be supported. Any associated or enabling development should have an acceptable relationship to the heritage asset, and character of the surrounding area.*
8. *Proposals which retain or, if possible, enhance the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees, and landscape features, including historic public realm features in a manner consistent with its conservation, will be supported.*
9. *Proposals affecting a Conservation Area must preserve and, where possible enhance the Conservation Area. The quality of the proposal must have particular regard to those elements that make a contribution to the character of the Conservation Area and its setting, and the special architectural or historic interest of the area.*
10. *Demolition (full or partial) of a building or removal of trees, structures or other landscape features in a Conservation Area, will be permitted only where:*
 - a. *A replacement development has been approved; and*
 - b. *The loss of the existing building, structure, tree or landscape feature will not detract, or where appropriate enhances, the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. Assessment of the contribution of an existing building must have regard to its character, design and construction, but not its condition.*
11. *Development within or affecting the setting of a historic park or garden will be required to:*
 - a. *Avoid subdivision.*
 - b. *Retain or restore features of historic or architectural interest, including trees, other distinctive planting and hard landscaping, and garden features.*
 - c. *Where relevant, be accompanied by an appropriate management plan.*
12. *An archaeological assessment including where appropriate a field evaluation, will be required to inform the determination of planning applications for:*
 - a. *Sites which affect, or have the potential to affect, Scheduled Monuments.*
 - b. *Sites which affect, or have the potential to affect, areas of Archaeological Importance or High Archaeological Potential.*
 - c. *All other development sites exceeding 0.4 ha.*
13. *Where the policies map, or other research, indicates that remains of archaeological significance are likely to be encountered on a site, the Council will require schemes for the proper investigation of the site to be submitted and agreed. These must incorporate the recording of any evidence, archiving of recovered material and publication of the results of the archaeological works as appropriate, in line with accepted national professional standards.'*

2.2.25 There is also a Supplementary Planning Guidance document entitled 'Planning and Archaeology in the Borough of Reigate and Banstead including a list of archaeological sites' which was published in November 1993.

Mole Valley Core Strategy

2.2.26 The Mole Valley Core Strategy was adopted in 2009 and contains the following policy that is relevant:

Policy CS 14: Townscape, Urban Design and the Historic Environment

1. *'All new development must respect and enhance the character of the area in which it is proposed whilst making the best possible use of the land available. This will be assisted through the work on Built-Up Area Character Appraisals.'*
2. *The Council will resist development of a poor quality of design and will expect to see sufficient detail set out in the Design and Access Statements, where required, to enable planning applications to be properly determined.'*
3. *Development must incorporate appropriate landscaping with particular attention to the use of trees and hedges native to the locality.'*
4. *Areas and sites of historical or architectural importance will be protected and, where appropriate enhanced in accordance with the legislation, national and regional guidance.'*

Mole Valley Local Plan 2000

2.2.27 Some of the policies in the Mole Valley Local Plan 2000 (Mole Valley District Council, 2000) have been 'saved' and the following are relevant:

Policy ENV23: Respect for Setting

'Development will normally be permitted where it respects its setting taking into account of the following:

1. *the scale, character, bulk, proportions and materials of the surrounding built environment. Developments will not be permitted where it is considered they would constitute over-development of the site by reason of scale, height or bulk or*

in relation to the boundaries of the site and/or surrounding developments;

2. *public views warranting protection. Opportunities will be sought to create attractive new views or vistas;*
3. *townscape features such as street patterns, familiar landmark buildings, and the space about buildings;*
4. *the roofscape. Pitched roofs will normally be expected and any plant, machinery or lifts being incorporated within the roof structure;*
5. *the impact of the development within or conspicuous from the Green Belt on the rural amenities of the Green Belt by reason of its siting, materials or design;*
6. *the impact on the landscape of the proposed siting and appearance of new agricultural buildings or works or any other appropriate/exceptional development in the countryside.'*

Policy ENV39: Development in Conservation Areas

'Development in Conservation Areas, or adjacent to and affecting their setting, shall preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the Area. Within this context:

1. *developments, including extensions, shall be of a high standard of design and well detailed such as to reflect the local historic character, scale, quality of buildings, settlement form, and materials;*
2. *features which contribute to local character, including significant spaces, trees, walls and traditional architectural details, shall be retained;*
3. *the design of spaces between buildings, and their surfacing shall be sensitively treated;*
4. *significant views into and out of Conservation Areas will be safeguarded. To demonstrate that the above requirements have been satisfied, detailed rather than outline planning applications will normally be expected. The rigorous application of general planning and highway policies may be relaxed where they would be in conflict with the preservation or enhancement of the Area's character or appearance.'*

Policy ENV47: Historic Parks and Gardens

'The Council will seek to ensure that any proposed development within or adjoining a garden included in English Heritage's "Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest" and identified on the Proposals Map does not detract from its setting, character, appearance or spatial composition, that unsympathetic subdivision is prevented and that any particular features of architectural or historic interest are protected.'

The Council will seek to ensure that wherever possible existing views into and from historic gardens are protected. Where appropriate, opportunities will be sought through conditions or planning agreements to achieve the repair, restoration and management of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest on the Register compiled by English Heritage.'

Policy ENV49: Areas of High Archaeological Potential

'Where significant development proposals fall within an Area of High Archaeological Potential the developer will be required to provide an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site preferably before, or otherwise as part of and planning application.'

If as a result of that assessment important archaeological remains are considered to exist:

1. *the developer may be required to arrange for an archaeological field survey to be carried out before the determination of the planning application; and*
2. *where important archaeological remains are found to exist and can justifiably be left in situ, provision will be made by planning condition or agreement to minimise or avoid damage to the remains. Alternatively, where there is good reason to believe archaeological remains exist but preservation of known remains in situ is not justified, a planning condition will normally be imposed requiring a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a scheme agreed by the Council to take place before any development commences and the results and any finds should be published and made available for public display.'*

Policy ENV50: Unidentified Archaeological Sites

'Outside Areas of High Archaeological Potential the Council will require that the results of desk-based archaeological assessment are submitted with any development proposals for a site larger than 0.4 ha. If the results of any desk-based assessment are inconclusive, or if they produce evidence of significant archaeological remains, then the numbered paragraphs in Policy ENV49 will be applicable.'

Policy ENV51: Archaeological Discoveries during Development

'Where archaeological remains are discovered on unidentified archaeological sites and development has already commenced, the co-operation of the developer will be sought to permit access to an investigation of the area.'

Future Mole Valley 2020-2037

2.2.28 The draft Future Mole Valley Local Plan 2020-2037 represents the emerging local plan policy. The Proposed Submission Version (2021) includes the following historic environment policy:

Policy EN6: Heritage Assets

- 1 *When conserving and enhancing designated and non-designated heritage assets, the Council will have regard to the impact of new development on their fabric, integrity and significance, and their settings. The following factors will be taken into consideration when assessing the impact of any development proposals:*
 - a. *Achieving the appropriate repair of heritage assets and securing their long term viability;*
 - b. *The significance and importance of the asset;*
 - c. *The contribution to local identity and distinctiveness, including their wider significance to the architectural, cultural, artistic, social, economic life of the community;*
 - d. *The degree to which proposals conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings;*
 - e. *The opportunities created to provide public access, understanding and enjoyment of heritage assets, for example through appropriate information signs and plaques; and,*

f. The cumulative impact of the proposals on heritage assets having regard to other relevant developments past and present.

Archaeology

- 2 *Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments, County Sites of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, as identified on the Policies Map, must be informed by a desk-based assessment and, where investigations advise it: a field evaluation, excavation and post-excavation assessment. Subsequent reporting, archiving and publication should form part of the Surrey Historic Environment Record.*
- 3 *Great weight will be placed on the conservation of archaeological assets. Development proposals that would harm them will be required to justify their proposals in line with guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.*
- 4 *Outside County Sites of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, the results of a desk-based archaeological assessment must be submitted with any development proposals for a site larger than 0.4ha. If the results of any desk-based assessment are inconclusive, or if they produce evidence of significant archaeological remains, then section 2 of this policy will be applicable.*

Listed Buildings and Structures

- 5 *Development proposals affecting Listed Buildings and Structures, as set out in Appendix 8 and 10, and their setting must be accompanied by a well-informed heritage statement that sets the proposals in the context of the history of the buildings or structures, their significance, architecture, construction and materials.*
- 6 *Proposals that result in harm to a Grade I and II* Listed Building or Structure, whether substantial or less than substantial, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where a clear justification is provided and there are substantial public benefits.*
- 7 *Proposals resulting in less than substantial harm to Grade II Listed Buildings or Structures must ensure that the harm is*

clearly justified and that any alterations are sensitive to the significance and character of the building or structure and its setting. Proposals that result in substantial harm or loss will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where the public benefit outweighs the harm caused.

- 8 *Applicants will be required to make a record of significant architectural details and structures in circumstances where their loss is permitted and ensure that the record is made publicly available as part of the Surrey Historic Environment Record.*

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 9 *Development proposals that result in substantial harm to a Registered Historic Park or Garden, as set out in Appendix 9, will not be permitted unless the circumstances are wholly exceptional and fully justified in terms of the public benefits that would outweigh the harm and where there is an absence of alternative, less damaging options.*

- 10 *Proposals that result in less than substantial harm to a Registered Historic Park and Garden, including views out of and into it, will be assessed on the degree to which:*

- a. *The setting, special character, enjoyment and significance of the site is compromised;*
- b. *The harm can be mitigated; and*
- c. *Alternative, less harmful options have been considered.*

Conservation Areas

- 11 *The Council will keep the boundaries of designated Conservation Areas, as set out in Appendix 11, under regular review and revise boundaries and designate new Conservation Areas in line with national legislation and guidance.*
- 12 *The Council will keep under regular review the boundaries of areas covered by Article 4 directions in Conservation Areas and consider their application to new areas in line with national policy guidance.*

- 13 Proposals resulting in the partial or total demolition of buildings or structures in a Conservation Area will only be permitted where:
- a. They are considered not to make a positive contribution to the Conservation Area; and,
 - b. The replacement buildings or structures will contribute positively to the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area in which it is set.
- 14 Proposals for new development, extensions and alterations to existing buildings, applications for changes of use and advertisements within Conservation Areas will:
- a. Be of high design quality;
 - b. Make a positive contribution to and respect the character and appearance of the conservation in which it is set;
 - c. Respect important views into and out of the conservation area;
 - d. Respect local traditions of design, form and massing, scale and use of materials;
 - e. Have regard to the traditional patterns of plot and road layouts;
 - f. Protect trees and open spaces that reinforce local distinctiveness;
 - g. Conserve or restore features such as boundary walls and hedges, doors, windows and chimneys; and,
 - h. Have regard to published conservation area appraisals and management plans.

Non Designated Heritage Assets

- 15 The Council will continue to identify buildings and other features and structures that have a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.
- 16 Proposals leading to the alteration or loss of a non-designated heritage asset will be considered on the basis of

its architectural, archaeological, cultural and historic significance and contribution to the community, set against the scale of the alteration or loss.

Heritage at Risk

- 17 The Council will monitor the annual Heritage at Risk Register, compiled by Historic England, and work proactively with the owners of heritage assets listed on the register to find solutions for their long-term restoration, maintenance and beneficial use.

Tandridge Local Plan 2014-2029

2.2.29 The Tandridge Local Plan Part 2: Detailed Policies 2014-2029 was adopted in 2014 and the following policies may be relevant:

Policy DP20: Heritage Assets

- A. 'There will be a presumption in favour of development proposals which seek to enhance the historic interest, cultural value, architectural character, visual appearance and setting of the District's heritage assets and historic environment. Accordingly:
1. Only where the public benefits of a proposal significantly outweigh the harm to, or loss of a designated heritage assets or its setting, will exceptional planning consent be granted. These benefits will be proportionate to the significance of the asset and to the level of harm or loss proposed.
 2. Where a proposal is likely to result in substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset of the highest significance (ie scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings, and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens), granting of permission or consent will be wholly exceptional.

2.2.30

- B. In all cases the applicant will be expected to demonstrate that:
1. All reasonable efforts have been made to either sustain the existing use, find viable alternative uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the asset; and
 2. Where relevant the works are the minimum necessary to meet other legislative requirements.

- C. With the granting of permission of consent the Council will require that:
1. The works are sympathetic to the heritage asset and/or its setting in terms of quality of design and layout (scale, form, bulk, height, character and features) and materials (colour and texture); and
 2. In the case of a Conservation Area, the development conserves or enhances the character of the area and its setting, including protecting any existing views into or out of the area where appropriate.
- D. Any proposal which is considered likely to affect a County Site of Archaeological Importance, or an Area of High Potential (AHAP), or is for a site larger than 0.4 hectares located outside of these areas, must be accompanied by an archaeological desk-based assessment. Where the assessment indicates the possibility of significant archaeological remains on the site, or where archaeological deposits are evident below ground or on the surface, further archaeological work will be required. Evidence should be recorded to enhance understanding and where possible material should be preserved in-situ. In cases where the preservation of remains in-situ is not possible, a full archaeological investigation in accordance with a council approved scheme of work will be required; the results of which should be made available for display at the East Surrey Museum or other suitable agreed location.'

Tandridge Emerging Our Local Plan 2033

Emerging local planning policy for Tandridge District is presented in Our Local Plan: 2033, which was submitted for examination in January 2019. The following policy is relevant:

Policy TLP43: Historic Environment

'To respect the varied historical character and appearance of the District, development proposals will conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, through high-quality sensitive design. These include important archaeology, historic buildings, conservation areas, monuments, street patterns, streetscapes, landscapes, commons, and their settings.

Applicants should make every effort to liaise with the Surrey County Council Conservation Team and Historic England when drawing up proposals at the earliest opportunity to limit the prospect of any objection, in accordance with policies of the wider development plan including DP20 and any updates.

The Council will carry out a review of all conservation areas to ensure the boundaries and consideration remain relevant and up to date. This will be prepared and published as Conservation Area Appraisal documents and Management Plans. Where Neighbourhood Plans undertake reviews as part of their plan-making, the Council will support this.

The Council will support the inclusion of historic environment policies in Neighbourhood Plans, where they are justified.'

Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031

2.2.31 The Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 was adopted in 2018 and contains the following policies that are relevant:

DP34: Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets

'...Listed Buildings

Development will be required to protect listed buildings and their settings. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- A thorough understanding of the listed building and its setting has been demonstrated. This will be proportionate to the importance of the building and potential impact of the proposal;
- Alterations or extensions to a listed building respect its historic form, scale, setting, significance and fabric. Proposals for the conversion or change of use of a listed building retain its significance and character whilst ensuring that the building remains in a viable use;
- Traditional building materials and construction techniques are normally used. The installation of uPVC windows and doors will not be acceptable;
- Satellite antennae, solar panels or other renewable energy installations are not sited in a prominent location, and where possible within the curtilage rather than on the building itself;
- Special regard is given to protecting the setting of a listed building;
- Where the historic fabric of a building may be affected by alterations or other proposals, the applicant is expected to

fund the recording or exploratory opening up of historic fabric.

Other Heritage Assets

Development that retains buildings which are not listed but are of architectural or historic merit, or which make a significant and positive contribution to the street scene will be permitted in reference to their demolition and redevelopment.

The Council will seek to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the character and quality of life of the District. Significance can be defined as the special interest of a heritage asset, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Proposals affecting such heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and current Government guidance.'

DP35: Conservation Areas

'Development in a conservation area will be required to conserve or enhance its special character, appearance and the range of activities which contribute to it. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- New buildings and extensions are sensitively designed to reflect the special characteristics of the area in terms of their scale, density, design and through the use of complementary materials;
- Open spaces, gardens, landscaping and boundary features that contribute to the special character of the area are protected. Any new landscaping or boundary features are designed to reflect that character;
- Traditional shop fronts that are a key feature of the conservation area are protected. Any alterations to shopfronts in a conservation area will only be permitted where they do not result in the loss of a traditional shopfront and the new design is sympathetic to the character of the existing building and street scene in which it is located;
- Existing buildings that contribute to the character of the conservation area are protected. Where demolition is permitted, the replacement buildings are of a design that reflect the special characteristics of the area;

- Activities such as markets, crafts or other activities which contribute to the special character and appearance of the conservation area are supported;
- New pavements, roads and other surfaces reflect the materials and scale of the existing streets and surfaces in the conservation area.'

DP36: Historic Parks and Gardens

'The character, appearance and setting of a registered park, or park or garden of special local historic interest will be protected. This will be achieved by ensuring that any development within or adjacent to a registered park, or park or garden of local historic interest will only be permitted where it protects and enhances its special features, setting and views into and out of the park or garden.'

2.2.32 Mid Sussex District Council adopted its Site Allocations Development Plan Document on 29 June 2022. There are no relevant policies.

Horsham District Planning Framework

2.2.33 The Horsham District Planning Framework was adopted in 2015. The following policy is relevant:

Policy 34: Cultural and Heritage Assets

'The Council recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and as such the Council will sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. Applications for such development will be required to:

1. Make reference to the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;
2. Reflect the current best practice guidance produced by English Heritage and Conservation Area Character Statements;
3. Reinforce the special character of the district's historic environment through appropriate siting, scale, form and design; including the use of traditional materials and techniques;

4. Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensuring that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;
5. Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their settings, features, fabric and materials;
6. Secure the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through continued preservation by uses that are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset;
7. Retain and improves the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees and landscape features, including historic public realm features; and
8. Ensure appropriate archaeological research, investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required, with any assessment provided as appropriate.'

Draft Horsham District Local Plan 2019-2036

2.2.34 The Draft Horsham District Local Plan 2019-2036 was published for public consultation February – March 2020. The following policy is relevant:

Policy 35 – Heritage Assets and Managing change in the Historic Environment

'The council recognises that heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, and their settings are an irreplaceable resource, and as such the council will preserve and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. Applications for such development will be required to:

1. Make reference to, and show an understanding of, the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record. Proposals to alter or extend Listed Buildings, including curtilage land listed buildings, must be accompanied by a Heritage Statement;

2. Reflect the current best practice guidance produced by Historic England and Conservation Area Character Statements;
3. Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensuring that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;
4. Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their setting and features including trees, fabrics and materials;
5. Secure the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through continued preservation by users that are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset. Change of use must be compatible with, and respect, the special architectural or historic interest of the asset and setting; and
6. Ensure appropriate archaeological research, investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required, and provide assessments as appropriate.

Proposals which would cause substantial harm to, or loss of a heritage asset will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits gained would outweigh the loss of the asset and that any replacement scheme makes an equal contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Applicants must show an understanding of the significance of the heritage asset to be lost, either wholly or in part, and demonstrate how the heritage asset has been recorded'.

2.3 Guidance

- 2.3.1 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published on 6 March 2014 and last updated in 2021. The NPPG provides advice on specific issues such as 'What is 'significance' and 'What is the setting of a heritage asset and how should it be taken into account?'
- 2.3.2 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active

- 2.3.3 Key elements of the NPPG relate to assessing harm to the significance of heritage assets. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed (NPPG reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).
use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available (NPPG reference ID: 18a-002-20190723).
- 2.3.4 The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting (NPPG reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).
- 2.3.5 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the two NPSs and the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.3.6 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by four Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA1: *The Historic Environment in Local Plans*; GPA2: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (both published March 2015), GPA3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2nd edition published December 2017) and GPA4: *Enabling Development and Heritage Assets* (published June 2020).
- 2.3.7 GPA2: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* provides detailed guidance on how the significance of heritage assets can be determined, and how decision-takers should assess proposals for developments which would affect this significance.
- 2.3.8 In accordance with the NPPF, GPA2 advises that '*the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consent should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or investigate the asset needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on that significance*' (paragraph 3).

2.3.9	It is explained that <i>'The first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage assets is defined as 'the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic and artistic interest' (paragraph 4).</i>		
2.3.10	The document goes on to explain (paragraph 6) that a staged approach to assessment and decision-taking would be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Understand the significance of the affected assets ▪ Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance ▪ Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF ▪ Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance ▪ Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change ▪ Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ extensive heritage assets such as landscapes or townscapes can include many heritage assets and their nested and overlapping settings, as well as having a setting of their own; ▪ the setting of a heritage asset may reflect the character of the wider townscape or landscape in which it is situated, whether fortuitously or by design; ▪ the importance of a setting of a heritage asset is what it contributes to the significance of the asset; ▪ where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development within its setting, consideration still needs to be given as to whether additional change would further detract from (or possibly enhance) the significance of the asset; and ▪ the contribution made by its setting to the significance of a heritage asset does not depend on public access. 	<p>significance of a heritage asset and the contribution made by its setting. A second checklist (page 13) identifies a number of potential aspects of a proposed development which may be relevant in understanding the implications for the significance of heritage assets.</p>
2.3.11	Specifically with regard to the significance of a heritage asset, GPA2 advises that it is important to understand not just the nature of the significance but also the extent and level of significance (paragraphs 8-10).	2.3.15	The document deals with the issue of setting and proportionate decision taking. It advises a five-stage approach (paragraph 19): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected; 2. assess to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated; 3. assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it; 4. explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and 5. make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
2.3.12	Further advice on assessing the significance of heritage assets has been recently published by Historic England in their Advice Note 12 <i>Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets</i> (October 2019). This explains how significance should be assessed as part of a staged approach to decision-making.	2.3.16	Although assessments of changes within the settings of heritage assets can involve non-visual issues such as noise, it is more usually the visual aspects of a development that form a major part of the assessment (Part 1, text box).
2.3.13	<i>GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets</i> provides detailed guidance on understanding the concept of setting and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets. The document repeats the NPPF definition of setting and goes on to explain that <i>'Setting itself is not a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies on what it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance'</i> (paragraph 9).	2.3.17	The existence of direct lines of sight between the heritage asset and the proposed development is an important factor in judging the visual impact of the development. However, it is possible for changes within the setting to occur even when such a relationship does not exist. For example, views towards a listed building from a frequently visited location, such as a park or a public footpath, may be affected by the presence of a larger development, even if the development is not directly visible from the building itself (paragraph 9).
2.3.14	The Historic England guidance document (GPA3) makes the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a setting does not have a fixed boundary as it may change; 	2.3.18	A checklist provided in GPA3 (page 11) identifies several factors that may be relevant with regard to understanding the
2.3.19		2.3.19	Increased air noise arising from additional aircraft movements and/or changes in airspace use has the potential to cause harm to the significance of heritage assets as a result of change within their setting. This is acknowledged in the <i>Airports National Policy Statement (NPS)</i> (Department for Transport, 2018), where potential adverse impacts on the historic environment include those resulting from <i>'changes in aircraft movement on the ground and in the surrounding airspace, ...'</i> (paragraph 5.187).
2.3.20		2.3.20	The Airports NPS goes on to advise that <i>'Detailed studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, light and indirect impacts based on the guidance provided in The Setting of Heritage Assets and the Aviation Noise Metric'</i> (paragraph 5.194).
2.3.21		2.3.21	The first of the two guidance documents referenced in paragraph 5.194 of the Airports NPS is GPA3, which is discussed above in paragraphs 2.3.13 – 2.3.18. The second one is a research report produced for English Heritage that examined the potential for air noise impacts on heritage assets, with regard to both physical effects on the fabric of assets and changes to the settings of assets, and also the potential for air noise impacts on people using the heritage asset. The report concluded that air noise impacts on the physical fabric were unlikely, and went on to propose a methodology for assessing impacts on the significance of heritage assets resulting from changes in air noise (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014).
2.3.22		2.3.22	Some further guidance on this issue is presented within a document published by the Civil Aviation Authority which addresses the regulatory process for changing airspace design (CAP 1616, Civil Aviation Authority, 2021).
2.3.23		2.3.23	Appendix B of CAP 1616 provides information regarding the environmental metrics and assessment requirements with regard to proposals for airspace change. It advises (paragraph B29) that the altitude-based Government priorities mean that above 7,000 ft (feet) the key priority is the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions rather than air noise. Although heritage assets are not mentioned specifically, one part of Appendix B deals with 'tranquillity impacts' (paragraphs B76-78).

- 2.3.24 In this baseline report, the contribution that setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset is often described using a five-point scale: Nil; Limited; Reasonable; Strong; Very Strong. The contribution should be taken as positive unless stated otherwise. The terms used in the five-point scale are not taken from any specific guidance and are not further defined within this report; the nature of the contribution is described within the accompanying narrative text.
- 2.3.25 GPA4 provides advice regarding enabling development, which is defined as development that would not be in compliance with local and/or national policies, and not normally given planning permission, except for the fact that it would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset.
- 2.3.26 Additional, more detailed guidance on specific aspects of the historic environment is provided in a series of Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs).
- 2.3.27 If any archaeological fieldwork is undertaken in connection with the Project, all work would be in line with the guidance document *Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019*, prepared by Chichester District Council, East Sussex County Council and West Sussex County Council, also any appropriate guidance prepared by or on behalf of West Sussex County Council and/or Surrey County Council in the future.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1.1 The geological and topographical setting of the Project site would have been a key driver in the choices made by settlers within the landscape and the subsequent longevity of those settlements.
- 3.1.2 The Project site is low-lying and generally flat at approximately 57 metres to 61 metres above ordnance datum (AOD) (Figure 3.1.1). The wider topographical situation of the Gatwick area can be considered as both part of the north western Low Weald (to the north west of the High Weald) between the South and North Downs, and also as the southern extent of the Thames Valley, since its watercourses drain north to the River Thames rather than south to the coast.
- 3.1.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS Sheet 302, 1972; BGS online 2012) shows the dominant basal geology to be mudstone Weald Clay Formation, laid down in the Cretaceous period (Figure 3.1.2). This varies in thickness from 120 metres to 450 metres and contains bands of ironstone and clay, including a seam to the west of Gatwick and another that runs south from

Gatwick in the region of Crawler's Bridge (Framework Archaeology 2001a, page 5).

- 3.1.4 The Weald Clay Formation is overlain in places by much later superficial deposits, initially River Terrace Deposits of Quaternary date associated with the precursor(s) of the River Thames and its tributaries. The two recorded terraces reflect different depositional events (subsequently eroded) with the earlier furthest from the present course of the rivers.
- 3.1.5 A north/south aligned band of Head Deposits is present within the central part of the airport. These deposits are formed through periglacial frost action and/or post-glacial outwash.
- 3.1.6 The location and extent of the more recent natural drainage system is shown by the linear bands of Holocene alluvium (Figure 3.1.2). In the western part of the Project site, the generally east/west aligned Man's Brook feeds into the River Mole which flows to the north east. This watercourse is then joined by the north/south aligned Crawler's Brook and the similarly aligned Gatwick Stream. East of the airport is the Burstow Stream, also aligned north/south.
- 3.1.7 A wider area of alluvium is recorded within the western area of Gatwick at the confluences of Man's Brook and the River Mole and it has been suggested that this deposit may have formed as a large lagoon or area of marshland (Framework Archaeology 2001a, pages 5-6). A significant thickness of up 2.6 metres of alluvium (presumably deepest within palaeochannels) was recorded in the North West Zone car parking zone development. Peat deposits (with high potential to contain preserved wood and ecofacts) were found in 1998 within two geotechnical test pits associated with the Gatwick North West Zone (ibid, page 6). The two locations corresponded approximately with the former route of the River Mole and indicated thin accumulations (0.1 to 0.2 metres thick) at depths of between 2.6 metres to 2.9 metres below ground level (TPS Consult, 1998, cited by Framework Archaeology, 2001a). The peat has similarly been interpreted as either part of the channel or the marsh/lagoon.
- 3.1.8 A thin depth of topsoil and an absence of subsoil may be common to much of the pastoral land within the Project site. A topsoil depth of 250-300 mm was recorded by the extensive fieldwork projects in the Gatwick North West Zone and also by small-scale work in the south western area of Gatwick (Framework Archaeology 2001b; 2002a; 2007a). For the North West Zone it was noted that *'the fact that it [the topsoil] was fairly thin and that there was no subsoil below it tends to suggest that*

the area had not been ploughed continuously over a long period of time' (Framework Archaeology 2001a, page 6).

Table 3.1.1: Summary of 1998 Trial Pits at Gatwick North West Zone (after Framework Archaeology 2001a)

Deposit type	Depth below ground level of upper surface (metres)	Thickness (metres)	Description
Topsoil	0	0.25 to 0.35	Turf and topsoil (firm brown silty-clay) – found in all trial pits.
Made ground (local)	- 0.3	0.9	Firm brown silty-clay with sand, gravel, clay, cobbles, flint, asphalt and brick/felt, seen in trial pit 6.
Head Deposits	- 0.2 to - 0.35	0.85 to 1.2	A firm mottled grey and orange silty-clay seen in trial pits 2 to 6.
Alluvium	- 0.2 to -0.35	1.65 to 2.6	A firm, grey-brown and orange brown silty-clay with black organic staining and woody fragments – seen in trial pits 7 to 9.
Peat	- 2.6 to - 2.9	0.1 to 0.2	Black fibrous peat – seen in trial pits 7 and 8.
Weald Clay	- 0.25 to - 3.5		A thinly bedded orange-brown, blue, and grey clay – seen in all trial pits.

- 3.1.9 A summary of the potential for organic preservation for this floodplain zone (ibid), which may be applicable elsewhere within the Project site floodplains, concluded:

'Based on the recorded observations of the evaluation, the stratigraphy [of the flood plain and palaeochannels] can be divided into 3 zones of potential for organic preservation:

- Upper zone (up to approximately 1 metre below ground level): very low potential
- Middle zone (approximately 1-2 metres below ground level): low to moderate potential

- Lower zone (approximately 2 metres plus, below ground level): high potential'.

4 Historic Landscape

- 4.1.1 Prior to the reorganisation of local government boundaries in 1974, the land occupied by the airport was wholly within the county of Surrey, predominantly within the parish of Charlwood but with a small part in the eastern area being in the historic parish of Horley. Both of these parishes were due to be transferred into West Sussex as part of the local government reorganisation, but this was opposed locally, and the outcome was that the parish boundaries were redrawn within a specific Act (the *Charlwood and Horley Act 1974*) allowing the parishes to remain within Surrey whilst the airport was transferred to West Sussex.
- 4.1.2 The land within the Project site boundary therefore was historically part of the parishes of Charlwood and Horley (both Surrey). A small area of land adjacent to Junction 9 of the M23 motorway is within the parish of Burstow (also Surrey).
- 4.1.3 The Project site is located in an area which is part of the Weald – an area of south eastern England located between the parallel chalk escarpments of the North and South Downs. The name Weald is of Old English derivation and means ‘forest’, as this was formerly an extensive area of woodland. In the Anglo-Saxon period the area was known as *Andredes weald*, after *Anderida* which was the Roman name for Pevensy.
- 4.1.4 The central part of the Weald is known as the High Weald. The Gatwick area is within the Low Weald, which surrounds the High Weald on its western, northern and southern boundaries. In general the Low Weald is characterised by wide, low-lying clay vales with small woodlands and fields, also a large number of streams and ponds. The historic settlement pattern is one of villages and small towns located on outcrops of harder rocks.
- 4.1.5 Although archaeological evidence indicates activity, including settlement, in this part of the Low Weald during the prehistoric and Roman periods (see section below regarding archaeology), the documentary evidence indicates that areas were cleared and used as common pasture which began to lead to permanent occupation from the 10th century AD onwards. By the end of the 13th century there was a mass of smaller holdings (for peasants) along with a few larger cleared areas occupied by local gentry. In the 14th century falling population levels resulted in some

abandonment, but other clearances were merged. Any distinct rise in population numbers did not occur until the 16th century.

- 4.1.6 The resulting historic landscape is one of dispersed farmsteads with small, irregular fields bounded by hedges that are often heavily wooded. Land use has historically fluctuated between arable and pastoral according to the available methods and the needs of society. Newly cleared land was usually set to arable, but depopulation often resulted in a reversion to pasture or rough grazing. Livestock were mainly cattle, although certain areas specialised in sheep farming.
- 4.1.7 Other activities that helped to create the historic landscape which is still visible today are linked to the exploitation of the woodland for timber and firewood; much of the latter was used in the ironworking industry.
- 4.1.8 Documentary sources refer to the rights to dig for iron in Charlwood from as early as 1396, but the industry of ironworking in the Weald commenced much earlier than this and reached a peak during the 17th and 18th centuries. With regard to the historic landscape, the need for fuel resulted in the loss of long-standing woodland and the development of coppiced plantations.
- 4.1.9 One substantial forge was located at Tinsley Green, to the south east of the Project site boundary. At one point in the 17th century the owner of this forge lived at Oldlands Cottage, on the northern side of Radford Road. Close by to here are Forge Wood, Blackcorner Wood and Black Corner at the junction of Radford Road and the B2036 Balcombe Road. This latter place name (Black Corner) may be the result of the use of cinder from the furnaces as consolidation of the road – this was quite common and was necessary because the transport of heavy loads of iron ore and iron was very detrimental to the road surface.
- 4.1.10 Closer to Charlwood village there are several historic place names that reflect the former extraction of iron ore – these include Mine Croft, Pit Four Acres, Pit Meadow and Pit Croft. Visual inspection here during the walkover for the Gatwick R2 scheme recorded a number of slight depressions that suggest the location of former extraction pits. Historically, the ore was extracted from a fairly shallow vein in this area, after which the land was returned to cultivation.
- 4.1.11 A number of historic maps have been examined as part of the research undertaken for the Project. These include:
- Map of Horley - 1602
 - Nordern Map of Surrey – 1610

- Blaeu Map of Surrey – 1645
- Blome Map of Surrey – 1673
- Mordern Map of Surrey- 1695
- Budgen Map of Sussex – 1724
- Moll Map of Surrey – 1724
- Senex Map of Surrey – 1729
- Overton and Bowles Map of Sussex – 1740
- Gatwick Estate Map - 1755
- Rocque Map of Surrey – 1768
- Bowen Map of Surrey – 1770
- Bowen Map of Surrey – 1780
- Lindley and Crossley Map of Surrey – 1793
- Gardner and Gream Map of Sussex – 1795
- Horley Inclosure Map - 1812
- Rowley Manor Map - 1819
- Greenwood Map of Surrey – 1823
- C and J Greenwood Map of Sussex – 1825
- Burstow Tithe Map – 1839
- Charlwood Tithe Map (East and West) – 1839
- Horley Tithe Map – 1846
- Charlwood Inclosure Map - 1846

- 4.1.12 John Senex’s Map of Surrey was published in 1729. It shows Horley at the northern edge of the Project site with a large house just to the south which is named as ‘Gatwick’ and is the property of ‘Jordan Esq.’ (Figure 4.1.1). A road runs west from Horley to Povey Cross and another runs south from here through the Project site to ‘Lovel Heath’, crossing the River Mole at Kilberham Bridge. The western part of the Project site forms part of Westfield Common, whilst that part of the Project site east of the Gatwick Stream falls within Horley Common.
- 4.1.13 The 1810 Ordnance Survey Drawing (OSD) shows further detail regarding the pattern of fields, watercourses and settlements in the area around Gatwick in the early 19th century (Figure 4.1.2). In the northern part is the small village of Horley, with the extensive Horley Common to the east and the house formerly known as Gatwick is now named as Gatwick Farm. Kilberham Bridge is named on the 1810 map as ‘Kimberham Bridge’ whilst Lovel Heath has become ‘Lowfield Heath’. To the south east of the Project site is Blackcorner (as mentioned above with regard to ironworking), with Pricket’s Wood just to the north. In the eastern part of the Project site are Rowels Farm and Horley Land Farm, also Horley Land Wood.
- 4.1.14 Overall, the 1810 map shows a landscape of small square or rectangular fields and dispersed farmsteads, with small blocks of woodland and larger areas of common land or heath. The size

- and shape of the fields may not be an accurate reflection of the situation at the time as the OSD series often used a figurative approach to the depiction of farmland, but the areas of woodland and commons are likely to be reasonably true.
- 4.1.15 A major change within the historic landscape arrived with the construction of the Brighton-London mainline railway, which opened in 1841 as the London and Brighton Railway and was subsequently incorporated into the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. This cut through the historic landscape on a north/south alignment and a station was provided at Horley. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" (to the mile) map of 1874 shows the railway within the eastern part of the Project site (Figure 4.1.3).
 - 4.1.16 The manor of Gatwick developed around a land holding just to the north west of where the airport's North Terminal currently stands. Figure 4.1.3 shows that the former Gatwick Farm had been replaced by a large house known as Gatwick, with formal gardens to the south along with a flag tower, engine house and gasometer. To the north is a fish pond adjacent to a drive that leads to a lodge – this building survives and faces onto Povey Cross Road (Site 429).
 - 4.1.17 A short length of 'Tramway' extends south east from the southern part of the grounds of Gatwick, crossing the River Mole before turning south to terminate at a location just to the north of Cotland Farm. The purpose of this feature is unknown – it may have been established for the transport of clay to a brick-making facility at Gatwick but this is purely conjectural.
 - 4.1.18 The 1874 map also shows that a pattern of fields which are mostly not as regular in shape and size as those shown on the map of 1810, although this may in part be the result of the greater accuracy of mapping in 1874 (compared to the stylised field patterns on the earlier map). The 1874 map shows some areas of Parliamentary-style enclosure, where field boundaries and roads/tracks are very straight, especially in the land west of the railway and within the Project site boundary, also the enclosure of the former Lowfield Heath just to the south of the Project site and the former Westfield Common in the south western corner of the Project site.
 - 4.1.19 One other notable change within the Project site boundary is in the north west part, where the former Whites Common has largely become an area of parkland surrounding a large house, named here as Charlwood Park. At the western edge of the park is the home farm of the estate – Charlwood Park Farm.
 - 4.1.20 Land to the south east of the house known as Gatwick was purchased in 1890 by the Gatwick Race Course Company, which opened a race course in 1891 along with a new station on the adjacent railway. A grandstand was located at the south eastern end of the racecourse (which was aligned north west/south east) and was linked to the railway station by three covered walkways (Figure 4.1.4). During World War One, the Aintree Grand National was postponed and a substitute race was run at Gatwick in 1916, 1917 and 1918.
 - 4.1.21 The 2nd edition of the OS 6" (to the mile) map was published in 1897 (Figure 4.1.4). It shows that the parkland at Charlwood Park had been extended south as far as the River Mole, with a similar park now surrounding the house at Gatwick.
 - 4.1.22 An airfield was licensed at Gatwick in 1930 to a company listed as Home Counties Aircraft Services Ltd, although a company called Dominion Aircraft Ltd had based a plane there from November 1928, and there had been a few emergency landings on land adjacent to the racecourse during World War One. The new (grass) runway was adjacent to the racecourse and a small corrugated iron hangar was constructed. Wealthier racegoers could now travel by air to attend race meetings, and the runway was also used by the planes of Imperial Airways when the airfield at Croydon was fogbound, with passengers transferring to the railway at the racecourse station.
 - 4.1.23 Morris Jackaman purchased the airfield in 1933 and acquired a licence for commercial flights in the following year. A private company (The Horley Syndicate Ltd, later changed to Airports Ltd) was set up to develop the aerodrome and the Surrey Aero Club was established with its offices and clubroom at the former Hunts Green Farm (King, 1986).
 - 4.1.24 In 1935 a new railway station (known initially as Tinsley Green Station, then as Gatwick Airport Station) was opened further to the south of the existing Gatwick Station. This was part of an initiative by the Southern Railway to expand into air transport. Rail-air routes to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight were considered to be feasible. A contribution towards the cost of the new station was made by Airports Ltd.
 - 4.1.25 The following year the world's first circular air passenger terminal was opened, linked to the new railway station by a subway approximately 130 yards in length. The terminal had covered walkways that could be extended out on small tracks to the parked aircraft in wet weather for enhanced passenger comfort. Its construction was made possible following the signing of an agreement between Airports Ltd and the Air Ministry by which the Ministry was to pay an annual subsidy to the company in return for the installation of night-flying equipment and the right to purchase the airport after 15 years. The works associated with the construction of the terminal and the subway included the diversion of the Gatwick Stream into a new straight course close to the railway embankment.
 - 4.1.26 The circular terminal and part of the subway still exist but are now outside the operational airport – the terminal is a Grade II* listed building known as the Beehive (see below paragraphs 5.2.27-30). All associated buildings, including two large hangars to the south of the terminal, have subsequently been removed.
 - 4.1.27 British Airways moved to Gatwick in 1936 and operated flights to Paris, Malmo via Amsterdam, Hamburg and Copenhagen, with a route to the Isle of Wight added later the same year. However, the company returned to Croydon in 1937 as a result of problems with the drainage in the landing area and also flooding of the passenger subway.
 - 4.1.28 A flight training school for the Royal Air Force (RAF) was established at the airport in 1937, one of several Elementary and Reserve Flight Training Schools run by civilian operators.
 - 4.1.29 Horse racing ceased at the outbreak of World War Two, and the airfield was requisitioned by the Air Ministry and used by the RAF, with further requisitioning that included part of the racecourse along with land to the west and north west of the airfield. A new north east/south west aligned runway was established which cut across the southern end of the racecourse.
 - 4.1.30 After the War the airfield was retained under requisition and operated for civilian use. The last meeting at the racecourse was held in 1948, using a shortened course.
 - 4.1.31 In the 1950s Gatwick Airport was substantially expanded to become the newest airport for London and was further enlarged in 1962. The country house known as Gatwick was demolished in 1950. The main runway was established as part of a major renovation undertaken in 1956-58 and was progressively extended in 1964, 1970, 1973 and 1998. The northern runway was established in 1985 through conversion of the northern parallel taxiway.
 - 4.1.32 There are no buildings and structures within the operational airport that pre-date the 1950s expansion period and the subsequent decades.

- 4.1.33 The land within the Project site boundary is predominantly occupied by the operational airport within which very little remains of the preceding historic landscape. However, there are some areas outside the airport which retain elements of their historic character and to some extent that can be shown through examination of the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) that has been undertaken for Sussex and also for Surrey.
- 4.1.34 HLC is an aspect of more general landscape characterisation that seeks to provide an additional element of 'time-depth', allowing the historic evolution of the landscape to be perceived and understood. For this process, a number of Broad Character Types are identified and then subsequently subdivided into more detailed HLC Types.
- 4.1.35 Identified HLC Types within Sussex are indicated on Figure 4.1.5. The current airport stands out very clearly, as do the industrial estates and business parks on the northern side of Crawley.
- 4.1.36 Within the Project site boundary there are small blocks of woodland (east of the railway), most of which are identified as 'Ancient Semi-natural' and one as 'Plantations'. Also to the east of the railway are areas marked as 'Assart' (land informally cleared from the woodland) and similar areas are identified within the western edge of the Project site boundary. One other HLC Type found within the land east of the railway is 'Informal fieldscapes', although it should be noted that most of the land within this defined HLC Type has subsequently been amended, either for flood relief purposes or used as surface car parks for the airport.
- 4.1.37 There are areas of 'Informal fieldscapes' to the west of Bonnets Lane, on either side of the River Mole and around Rowley Farm. More areas of this HLC Type are shown to the east of the railway but these have subsequently all been amended through recent development including the extended Crawley Sewage Treatment Works (STW). The areas of 'Informal fieldscapes' shown to the east of Balcombe Road are still intact.
- 4.1.38 Beyond the Project site boundary are additional woodland blocks, mostly 'Ancient Semi-natural' and 'Replanted Ancient Semi-natural' along with a few 'Plantations'. Larger areas of 'Informal fieldscapes' and 'Assarts' are also present. Areas of 'Formal Enclosure (Planned/Private)' stand out very clearly, with regular field patterns and straight boundaries. This can be seen at Lowfield Heath, where the former heath was inclosed in 1846, also around Fernhill and with land either side of Bonnets Lane. There are also areas of 'Informal Parkland' in the vicinity of Charwood House, Gatwick Manor Inn (Hyders Hall) and Burstow Hall, along with 'Market Garden/Allotments'.
- 4.1.39 Overall, this is the pattern typical of the Surrey Weald, with assarts coalescing to form informal fieldscapes and then some areas being formally inclosed. These former assarts can be identified by sinuous field boundaries (due to land take into woodland), wide hedges and their probable association with medieval farms (J. Mills, pers. comm.). The dispersed settlements are gradually encroached upon by ribbon development along the transport routes whilst some ancient woodland has survived along with more recent plantations.
- 4.1.40 A small part of the land within the Project site boundary falls within Surrey, for which a separate HLC has been undertaken (Figure 4.1.6). The Surrey land within this area mainly comprises an HLC Subtype described as 'Medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries (late medieval to 17th/18th Century enclosure)'. This is informal enclosure of former assarts. There is also a very small part of an area of HLC Subtype 'Post 1811 and pre-1940 settlement (small-scale)' close to Povey Cross.
- 4.1.41 Natural England has subdivided the country into a total of 159 areas and produced character profiles of each area, including their landscape and townscape settings and heritage assets. The National Character Area (NCA) Profile 121 describes the Low Weald as 'a broad low-lying clay vale which largely wraps around the northern, western and southern edges of the High Weald. It is predominantly rural, supporting mainly pastoral farming owing to its heavy clay soils...and has many wooded areas with a high proportion of ancient woodland' (Natural England, 2013).
- 4.1.42 The document notes the presence of important sites 'many associated with the Wealden iron industry' (*ibid*, page 3). In the section 'Statements of Environmental Opportunity', SEO 2 is to 'conserve and enhance the distinctive historical aspects of the Low Weald landscape, including its important geological features and sites of heritage interest, particularly those associated with Wealden iron industry, enabling access, continued research, interpretation, understanding and enjoyment of the extensive and nationally significant resources' (*ibid*, page 4).
- 4.1.43 The document also notes the occupation from at least the Mesolithic, including use of rock shelters - noting woodland clearance of large areas in some areas in the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 'There is evidence of iron working in the Weald for over 2,000 years. For two periods, during the Roman occupation and in the Tudor and early Stuart era, the Weald was the main iron producing region in Britain. The geology of sands and clays yielded iron ore and the stone and brick to build furnaces. The woodland provided the necessary charcoal fuel for smelting and numerous small streams supplied water power for the bellows and hammers of the forges and furnaces. Many ponds were created in the impervious clay in order to store additional water to supplement natural watercourses. At its peak at the end of the 16th century, the Weald supported around 100 forges and furnaces and the iron industry impacted on every aspect of life and the landscape. Large numbers of people were employed in digging ore, cutting wood, charcoal making and transporting raw materials and products. The legacy is still evident in the landscape of surviving hammer and furnace ponds. Grand houses built by wealthy foundry owners and the remains of coppiced woodland which was managed for the production of charcoal...'* (*ibid*, page 10).
- 4.1.44 In section 9 'Key historic sites and features', in addition to noting the common activity of charcoal burning for iron and glass production, the 'high concentration of pre-1750 farmstead buildings and in the north part of the character area a major concentration of pre 1550 barns' is noted (*ibid*, page 26).
- 4.1.45 Natural England also note that in 2010 there were no Registered Battlefields, 21 Registered Parks and Gardens, 85 Scheduled Monuments and 6,066 listed buildings in the Low Weald.
- 4.1.46 Crawley Borough Council has produced the Crawley Baseline Character Assessment (Crawley Borough Council, 2009). This describes the strategic character areas of the developed sectors of the town and includes the industrial estate of Manor Royal in the town-wide analysis (but not in the detailed review section). The more rural parts of the Borough were excluded from the survey, as was Gatwick Airport.
- 4.1.47 The Crawley Historic Character Assessment was published in 2008 (Harris, 2008) and forms part of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey. It identifies the historic urban character of the town through the establishment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) and assigns a Historic Environment Value (HEV) to each of these HUCAs. It does not address the rural areas within the Borough, or the airport.
- 4.1.48 A number of existing farmhouses have been entered on the HER following a 'Historic Farmlands and Landscape Character in West Sussex' survey (Forum Heritage Services, 2006). The Project

represents all farmsteads shown on the 2nd edition OS 25" (to the mile) mapping of 1885 (these can also be seen on the 6" mapping presented as Figure 4.1.3).

5 Designated Heritage Assets

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets within the Project Site

- 5.1.1 One Conservation Area is partially within the Project site boundary. This is the Church Road Conservation Area on the south western edge of Horley (Figure 1.2.1, Site 406). A draft Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals (CAMP) document was produced in February 2014 but does not appear to have been adopted yet by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council (2014a).
- 5.1.2 The 2014 CAMP document describes the historical development with the Conservation Area, which is centred on the Grade I listed church (Site 16) and the Grade II listed public house (Ye Olde Six Bells – Site 370), although ‘*the river and open setting*’ are also described as ‘*principal landmarks*’. Views towards the church and the public house are identified as ‘*key views*’.
- 5.1.3 Pre-Victorian buildings are characterised by peg tile roofs, tile hung elevations, timber frames with painted brick infill and sash or casement windows. A late Victorian phase of development has houses of multistock brick with low pitched roofs in slate.
- 5.1.4 The Conservation Area extends to the west of the River Mole to take in an area of more open pasture and also a small moated site (Figure 1.2.2, Site 491). However, the western boundary of the Conservation Area does not correspond with any physical boundary on the land, increasing the openness in this direction. The views across this open area include the tower of the Gatwick Holiday Inn, but no elements of the operational airport are visible in views from or across this area.
- 5.1.5 To the east of the Conservation Area are areas of more recent housing along with the A23 London Road and the busy Longbridge Roundabout at the junction of the A23 and A217 roads. There is some traffic noise from the nearby main roads, but very little noise associated with the airport.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Project Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 There are a considerable number of designated heritage assets within 1 km of the Project site boundary (Figure 1.2.1). These

include two Scheduled Monuments, three Grade I listed buildings, eight Grade II* listed buildings, three Conservation Areas and approximately 79 Grade II listed buildings. Figure 5.2.1 shows these designated heritage assets (and others within 3 km of the Project site boundary) in relation to the ZTV established for the Project.

Scheduled Monuments

- 5.2.2 One of the Scheduled Monuments is just outside the Project site at Tinsley Green, just to the south of Radford Road and east of the railway line (Site 9). The Scheduled Monument comprises two areas of protection that are separated by a narrow strip of land to the rear of outbuildings associated with a residential property known as Little Radfords. This monument contains former elements of the dispersed medieval settlement of Tinsley Green, known then as *Tyntesle*.
- 5.2.3 Archaeological examination of these remains has included geophysical survey, topographic (earthwork) survey and trial trenches. The work has concluded that this part of the former settlement was occupied from at least the 12th century through into the 18th century. Some of the material recovered was associated with ironworking; the known Tinsley Forge was located approximately 150 metres south east of the Scheduled Monument.
- 5.2.4 Within the protected area of the Scheduled Monument are earthworks representing a hollow-way aligned roughly north east/south west and flanked by at least three homesteads. Additional rectangular building plots have been recorded from aerial photographs.
- 5.2.5 The significance of this Scheduled Monument derives from the rarity of partly deserted medieval settlements with associated earthwork remains in this area of the Weald, also from its relationship with the nearby forge.
- 5.2.6 The current setting of the Scheduled Monument includes the open and fairly rural landscape of pasture and scrub to the south and also the quiet lane of Tinsley Green which has historic buildings on either side, including the Grade II listed Cherry Tree Cottage which is just outside the western boundary of the protected area. At the end of the short lane is the railway, beyond which are industrial units and warehouses within the Manor Royal Business District. To the north is the busy Radford Road, with The Greyhound public house on the southern side of this road. To the north of Radford Road, immediately behind Oldlands Farmhouse, is the Crawley STW. There is noise pollution from

the road, and the railway and, to a lesser extent, from the operational airport.

- 5.2.7 The setting makes a reasonable contribution towards the significance of the Scheduled Monument, particularly its relationship with the historic dwellings on either side of the lane. However, new residential development (Crawley North East Sector) extends almost to the southern edge of the protected area. This development has severed any visual connection between the Scheduled Monument and the site of the former forge and greatly reduced the size of the rural area to the south. The key element of the setting is now firmly represented in the relationships with the buildings on either side of the monument.
- 5.2.8 The second Scheduled Monument is Thunderfield Castle (Site 7), located approximately 1.7 km north east of the airport. It is the site of a medieval moated manor house to which the name ‘Thunderfield Castle’ has been applied since the 17th century. Earlier sources suggest that the manor here was named as *Herewoldsle* or *Harrowsley*. A moat surrounds a central rectangular island; there is a semi-circular extension on the northern side of this inner moat and also an outer moat. Archaeological investigations here confirmed that the site was occupied during the 13th – 15th centuries.
- 5.2.9 The significance of this protected area derives from the survival of a large extent of apparently undisturbed land within a complex moated site; there is also a considerable amount of documentary material associated with the occupation of the site. The current setting of the Scheduled Monument makes a strong contribution towards its significance; the land in the immediate vicinity is mainly occupied by dispersed houses within small fields and with considerable vegetation in the form of mature trees. There is little noise associated with the existing airport, and no view of any part of the operational airport (other than planes in the air). The ZTV established for the Project indicates that there would be no visibility between this Scheduled Monument and any element of the Project (Figure 5.2.1).

Grade I Listed Buildings

- 5.2.10 The three Grade I listed buildings within 1 km of the Project site boundary (Figure 1.2.1) are all churches.
- 5.2.11 The Church of St Bartholomew on Church Road at Horley (Site 16) is of 14th century date, although restored in 1881 and with a south aisle added in 1901. It has a wood-shingled bell turret and spire at the south western end of the north aisle.

- 5.2.12 The church is experienced as part of the Conservation Area, with important adjacent buildings including Ye Olde Six Bells public house and High House, both of which are adjacent to the church. The immediate setting of the church comprises the churchyard, with the busy A23 road immediately to the east. However, the open land to the west of the churchyard is important as it allows views back towards the church in which the spire is visible above the trees. There is some noise from the adjacent road network, but not much from the airport in terms of ground or airborne noise. No part of the operational airport is visible in views from or across the church.
- 5.2.13 The Church of St Nicholas in the western part of Charlwood (Site 14) is approximately 1 km west of the Project site boundary. This is of Norman origin with surviving elements of late 13th, 14th and 15th century date in the northern part of the current structure, including the central tower which is likely to be of late 13th or 14th century date.
- 5.2.14 The ZTV established for the Project indicates that there would be no visibility between the church and any element of the Project (Figures 5.2.1 and 5.2.2), and this has been confirmed through site visits. However, there is some airborne noise relating to planes taking off and landing. The principal setting of the church comprises the well-vegetated churchyard, and the adjacent historic buildings are also important.
- 5.2.15 The Church of St Bartholomew at Burstow (Site 13) is of 12th century date, enlarged and remodelled in the 15th century and restored in 1884-95. There is a tower at the western end of the south aisle which has a weatherboarded lower stage.
- 5.2.16 The church sits to the east of the airport (and east of the M23 motorway) within a small and well-enclosed churchyard, with extensive vegetation blocking views out in all directions other than to the east. No part of the operational airport is visible in views from or across the church. There is constant traffic noise from the M23 motorway (just 730 metres to the west), but this is overshadowed by the noise of incoming or outgoing planes which pass almost directly over the church.
- Grade II* Listed Buildings**
- 5.2.17 Five of the eight Grade II* listed buildings within 1 km of the Project site boundary are to the south of the airport (Figure 1.2.1).
- 5.2.18 Charlwood House (Site 23) is located on the south side of Charlwood Road at Lowfield Heath, immediately south of the operational airport. This is a high-status house of early 17th century date, timber-framed with a close-studded frame, and was formerly called 'Ticcaradges' (Harding 1976, page 34). It is situated within a moat that extends around the eastern and northern sides of the house, which was substantially enlarged in the early 20th century with a close-studded extension and is currently in use as a nursery school.
- 5.2.19 Despite the presence of the airport to the immediate north, Charlwood House retains much of its early 20th century and earlier setting, the main buildings lying at the centre of an Edwardian 'pocket park', with mature trees, ranges of farm buildings to the south and a lodge house and driveway to the south east, on Poles Lane. One of the farm buildings (a former barn) is now a separate residential dwelling listed at Grade II (Site 388). Car parking for the nursery school has caused limited impacts. Prior to the inclosure of Lowfield Heath and the creation of Poles Lane to the east of the house, Charlwood House would have more directly addressed the (now-inclosed) heath.
- 5.2.20 Gatwick Manor Inn (formerly Hyders Hall and Hydehurst) is located on the eastern side of the A23 London Road (Site 29). This is a high-status open hall house of 15th century date, which now houses a restaurant, bar and conference facilities. The earliest portion comprises the one remaining bay of a timber-framed, two bay open hall house, re-fronted in the 19th century. The remaining part of the hall house was greatly extended c. 1600 with a parallel high-status, two-storey brick range, with stone mullioned windows. Good interior details are known to survive throughout. In the mid-20th century the building was greatly extended with pastiche 'half-timbered' extensions, for hotel use. It was formerly moated, and part of the moat still exists on the west side. Just to the north (and forming part of the hotel complex) is a Grade II listed barn (Hyders Barn - Site 333).
- 5.2.21 The historic buildings that form part of the Gatwick Manor Inn complex retain some elements of their historic setting, principally a section of a historic moat. Their former relationship to the edge of Lowfield Heath (to the west) has been severed by the transformation of the former rural road into the A23 dual carriageway. Their relationship to the still open countryside to the north, east and south has been severed by the complex of more or less pastiche buildings and car parks that have grown up within the hotel complex since the 1950s. A feature of interest within the complex is the crudely reconstructed base of the Jolesfield windmill (1790), re-erected here in 1959. The cap, sweeps and machinery were never reinstated and the mechanical parts are now on display at the relocated Lowfield Heath windmill, near Charlwood.
- 5.2.22 The ZTV established for the Project indicates that there would be no intervisibility between this Grade II* listed building and any element of the Project (Figure 5.2.1).
- 5.2.23 The Church of St Michael and All Angels on Church Road at Lowfield Heath (Site 24) was built in 1867 in an early 13th century French Gothic style by the architect William Burgess. It is in undressed local stone with Bath stone dressings, and the fish-scale tiles mentioned in the statutory description have been replaced with a modern tile roof. There is an open-fronted timber narthex with lean-to roof at the west end, and a south west tower with timber spire clad in oak shingles. The west window is a large wheel window with sculptures representing the Four Ages of Man, St Michael and the Dragon carved over the west doorway. The building is now used by a Seventh Day Adventist congregation.
- 5.2.24 Whilst it retains its churchyard and relationship to Church Road, the church has otherwise been wholly subsumed into the Gatwick Gate Industrial estate, which itself abuts the perimeter of the operational airport. The remainder of the hamlet of Lowfield Heath, which the church was built to serve, has been entirely removed to make way for modern commercial development.
- 5.2.25 Rowley Farmhouse is located to the south of the A23 London Road (Site 22). It is a late 16th century central smoke-bay house, with a cross passage behind the smoke bay and a back detached kitchen, greatly enlarged and extended to the west in early 20th century. The house is of historical note as it was once owned by the Culpeper family.
- 5.2.26 The farmhouse has a commanding position on the top of a small gravel hill. Nearby is a Grade II listed crown post barn (Site 167). Distantly Rowley Farm is surrounded to the north by Gatwick Airport and to the south and east by industrial estates. The house and barn are nevertheless still surrounded by more or less historic farm buildings and a historic farmland estate that separates them from the surrounding modern development. The listed farmhouse still has a well-treed garden to the west. To the east, the listed barn forms part of a wider complex of 18th, 19th and 20th century farm buildings. To the north, close to the A23 London Road, are an Edwardian lodge house and an open-fronted timber byre.
- 5.2.27 The Beehive (Site 35) is located within a complex of more modern industrial buildings just to the south of the airport. It is a unique historic former combined airport terminal and control tower, now used as offices. The building was constructed in

- 1934-36, by Hoar, Marlow and Lovett, for Morris Jackaman. It is in reinforced concrete with a steel frame and brick infill. Three storeys in total and circular in plan with concentric circles of rooms and corridors, rising in height to the former control tower at the centre.
- 5.2.28 From the central corridor passengers arrived and left through six telescopic corridors (no longer surviving) which were extended on rails to the aircraft steps. There is a subterranean tunnel (no longer in use) connecting The Beehive to the site of the previous Gatwick railway station. The Beehive is important not only in the history of British aviation but also in terms of world airport design. It is a rare example of how airport owners and architects collaborated to put passenger comfort as a top consideration when designing a terminal building.
- 5.2.29 As originally built and conceived, The Beehive was an isolated building, surrounded on all sides by open taxiways and hardstandings for docking aircraft. It currently lies outside of the airport perimeter fence, surrounded on all sides by modern built development and roads. The railway station that served it has been demolished and the tunnel that connected the terminal to the station is disused. The Beehive is visually and physically divorced from the airport it once served.
- 5.2.30 The ZTV established for the Project indicates that there would be no visibility between this Grade II* listed building and any element of the Project (Figure 5.2.1).
- 5.2.31 The Grade II* listed Charlwood Park Farmhouse (Site 27) is located just outside the north western edge of the Project site boundary. It is described as follows in the listing description: *'Late 15th century open hall house, refaced and re-roofed in the early 17th century when a jettied wing was added to the west and the building adapted into a continuous jetty house. Two storeys and attics. Base of Charlwood stone. Ground floor timber-framed with painted brick infilling and retaining some early 17th century close-studding to the parlour wing at the south end of the ground floor. The first floor is hung with plain and painted tiles and over-sailing on a moulded bressummer. Tiled roof with 17th century brick chimney stack. Four gables, the southernmost are oversailing on moulded brackets, the next, which is modern, surmounting the porch which is jettied on the first floor like the remainder of the front. Original doorcase in porch with chamfered architraves. Interior contains crown post in jettied parlour wing and moulded beams with stop chamfers'*.
- 5.2.32 Charlwood Park Farmhouse lies just outside the current airport perimeter fence and is in use as a nursery school (the Bear and Bunny Nursery and Pre-School). All associated farm buildings have been demolished, and the farmhouse has lost its former relationship with the main house of Charlwood Park and the surrounding parkland landscape, which lay within the operational airport and have been wholly lost to later development.
- 5.2.33 The farmhouse is situated within a garden extending around the western, northern and eastern sides, beyond which is modern surface car-parking for the airport. To the south is an area of landscape planting adjacent to the realigned River Mole, with the Sussex Border Path running alongside the river and passing to the south and east of the farmhouse. There is some air noise from planes taking off and landing, but this is not particularly obtrusive.
- 5.2.34 The setting of the farmhouse therefore includes some highly detracting elements, notably the operational airport and the associated surface car park. The adjacent setting to the south is far less visually detracting, but is relatively recent and does not include any elements that are associated with the farmhouse.
- 5.2.35 The two remaining Grade II* listed buildings within 1 km of the Project site boundary are at Charlwood, to the west of the airport. The Providence Chapel on Chapel Road (Site 36) was erected in 1816 as the 'Charlwood Union Chapel' (Non-conformist). It was brought from Horsham where it had been initially built in 1797 as the Guard Room of a military camp used for training of troops to fight in the French Revolutionary War. Following the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 the camp was dismantled and the buildings were sold off. The chapel is single-storey and is in weatherboarded timber on a brick base. The hipped roof is tiled with slate and forms a veranda to the south east elevation which is supported on wooden columns.
- 5.2.36 The chapel is located on the west side of a narrow unsurfaced lane, with open farmland to the east. No part of the operational airport is visible in views from or across the chapel, and the ZTV established for the Project indicates that this will not change (Figure 5.2.1). There is some noise from planes arriving and departing the airport, but this is not obtrusive.
- 5.2.37 The Manor House on Norwood Hill Road at Charlwood (Site 33) is a large hall house of 15th or 16th century date. In two storeys it is timber-framed with plaster and red brick infilling, and the parlour wing is close-studded. The kitchen is partly open to the roof and has smoke-blackened crown posts and rafters above (Harding, 1976, page 60).
- 5.2.38 The house is located within well-vegetated grounds; no part of the operational airport is visible in views from or across the house, and the ZTV established for the Project indicates that this will not change (Figure 5.2.1). There is some noise from planes arriving and departing the airport, but this is not obtrusive.
- ### Conservation Areas
- 5.2.39 One of the three Conservation Areas within the defined 1 km study area is located close to the Church Road Horley Conservation Area which is described above (Figure 1.2.1). This is the Massetts Road Conservation Area to the west of the railway station at Horley (Site 398).
- 5.2.40 A draft Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) (Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, 2013) document was produced in December 2013 but does not appear to have been adopted yet by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council. The document identifies that *'The special interest of Massetts Road Conservation Area is derived from the cohesive groups of Victorian and Edwardian villas. The prominent character of the buildings is Victorian and Edwardian, with some earlier structures'*.
- 5.2.41 The Conservation Area is surrounded on all sides by multi-period development. There is some noise from planes arriving and leaving the airport, but this is not obtrusive. Overall, the setting of the Conservation Area does not make much of a contribution to its significance.
- 5.2.42 The ZTV for the Project shows that the potential for elements of the Project to be visible from the Conservation Area is limited to a small area at the very western end of the designated area (Figure 5.2.1). Site visits have identified that no part of the operational airport is visible in views from or across this Conservation Area.
- 5.2.43 A second Conservation Area is located at Burstow, to the east of the airport and east of the M23 motorway (Site 400). This was designated by Tandridge District Council and is quite small, covering the historic core of the settlement including the Grade I listed Church of St Bartholomew (see above), a Grade II listed tomb in the churchyard, and the Grade II listed Burstow Court.
- 5.2.44 There is a considerable amount of mature vegetation within the Conservation Area, including large trees along the boundaries on all sides. Consequently, there are no views from or across the

- Conservation Area in which any part of the operational airport is visible.
- 5.2.45 The surrounding landscape is quite rural, but there is considerable constant traffic noise from the M23 motorway. This is overshadowed at regular intervals by the noise of incoming or outgoing planes which pass directly over the Conservation Area.
- 5.2.46 Overall, the setting of the Conservation Area makes a reasonable contribution to its significance, due mainly to the rural character of the surrounding area. However, the noise from motorway traffic and particularly from aircraft are key detracting elements.
- 5.2.47 The third Conservation Area within 1 km of the Project site boundary is at Charlwood, to the west of the airport (Site 397). This was initially designated by Surrey County Council and subsequently extended by Mole Valley District Council. It includes the area around the Grade I listed Church of St Nicholas (see above) and several other listed buildings within the western part of the settlement, along with areas of open space in the central and northern parts of the village.
- 5.2.48 A description of the Conservation Area was provided in Appendix 6 of the Mole Valley Local Plan 2000. It identifies the Conservation Area as 'a large area covering the historic core of the village and peripheral medieval buildings' before going on to say that 'The village setting of hedged fields, winding country lanes, field oaks and woodland is important because of the views out from the Conservation Area and the background formed for important buildings such as the Parish Church'.
- 5.2.49 The description identifies the importance of the approach to the church along The Street (ie from the east) and also the views from the footpaths to the south of the church. Open spaces are also identified as important, with the open land in the northern area described as 'fields which separate the medieval farmhouses, a reminder of a past settlement form that was more dispersed'.
- 5.2.50 The Conservation Area is surrounded to the north, west and south by farmland which allows views in towards the designated area. To the east are further developed areas of the village that are not included within the Conservation Area boundary, but which do contain a number of historic buildings. Overall, the setting of the Conservation Area makes a reasonable contribution to its significance.
- 5.2.51 The ZTV for the Project shows that the potential for elements of the Project to be visible from the Conservation Area is limited to the open areas to the north of the village (Figure 5.2.1). However, the mature vegetation within and around the Conservation Area means that there are actually no locations from which any part of the operational airport is visible in views to and across the Conservation Area. There is some noise from planes landing or departing, but this is not particularly intrusive with regard to the ability to appreciate the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- Grade II Listed Buildings**
- 5.2.52 As described above, there are approximately 79 Grade II listed buildings or structures within 1 km of the Project site boundary (Figure 1.2.1). Examination of the ZTV established for the Project indicates that many of these listed buildings have no intervisibility with any built element of the Project (Figure 5.2.1). These examples are not described further within this baseline report unless it is considered that the construction and/or operation of the Project could harm the significance of the listed building through non-visual changes in their settings, eg noise.
- 5.2.53 The same applies to those Grade II listed buildings which are located wholly within the urban parts of Horley. It has been assumed that for these buildings, their settings are dominated by the surrounding buildings and urban landscape. Any changes in views towards the operational airport are considered unlikely to result in harm to the significance of these listed buildings.
- 5.2.54 Wing House (Site 134) and Edgeworth House (Site 133) are just outside the Project site boundary but are nearly enclosed by it. They are separately listed at Grade II but are conjoined. The listing description for Wing House describes it as a 'Good quality four-bay, timber-framed former smoke bay hall house now within Gatwick Airport, later restaurant and bar of airport staff social club (to 2006). Attached to north and east of Edgeworth House. Probably mid-16th century. Two storeys. Tiled roof with 2 modern dormers. The rear of the roof has Horsham slabs to lower part. External chimneys to either end, one now enclosed within Edgeworth House. Curved tension braces all round. Front (east) elevation, four bays, timber-framed with brick nogging (some herringbone), on base of Charlwood Stone. One original mullioned window. Three sides of the solar bay at the north end are close studded. Projecting pitched-roofed extension to rear, now largely enclosed, had lagged, formerly external stack. Roof of side purlin and wind brace construction, with some smoke blackening, indicating former smoke bay'.
- 5.2.55 Edgeworth House (Site 133) is similarly described as an 'L-plan, four-bay, timber-framed hall house, later restaurant and bar of airport staff social club (to 2006). Attached to south and west of Wing House. Said to date from either the 15th century or c. 1520. Gabled 20th century wing with bay windows to south. Ground floor painted brick. First floor tile hung. Square framing with plaster infill to north gable. Old tiled roof with Horsham Slabs to lower parts, with off-centre stack through ridge. The interior is said to be well-preserved, with exposed beams and open fireplaces. A house is shown on this site on a Christ's Hospital map of Horley of 1602'.
- 5.2.56 Edgeworth House and Wing House formerly represented two separate elements of a property known as Edgeworth (Figures 4.1.2 and 4.1.3), accessed via a driveway leading east to the B2036 Balcombe Road. This relationship no longer exists, and the two listed buildings are located within an area of surface car parks and modern buildings associated with the operational use of the airport, including the adjacent Marriot Hotel of which the historic buildings now form a part. The setting of the listed buildings makes no contribution to their significance.
- 5.2.57 Several Grade II listed buildings within 1 km of the Project site boundary are located to the south of the airport (Figures 1.2.1 and 5.2.1). These include Old Bonnetts Cottage on Bonnetts Lane (Site 341), Knights Acre (formerly St Barbe Cottage – Site 334), Poles Acre Barn (Site 296), Spikemead Farmhouse (Site 156) and Lowfield Hall (Site 388) – all on Poles Lane, along with County Oak Cottage (Site 299).
- 5.2.58 Close to the southern boundary of the airport is the Lowfield Heath War Memorial (Site 389) which is adjacent to the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael and All Angels (Site 24). The Grade II listed crown post barn at Rowley Farm (Site 167) is located close to the Grade II* listed Rowley Farmhouse (Site 22).
- 5.2.59 Just outside the Project site boundary in the Tinsley Green area are Oldlands Farmhouse (Site 161), Brookside (Site 157) and Radford Farmhouse (Site 192), all on the north side of Radford Road, and Cherry Tree Cottage on the south side of Tinsley Lane (Site 162).
- 5.2.60 To the east of the Project site boundary are Teizers Farm House on Antlands Lane (Site 103), and Old Cottage (Site 140) and Lilac Cottage (Site 325), both on Donkey Lane. Burstow Court, just to the north of the Church of St Bartholomew at Burstow, is listed at Grade II (Site 175), as is Broadbridge Farmhouse on Broadbridge Lane (Site 174).

- 5.2.61 To the north of the M23 motorway spur are Yew Tree Cottage (Site 76) and Inholms Farmhouse (Site 75), both on Haroldslea Drive, also Fishers Farmhouse (Site 80) and a former barn (now residential - Site 320) on Limes Avenue.
- 5.2.62 There are several Grade II listed buildings or structures within and adjacent to the Church Lane Conservation Area at Horley. These include the Boer War Memorial Lychgate to the south of the church (Site 390) and several tombs within the churchyard, as well as High House (Site 70), Ye Olde Six Bells public house (Site 370) and a barn to the north of Ye Olde Six Bells (Site 71). Further to the west are Hookwood Manor (Site 281) and Povey Cross House (Site 225).
- 5.2.63 A number of Grade II listed buildings are located at Charlwood, west of the operational airport. Some of these are outside the Conservation Area, including the farmhouse and associated buildings at Charlwood Place Farm (Sites 290; 251; 252; 270; 271), also the farmhouse and associated buildings at Spicers (Sites 253; 254; 272) and again at Tifters (Sites 275; 246).
- 5.2.64 Figure 5.2.2 presents a large-scale map of the designated heritage assets at Charlwood in relation to the ZTV prepared for the Project. This detailed image shows clearly how the local vegetation around the properties and within the village screens current and future views towards the operational airport. In the course of several visits, it has not been possible to find any location at Charlwood (inside or outside of the Conservation Area, or adjacent to any listed building) from which any part of the operational airport is visible.

Locally Listed Buildings

- 5.2.65 Locally listed buildings do not fall within the definition of ‘designated heritage assets’ provided within Annex 2 of the NPPF. However, they are identified by some local authorities and specific local plan policies are often in place which address how these heritage assets should be considered within the planning process.
- 5.2.66 Figure 1.2.2 shows the locations of locally listed buildings within 1 km of the Project site boundary. A number of these are located within the urban areas of Horley and the built elements of the Project would not represent a change within the settings of these assets. The locally listed buildings are within Reigate and Banstead Borough, Crawley Borough and Tandridge District as these local authorities maintain a local list of historic buildings.

- 5.2.67 One locally listed building is situated on the north western edge of the Project site boundary. This is Gatwick Manor Lodge on the south side of Povey Cross Road and it represents the only surviving structure associated with the former country house of Gatwick which replaced the earlier Gatwick Farm. The lodge fronts onto the road and is the only building on this side of the road. To the sides and rear is mature vegetation that provides a thick screen. Beyond the rear garden are the River Mole and the drainage lagoons, whilst to the east is the Travelodge and the Airport Inn.
- 5.2.68 There are four locally listed buildings on the southern edge of Horley, comprising a granary to the east of Bayhorne Farmhouse (Figure 1.2.2, Site 453), Pear Tree Cottage and a small barn on Haroldslea Drive (Sites 456 and 457) and Haroldslea House (Site 476).
- 5.2.69 There are several locally listed buildings to the east of the airport. On the west side of the M23 motorway these include Royal Oak House (Figure 1.2.2, Site 426), Touchwood Chapel (Site 428), Poplars (Site 425), Gatwick House (Site 427), No. 1 Pullcotts Farm Cottages (Site 424) and Burstow Hall (Site 410).
- 5.2.70 To the east of the M23 motorway are Brook Cottage and Brook Farm (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 421 and 422) and also the Rectory and Bartlemy at Burstow (Sites 413 and 414).
- 5.2.71 South east of the airport are The Cottage in the Wood, The Open Door and the Parsons Pig Public House, all on Balcombe Road (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 409, 433 and 434). Further to the west at Tinsley Green are Newbridge and Zell Cottages (Site 430), Greyhound Cottage (Site 431) and the Greyhound Inn (Site 432). At the very south eastern edge of the 1 km buffer is Rose Cottage (Site 435).

5.3 Designated Heritage Assets within 1-3 km of the Project Site

- 5.3.1 The locations of designated heritage assets within 3 km of the Project site boundary and within the ZTV for the Project are indicated on Figure 5.2.1. The ones within 1 km have been described above.

Scheduled Monuments

- 5.3.2 There are two Scheduled Monuments within 1-3 km of the Project site boundary which are shown through the ZTV to have potential intervisibility with elements of the Project. One of these is a moated site at Ewhurst Place (Site 2). This is within the

developed urban area of Crawley and is not further described here as it is considered that changes within its setting resulting from the construction and operation of the Project are unlikely to affect its significance.

- 5.3.3 The second Scheduled Monument is the moated site at Ifield Court (Site 4). This includes the moat and internal island along with a platform and shallow ditch to the south west. It was formerly the site of the manor house of Ifield Court, replaced by the present house (now a hotel) which is to the east of the moat.
- 5.3.4 The setting of the Scheduled Monument includes the historic farm buildings to the north and the later house (now hotel) to the east, along with the hotel car park and other elements of the hotel infrastructure. To the south is open land representing the surviving part of the former park which surrounded the moated site, beyond which is the Ifield Village Conservation Area (see below for details of this designated heritage asset).
- 5.3.5 There is no intervisibility with any element of the operational airfield, and airborne noise from planes is not intrusive. Overall, the setting of the Scheduled Monument makes a reasonable contribution to its significance.

Grade II* Listed Buildings

- 5.3.6 There are three Grade II* listed buildings within 1-3 km of the Project site boundary and within the ZTV (Figure 5.2.1).
- 5.3.7 One of these is Burstow Lodge to the north of Weatherhill (Site 30). This 15th century hall house sits within a moated platform, with later buildings to the south (outside the moated area) and with a motor-racing circuit (the Smallfield Raceway) immediately to the west. The listed building is enclosed within a screen of mature vegetation and there will not be any intervisibility with any element of the Project.
- 5.3.8 The second Grade II* listed building is located to the south east, on the eastern side of Smallfield. This is a divided house of 16th century date now known as Crullings and Smallfield Place (Site 21). The principal façade of the house faces to the east (away from the airport) and mature vegetation around the western boundary of the property ensures that will not be any intervisibility with any element of the Project.
- 5.3.9 The third Grade II* listed building comprises the tennis court and orangery at Crabbet Park (Site 18), to the south east of the airport. The parkland extends for some distance to the north of the tennis court and orangery, but a substantial screen of mature

vegetation separates the buildings from the parkland and also prevents any potential intervisibility with the airport.

Conservation Areas

- 5.3.10 There is one Conservation Area within 1-3 km of the Project site boundary and within the ZTV (Figure 5.2.1). This is the Ifield Village Conservation Area, to the south west of the airport (Site 396).
- 5.3.11 A Conservation Area Statement was published in February 2018 by Crawley Borough Council and Ifield Village Association (2018). This explains that the area around the parish church was initially designated as a Conservation Area in 1981, and was subsequently extended to the north and east.
- 5.3.12 The Conservation Area character is summarised as ‘a small, scattered rural settlement, focused upon an historic church and public house. In addition to the contribution made to the area’s historic character by the many fine buildings, a number of other features contribute to its importance, including Ifield Village Green’.
- 5.3.13 The ZTV for the Project suggests that elements of the Project may be visible from a small area of land in the north western part of the Conservation Area (Figure 5.2.1). This is an area of small enclosed meadows on the eastern side of Ifield Brook. On site visits to these meadows, it has not been possible to find any location from which views across the Conservation Area also include elements of the operational airport.
- 5.3.14 To the east of the Conservation Area is more recent development in a mixture of architectural styles. To the north west is former parkland associated with the moated site of Ifield Court, whilst to the west and south west are areas of more open farmland. Airborne noise from planes is not intrusive within any part of the Conservation Area. Overall, the setting of the Conservation Area makes a reasonable contribution to its significance.

Grade II Listed Buildings

- 5.3.15 There are a number of Grade II listed buildings within 1-3 km of the Project site boundary and within the ZTV (Figure 5.2.1). To the south of the airport these include Old Pound Cottage on Rusper Road (Site 116), The Tweed (Site 163) and Newstead Lodge (Site 295), both within the northern part of Ifield Village Conservation Area, and Pear Tree House at Crabbet Park (Site 131).

- 5.3.16 East of the airport are Stonelands Farmhouse (Site 176), Cherry Gardens (Site 99), Broadbridge Farmhouse (Site 174), Rough Beech (Site 177), Greenmeads Farmhouse (Site 177) and a barn south west of Burstow Lodge (Site 105).
- 5.3.17 To the north of the airport there are several Grade II listed buildings in the Hookwood and Norwood Hill areas, with more again to the west around Charlwood.
- 5.3.18 Close examination of the ZTV at a large-scale indicates that there is no intervisibility between any of the Grade II listed buildings and current elements of the operational airport.

Urbanised Areas

- 5.3.19 The Scoping Report prepared for the Project advised that impacts on designated heritage assets within the more urbanised areas of Horley and Crawley resulting from changes within their setting would be scoped out of the assessment presented within the ES. This is because their setting principally comprises their urban location, therefore any change arising from the Project is very unlikely to result in a significant effect.
- 5.3.20 Designated heritage assets at Horley which have been scoped out of the assessment comprise Sites 69; 77; 78; 79; 91; 113; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 259; 262; 265; 266; 319; 322; 351; 360; 361; 362; 366; 368; 369; 373; 391; and 398.
- 5.3.21 Designated heritage assets at Crawley which have been scoped out of the assessment comprise Sites 8; 15; 32; 136; 137; 138; 141; 144; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 155; 159; 185; 186; 189; 191; 193; 323; 329; 330; 331; 335; 339; 340; 383; 384; 385; 382; 402 and 403.

5.4 Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area for Air Noise Impacts

- 5.4.1 A separate study area has been defined with regard to the assessment of potential impacts on the significance of designated heritage assets resulting from changes in air noise, ie changes in flight routes and/or in aircraft frequency.
- 5.4.2 A previous study on behalf of English Heritage concluded that the energy generated by even the loudest aviation noise output is ‘insufficient to affect the structure of even the most at risk structures’ (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014, page 12), although the report did acknowledge that high intensity low frequency air noise could induce perceptible vibrations in components of structures (eg window ‘rattle’).

- 5.4.3 The same study proposed a methodology for the assessment of impacts on the settings of heritage assets as a result of changes in air noise. This is the guidance referenced in paragraph 5.194 of the Airports NPS (Department for Transport, 2018) and identified above in paragraphs 2.3.20 – 2.3.21.
- 5.4.4 The initial steps of the methodology involve the establishment of a ‘noise change footprint’ (ie an area within which air noise is likely to change according to certain specified parameters) and then the identification of noise-sensitive heritage assets within the noise change footprint.
- 5.4.5 In reality there are actually two separate noise change footprints which need to be established: a ‘positive’ one where air noise will be reduced; and a ‘negative’ one where air noise will be increased.
- 5.4.6 Subsequent elements of the methodology involve asset-specific assessments of the existing and predicted noise environment in order to reach a judgement regarding the potential impact on the significance of each heritage asset and the consequent level of effect.
- 5.4.7 In order to establish the noise change footprints, the methodology requires the combination of two separate datasets. The first of these is the contour which shows the areas where there will be a predicted change of 1 decibel (dB) or more in the average summer daytime ($L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$) noise level (see **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** (Doc Ref. 5.1) for details).
- 5.4.8 The second dataset requires the establishment of the contour which shows the areas where there will be a 25% change in what is known as the daytime N60 (or N60 Day, or Number Above) contour. This represents the areas where there will be a predicted 25% change in the number of daytime flights for which the maximum outdoor noise level (L_{max}) is likely to exceed 60dB on an average summer day.
- 5.4.9 Consequently the ‘negative noise change footprint’ is the area where the predicted average summertime $L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$ noise level change will increase by 1dB or more and where there will be a predicted 25% increase in the number of daytime flights for which the maximum outdoor noise level is likely to exceed 60dB. Conversely, the ‘positive noise change footprint’ is the area where the predicted average summertime $L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$ noise level change will decrease by 1dB or more and where there will be a predicted 25% decrease in the number of daytime flights for which the maximum outdoor noise level is likely to exceed 60dB.

- The two noise change footprints can then be combined in GIS with the locational information for designated heritage assets.
- 5.4.10 Considering the areas of noise increase first. The guidance requires the noise change footprint for assessing impacts on heritage assets to be the area where the average $L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$ changes by 1dB and the N60 Day increases by at least 25%. By requiring both the $L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$ to increase by 1dB and the N60 Day to increase by at least 25%, the negative noise change footprint for heritage asset assessment is the overlap of the two noise change areas and will be smaller than either of these areas when considered in isolation.
- 5.4.11 **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** (Doc Ref. 5.1) describes the noise modelling that has been done to predict and assess the changes in noise expected from the Project. The noise metrics used for this are as required by the Civil Aviation Authority's (CAA) CAP1616 guidance (Civil Aviation Authority, 2021) and include $L_{eq\ 16\ hr\ day}$, $L_{eq\ 16\ hr\ night}$, N65 Day and N60 Night. N60 Day has not been modelled and is not required under CAA guidance. Therefore, in order to follow the guidance provided in the Temple Group report (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014), the negative noise change footprint has been established by using the 1dB change in $L_{eq\ 16\ hr}$ only. This ensures a conservative assessment since had the N60 Day 25% change also been considered it would have resulted in a smaller noise change footprint.
- 5.4.12 Considering the areas of noise decrease, the same approach has been applied to ensure a conservative assessment.
- 5.4.13 Figure 5.4.1 shows the location of all designated heritage assets within the negative noise change footprint (orange tone) and the positive noise change footprint (pale green tone). The negative and positive noise change footprints are based on the predicted noise in 2032 (the year of greatest noise increase due to the Project) measured against the predicted noise in 2032 without the Project (ie. the Do-Nothing scenario). Further information regarding the methodology used to produce the contours for the noise change footprints is provided in **ES Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** (Doc Ref. 5.1) and **ES Appendix 14.9.2: Air Noise Modelling** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 5.4.14 The designated heritage assets within the negative and positive noise change footprints include listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within either of the noise change footprints.
- 5.4.15 The next stage is to identify those heritage assets within the noise change footprints that can be classed as 'noise-sensitive'. The published methodology (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014) identifies four categories of noise-sensitive heritage assets and provides examples of each type, although these quoted examples should not be seen as definitive lists:
- A. When solitude, embedded with quietness, is intrinsic to understanding the form, function, design intentions and rationale for the siting of a heritage asset. Examples include:
- hermitages and retreats;
 - monastic sites (eg those associated with the Cistercian Order);
 - most places of worship;
 - memorials and graveyards; and
 - components of designed landscapes.
- B. When a non-quiet and specific existing soundscape forms part of the functional understanding of the heritage asset. Examples include:
- working windmills (the grinding machinery and 'whoosh' of the sails/blades);
 - industrial sites (eg working furnaces and workshops);
 - open air theatres;
 - specific areas within places of worship (eg bell towers and chanting halls); and
 - cascades and fountains.
- C. When the abandonment of a heritage asset; a monument, building or landscape, in antiquity (or more recently) has created a perceived otherworldly romanticism enabled by the absence of anthropogenic sounds (quietness). Examples include:
- battlefields; and
 - ruinous remains of former estate houses, amphitheatres, factories and workshops, collieries and mining landscapes, and deserted medieval villages.
- D. When the absence of foreign (modern) sounds allow an asset to be experienced at a very specific point in time that is intrinsic to understanding the asset's significance. This could be associated with:
- the period of the monument or building's construction;
 - a key moment intrinsic to the heritage asset's story, ie its association with an important historical individual or event;
- 5.4.16 Examination has been undertaken with regard to the designated heritage assets within the negative and positive noise change footprints, ie those indicated on Figure 5.4.1. A total of five designated heritage assets have been identified as potentially falling within one of the four categories of noise-sensitivity as described above. These are shown on Figure 5.4.2 and comprise two Category A and one Category B assets within the negative noise change footprint, and 2 Category A assets within the positive noise change footprint.
- 5.4.17 The two Category A heritage assets within the negative noise change footprint are both Grade II listed places of worship located within the village of Capel and approximately 7.4 km west of the Project site boundary. One of these is the Church of St John the Baptist (Site 872, NHLE 1378150) whilst the other is a Quaker Meeting House with attached cottage (Site 873, NHLE 1028737).
- 5.4.18 Table 4.3.1 in **ES Appendix 14.9.2: Air Noise Modelling** (Doc Ref. 5.3) presents noise information with regard to noise-sensitive buildings including places of worship. For the Church of St John the Baptist at Capel the measured $L_{eq\ 16\ hr\ day}$ noise level (in 2019) is 53.4dB. Some of this is air noise from aircraft approaching and departing Gatwick Airport, but there is also some road noise from the nearby A24. The $L_{eq\ 16\ hr\ day}$ noise level for the Quaker Meeting House with attached cottage at Capel is assumed to be very similar to the measured noise level at the Church of St John the Baptist.
- 5.4.19 The Category B heritage asset within the negative noise change footprint is the Grade II listed Lowfield Heath Windmill which has been relocated to a site south west of Charlwood, approximately 1.4 km west of the Project site boundary (Site 332, NHLE 1298883).
- 5.4.20 In the published methodology (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014), Category B noise-sensitive heritage assets are those where '*a non-quiet and specific existing soundscape forms part of the functional understanding of the heritage asset*'. Working windmills are included in the list of examples of Category B noise-sensitive heritage assets on the basis of noises associated with the grinding of machinery and the movement of the sails.
- 5.4.21 Table 4.3.1 in **ES Appendix 14.9.2: Air Noise Modelling** (Doc Ref. 5.3) presents noise information with regard to noise-sensitive

buildings. For the Lowfield Heath Windmill the measured $L_{eq, 16\text{ hr}}$ day noise level (in 2019) is 57.9dB.

- 5.4.22 The two Category A heritage assets within the positive noise change footprint comprise the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael and All Angels at Lowfield Heath (Site 24, NHLE 1187081) and the adjacent Grade II listed Lowfield Heath War Memorial (Site 389, NHLE 1452793) which is located just within the north west corner of the churchyard. Both of these heritage assets are approximately 150 metres from the Project site boundary.
- 5.4.23 The Grade II* listed Church of St Michael and All Angels and the adjacent Grade II listed war memorial are the only surviving elements of the former settlement of Lowfield Heath; all other buildings having been demolished as a result of the expansion of Gatwick Airport and related development. The church and war memorial are now surrounded by modern industrial units and are only 150 metres from the airport perimeter fence. The church is no longer in use by the Church of England, however it is leased to the Horley Seventh-Day Adventist Church and remains an active place of worship.
- 5.4.24 In the published methodology (Temple Group and Cotswold Archaeology, 2014), Category A noise-sensitive heritage assets are those identified ‘*when solitude, embedded with quietness, is intrinsic to understanding the form, function, design intentions and rationale for the siting of a heritage asset*’. The current baseline noise environment of these two designated heritage assets reflects their location within an industrial estate and close to the airport, and for both assets it is clear that solitude and embedded quietness do not form part of that baseline.
- 5.4.25 Table 4.3.1 in **ES Appendix 14.9.2: Air Noise Modelling** (Doc Ref. 5.3) presents noise information with regard to noise-sensitive buildings including places of worship. For the Church of St Michael and All Angels at Lowfield Heath the measured $L_{eq, 16\text{ hr}}$ day noise level (in 2019) is 65.6dB. This is very high in comparison with most of the other places of worship (and the other noise-sensitive buildings) listed in that table.

6 Archaeological and Historical Background with Assessment of Significance

6.1 Timescales

Table 6.1.1: Timescales

Timescale	Date
Prehistoric	
Palaeolithic	c. 900,000 - 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,500 BC
Bronze Age	2,500 – 800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 – 410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1530
Post-Medieval	AD 1530 – 1900
Modern	AD 1900 - Present

6.2 Introduction

- 6.2.1 This section relates to non-designated known (or suspected) and also currently unknown archaeological remains within the defined study area and also the wider vicinity of the airport. Scheduled Monuments are addressed in previous sections of this report.
- 6.2.2 The section opens with a brief description of the Local Planning Authority records of areas of archaeological potential from their respective current Proposals Maps. For West Sussex (Crawley District) these are recorded as Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs) and the Red and Amber sub-categories reflect a grading of archaeological potential. For Surrey (Mole Valley District and Reigate and Banstead Borough), these are recorded as Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAPs) and also County Sites of Archaeological Interest (CSAIs). In all cases, this is a county level of designation used to identify areas that may have particular interest. The ANAs, AHAPs and CSAIs do not, however, indicate the only, or necessarily the most significant, areas of potential archaeological interest.

- 6.2.3 This is followed by a review of the influence of topography, drainage and geology on archaeological periods of inhabitation of the study area, encompassing the Project site and also the Weald in general.
- 6.2.4 A tabulation of previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken within and adjacent to the Project site boundary prior to Project specific archaeological surveys undertaken in 2021 and 2022 is then followed by a full review of the archaeological database for the defined study area. This has been compiled for the Project from the data held on the West Sussex and Surrey HERs along with the corresponding Historic England Archive. It is supplemented by bibliographical research and involvement with archaeological projects in the vicinity.
- 6.2.5 The period-based review includes an assessment of the significance of the known archaeological remains and the potential significance of currently unknown archaeological remains.
- 6.2.6 The definition of the term ‘significance’ for heritage assets is provided in Section 2 above in relation to the Airports NPS. The term ‘significance’ in the context of this baseline report has a different meaning from the ‘significance of effect’ used in the wider EIA context. Significance determined within this appendix is more akin to the term ‘sensitivity’ in EIA terms.
- 6.2.7 There are no national government guidelines for evaluating the significance of all types of heritage asset. For archaeological remains, DCMS has adopted a series of recommended (ie non-statutory) criteria for use in the determination of national importance when scheduling ancient monuments (DCMS, 2013).
- 6.2.8 The criteria include period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/ vulnerability, diversity and potential, and can be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of historic remains and archaeological sites. However, the document also states that these criteria ‘*should not be regarded as definitive; but as indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case*’.
- 6.2.9 These criteria can be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of archaeological remains/heritage assets of national importance. However, the categories of regional and district/ local importance are less clearly established than that of national importance, and implicitly relate to local, district and regional priorities which themselves will be varied within and between regions.

- 6.2.10 Clearly a degree of professional judgement is necessary, guided by acknowledged standards, designations and priorities. It is also important to understand that buried archaeological remains may not be well-understood at the time of assessment and can therefore be of uncertain importance.
- 6.2.11 Table 6.2.1 assists in assessing the significance of archaeological assets.

Table 6.2.1: Factors for Assessing the Significance of Archaeological Assets

Significance / sensitivity	Type of Asset
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Heritage Sites ▪ Assets of acknowledged international importance ▪ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scheduled Monuments ▪ Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance ▪ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undesignated assets of local importance ▪ Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations ▪ Assets of limited importance, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest

Significance / sensitivity	Type of Asset
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The importance of the asset cannot be ascertained

6.2.12 Initial stages of desk-based analysis were conducted for a previous baseline report compiled in respect of the Gatwick Second Runway (R2) proposals. These included an aerial photographic rectification study (Air Photo Services (APS), 2014) and a LiDAR analysis using Environment Agency data (AOC, 2016). A site walkover was also conducted. The results of all of those pieces of work are summarised within this baseline report, along with the results of further walkovers and geophysical surveys of selected areas within the Project site boundary.

6.3 Baseline

6.3.1 There are no known archaeological assets of Very High or High significance within the Project site boundary. There are two Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the Project site boundary (Figure 1.2.1); these are discussed in Section 5 above.

Local Authority Areas of Archaeological Potential

West Sussex Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs)

6.3.2 A total of twelve Red ANAs and one Amber ANA are located within the defined study area, of which four (all of which are Red category) are located within, or partially within the Project site boundary (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 478 - 490). Those within the Project site boundary are discussed first below.

West Sussex ANAs within the Project site boundary

6.3.3 Red category ANA DWS8667 (Site 487) has been recently designated, however only a small part of its extreme south western extent is within the Project site, with the associated Grade II* listed Charlwood Park Farmhouse just outside the Project site boundary. The ANA allows for the possibility of Bronze Age remains associated with the River Mole to extend further north from a previously excavated site within the car park zone (see 'Bronze Age' section below). The ANA is also associated with the potential for archaeological remains associated with Charlwood Park Farm (Site 27 on Figure 1.2.1). The historical Charlwood Park is now below the North Terminal and the North West Zone car parks (Figure 1.2.2, Site 854).

6.3.4 ANA DWS8661 'Roman Occupation, Balcombe Road, Crawley' (Figure 1.2.2, Site 485) relates to antiquarian evidence for Roman settlement at the former Horley Land Farm (now a surface car park area) to the east of the A23 road/London-Brighton railway, within the eastern area of the Project. This Red category ANA has been fully defined in recent years to encompass a larger area of the Gatwick car park zone than previously and includes the location of the Roman finds themselves (Site 695). Its southern area was formerly a soft landscape area that had been the subject of a geophysical survey (Site 735) and excavation ahead of construction of Gatwick's 'Balancing Pond North' (also known as the Pollution Control Lagoon). Although not yet recorded on the HER, the location of the storage lagoon was subjected to an archaeological open area investigation and an interim plan and text of the key findings have been provided by Network Archaeology (Figures 6.3.3 and 6.3.4). Identified remains included two Iron Age ring-gully features (possible roundhouses), pits and waterholes, a rectilinear field-system and a Late Iron Age urned cremation, along with a concentration of domestic debris, including pottery, bone and iron slag.

6.3.5 Red category ANA DWS8660 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 484) is largely within the south eastern part of the Project site. It has been recently designated with regard to a further scatter of Iron Age cremation burials identified by Network Archaeology (see 'Iron Age' section below). The ANA area to the south of the Project site also includes the Radford Farm historic farmstead (Site 585 – see also Figure 4.1.1) and the site of a barn which was built c. AD 1500 (Site 831).

6.3.6 Red category ANA DWS8656, within the south western part of the Project site (Figure 1.2.2, Site 480), refers to the location of Park or Park House Farm (Site 695). A farm is shown here on Rocques' Map of Surrey 1768 and therefore pre-dates that map. It is also shown on the OSD map of 1810 (Figure 4.1.1). The 1842 Tithe Map shows the farm with a series of ditches surrounding the farmhouse. Park Farm was subsequently demolished and when the airport was established there was little remaining. A homestead moat appears likely to have been associated with this farm according to the HER.

West Sussex ANAs within the Defined Study Area

6.3.7 Red category ANA DWS8657 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 481) is located immediately to the south of Gatwick and relates to a field associated with a former post-medieval windmill at Lowfield Heath (Sites 694; 852). However, this windmill was dismantled in 1987 and re-erected at Charlwood in 1988-1991. Archaeological

- traces of former windmills, such as cross-trestle and mill post foundations can sometimes survive. In this case the foundations of the windmill were examined on its removal. The associated Windmill Cottage is also no longer present but some archaeological evidence for this building may have survived.
- 6.3.8 West of Gatwick, beyond the Project site boundary, an area of possible mine pits has recently been designated as a Red category ANA DWS8666 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 486). These fields contain a series of pit and landscape features which are discussed in the 'Post-Medieval' section below (Sites 604-606; 631-633; 640-641). Also included are former field boundaries identified by walkover survey and LiDAR assessment (Sites 604-606).
- 6.3.9 Red category ANA DWS8655 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 479) to the immediate south of the airport relates to the possible medieval moated site at Charlwood House and also possible archaeological remains in the field to the west. The possible moat is referenced (Site 689), whilst an archaeological watching brief carried out during the construction of a new nursery building at Charlwood House did not identify any associated medieval archaeological remains (Sites 636 and 737) (Wessex Archaeology, 1993b). The field to the west has some evidence of (possible) archaeological cropmarks and soil-marks including a building/hut platform of unknown date (Site 629). LiDAR analysis for the R2 project identified a paleochannel of the River Mole in the western zone of the ANA (Site 610), whilst a cropmark of a building is also located within the central area of the ANA (Site 629).
- 6.3.10 To the south of the airport, the area around the Grade II* listed Church of St Michaels and All Angels (Figure 1.2.1, Site 24), is also designated as a Red Category ANA, DWS8673 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 489).
- 6.3.11 The former medieval moated site of Gatwick Manor Inn, within the southern zone of the defined study area is designated as Red category ANA DWS8658 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 482). The ANA is associated with a series of HER entries (Sites 571, 638-639, 685, 734, 742 and 749 – see 'Medieval' section below).
- 6.3.12 Just clipping the south western area of the defined study area, Red category ANA DWS8516 relates to both the iron ore industry and the medieval moated site at Ifield Court Hotel (Figure 1.2.2, Site 478). The ANA also includes a War Memorial in the grounds of the hotel (Site 688).
- 6.3.13 The Scheduled Monument at Tinsley Green, to the immediate south of the eastern part of the Project site (Figure 1.2.1, Site 9), is located within the much larger Red category ANA DWS8659 which has been identified for its association with medieval ironworking and settlement (Figure 1.2.2, Site 483).
- 6.3.14 Finally, Red category ANA DWS8675 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 490) relates to 'Toovies Farm Medieval Earthworks, Crawley' within the south eastern party of the defined study area.
- 6.3.15 The restricted area of Amber category ANA DWS8668 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 488) has been identified around the Grade II* listed building known as The Beehive (Figure 1.2.1, Site 35).
- Surrey AHAPs and County Sites of Archaeological Interest (CSAIs)**
- Surrey AHAPs within the Project site boundary**
- 6.3.16 There is one AHAP partially within the Project site boundary. This is a triangular area of land (now a staff car park) to the north of the A23 road and at the eastern end of Riverside Garden Park (Figure 1.2.2, Site 498). It comprises an area of antiquarian finds including prehistoric flintwork, Late Iron Age cremation burials, and Roman pottery and coins. These finds may well have occurred during the construction of the Brighton-London mainline railway, which opened in 1841.
- Surrey AHAPs and CSAIs within the Defined Study Area**
- 6.3.17 There are two AHAPs within Charlwood at the western end of the defined study area. AHAP MV065 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 493) refers to the historic core of the village, including the 11th century Church of St Nicholas (Figure 1.2.1, Site 14), whilst AHAP MV066 (Figure 1.2.2, Site 494) relates to the core area of Charlwood Green.
- 6.3.18 Several further AHAPs are located in the northern part of the defined study area. One of these includes a CSAI (Figure 1.2.2, Site 491) within a wider AHAP (Site 492); both relating to a possible moated enclosure at Povey Cross and associated fish ponds which are linked to the River Mole and a wider stock enclosure (Site 554).
- 6.3.19 Immediately adjacent is a second AHAP (Figure 1.2.2, Site 497) which includes the medieval church and churchyard of the Church of St Bartholomew (Figure 1.2.1, Site 16). There are a number of associated entries on the HER which are discussed further below (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 525, 527, 711 and 849).
- 6.3.20 Further north is another AHAP (Figure 1.2.2, Site 496), which has been designed to incorporate the medieval manor and possible moated site of Court Lodge Farm and is associated with several HER references (Sites 555, 805; and 848). A fourth AHAP in this area (Site 499) has been identified with regard to a possible moated site at Ringley Oak Cottage.
- 6.3.21 The importance of the Scheduled Monument of Thunderfield Castle (Figure 1.2.1, Site 7) in the north eastern part of the defined study area is also reflected by its identification as a CSAI (Figure 1.2.2, Site 495). The associated gardens and park (Site 512) and the HER castle description (Site 557) are also associated with the designation.
- 6.3.22 Finally, there are two closely spaced Surrey AHAPs at Burstow, to the east of the M23 motorway. A western AHAP (Figure 1.2.2, Site 502) refers to a 'Medieval Mound at Topnotch, Church Lane, Burstow' adjacent to a 12th/13th century homestead site and possible glasshouse (Site 507). To the east is a second AHAP (Site 501) relating to a medieval moated site at Burstow Rectory, which is associated with two CSAIs (Sites 500; 503). This complex also includes a 16th century moated manor house at Court Lodge Farm (Site 504), the Church of St Bartholomew (Site 505), a 14th century house and moat (Site 506) and the site of a further medieval moat and homestead and possible glasshouse (Site 507).
- Previous Archaeological Work Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary**
- 6.3.23 The following table summarises the archaeological fieldwork that has previously been undertaken within the Project area, including work within the operational airport. The significance of these projects to the understanding of the potential of areas that have not been subject to archaeological investigation will be considered in the period-based assessment below.

Table 6.3.1: Summary of archaeological fieldwork undertaken within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Event (locations shown on Figure 1.2.2 and Figures 6.3.1 - 6.3.5)	Main Findings	References/sources
Evaluation trenching and subsequent mitigation of built-out areas - Gatwick North West Zone (Sites 666–669).	Late Bronze Age enclosure and gully-defined roundhouse. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features. Late Bronze Age boundary ditch. Medieval field ditches. Post-medieval field ditches. Desk Based Assessment noted deep alluvium and thin deposits of peat associated with the River Mole valley.	Framework Archaeology, 2001a; 2002a; 2002b. Wells <i>et al</i> , 2005.
Further evaluation stage of North West Zone for Stands.	38 more evaluation trenches investigated to raise percentage to 5%. Identified 5 undated linear features.	Framework Archaeology, 2008.
'Boeing Hanger' - New North West Zone Hanger.	Comprehensive watching brief by Oxford Archaeology across entire Boeing Hanger site. Exposed well-preserved geology but no archaeology.	Oxford Archaeology, 2020.
Evaluation of Gatwick Airport Car Park Z, Perimeter Road South (Sites 670; 671).	Two ditches - both present on the 1839 Tithe Map.	Framework Archaeology 2001b.
Evaluation and watching brief - Proposed Immigration	Features associated with former 18 th century Oaktree House. Included possible ha-ha, pond, brick paths, ditch	Framework Archaeology, 2007a; b.

Event (locations shown on Figure 1.2.2 and Figures 6.3.1 - 6.3.5)	Main Findings	References/sources
Removal Centre (Sites 683; 776).	and tree throw (from evaluation). A 19 th / 20 th century boundary and modern foundations from watching brief.	
Evaluation - Edgeworth House and Wing House (Sites 779; 780).	Small rubbish pits, dump and ditches of late post-medieval date, considered to be insignificant.	Framework Archaeology, 2007c.
Evaluation and excavation at the Pollution Control Lagoon (Sites 485; 735). Evaluation and excavation at Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme construction compound area (Sites 568; 719), also wheel-wash and compound areas (Site 484).	Sites 485; 735 - Late Iron Age ditches of a probable field-system and two Iron Age ring-ditches likely to have surrounded structures. Sites 568; 719 - evaluation of 49 trenches for Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir - thick alluvium and 'numerous palaeo-channels', Palaeolithic (1) and Mesolithic artefacts, Iron Age, Roman and medieval features with associated landscape. Subsequent investigation found Late Iron Age urned and unurned cremations, along with a further Iron Age field ditch. Sites 484; 568 - another two possible Iron Age roundhouses, also within an archaeological landscape setting of Iron Age ditches.	Bartlett Clarke Consultancy, 2011. Network Archaeology, 2012a; 2012b; 2013; 2014. RPS correspondence in 2014 with County Archaeologist and Network Archaeology regarding mitigation results (including Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir plan).

Event (locations shown on Figure 1.2.2 and Figures 6.3.1 - 6.3.5)	Main Findings	References/sources
	Site 568 – Mesolithic flint scatter in flood plain of Gatwick Stream (test pitting).	
Lowfield Heath excavation (Site 852).	Minor investigation of Lowfield Heath Windmill foundations when removed.	Journal of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society, 1989 22-23 Sussex Industrial History 33. (English Heritage Archive 916235).

Review of Archaeology by Period

- 6.3.24 This section comprises an overview of the known and potential archaeological resource within the defined study area and the wider vicinity. It is based on the HER data and also the Historic England Archive, along with published and unpublished archaeological reports and more general publications. The section incorporates brief summaries of the general character of the Low Weald and wider South East region with regard to the archaeological context of the defined study area (including the land within the Project site boundary).
- 6.3.25 For each period, the section ends with a review of the potential for further (as yet) unknown remains to be present, and also an assessment of the significance of such remains (if found to be present). Both the potential (for remains to be present) and the significance (of such remains) are expressed on a three-point scale: low; moderate; and high.

Palaeolithic (c. 900,000 - 12,000 BC)

- 6.3.26 The complexities of hunter-gatherer occupation of Britain in the Palaeolithic within changing glacial and inter-glacial environments are provided in a publication by Pettit and White (2012). Detailed studies of the Palaeolithic artefactual resource in the south east indicate that the river valleys provide a particularly significant source of material (Wessex Archaeology, 1993a; Wymer, 1999).

Palaeolithic Material within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

6.3.27 A single Upper Palaeolithic long blade exhibiting some retouch and use damage was recovered from subsoil during archaeological evaluation at the existing Flood Storage Reservoir (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 568 and 719).

Local and Regional Context

6.3.28 Despite the presence of 1st and 2nd terrace gravels of (cold phase) Pleistocene age associated with the River Mole and its tributaries within the western and central and part of the western areas of the Project area, notwithstanding the single find described above there are currently no other sites or finds of this date recorded for the defined study area. Low Weald Clay sites elsewhere have produced sporadic evidence of activity in the Palaeolithic, usually comprising occasional artefacts.

6.3.29 For example, several hand axes loosely recorded 'from the Crawley area', are thought to have been derived from terrace gravels, whilst Lower Palaeolithic worked flints and bifaces have been recovered in rolled condition from both the Mole and Wey valleys to the north, and in fresh condition from claylands from to the north of Reigate (CgMs, 1997, page 7; Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 21; Framework Archaeology 2001a).

6.3.30 Also in Surrey, the North Downs area includes some evidence for Lower and Middle Palaeolithic camps, for example at Lower Kingswood, where flint flakes demonstrating a Levallois component were identified (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, pages 19-21). In the wider region, major Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites demonstrating some degree of in-situ activity include the internationally significant Lower Palaeolithic chalk cliff site at Boxgrove in West Sussex (Roberts and Parfitt, 1999).

6.3.31 Palaeolithic material in the Thames Valley and Estuary, usually in the form of re-deposited rolled handaxes and other flint artefacts, is relatively common. These regions also include occasional semi in-situ sites, most famously at Swanscombe with its human skull fragments. The Palaeolithic material is usually deposited within terrace gravels associated with the formerly braided channels of the River Thames. Bates (1998) explained that 'sediment units beneath the floodplains of rivers in southern England typically consist of basal gravels (deposited under cold conditions in braided river channels during the last cold period) and finer grained sands, silts, clays and organic deposits (laid down under temperate conditions on the floodplain of the river during the last

10,000 years'. The latter units, which belong to the Holocene, are discussed below in the appropriate sections for those periods.

6.3.32 The windblown Brickearths of the Devensian (within the Thames Valley and Estuary) and the periglacial Head deposits (eg those flanking the Greensand ridge at the base of the Sussex Downs) can also contain Middle and Upper Palaeolithic material. For example, an important concentration of Palaeolithic flintwork is known from the Hayes region of West London, both with terrace gravel and at the contact with the capping Brickearth. Upper Palaeolithic material, including white-patinated flint blades, has also been found associated with the Cargo Distribution Services site on the southern site of Heathrow Airport (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 23).

6.3.33 Probable Neanderthal artefacts of the Mousterian Middle Palaeolithic tradition, such as finely flaked 'bout coupé' handaxes have been found from Head deposits and in the Thames Valley. As Weald Clay was deposited well before hominins were present in the area, material of Palaeolithic date in such zones within the Project site boundary could only collect at surface level and/or within erosion events, most notably river channels.

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Palaeolithic Activity and/or Palaeo-environmental Remains

6.3.34 There is some potential for the Pleistocene terraces and stream valleys to contain early archaeological material, whilst some material may also be found associated with Head deposits elsewhere. If present, Palaeolithic activity is likely to be represented by sporadic, patinated, worked flint artefacts such as the long blades (noted above), handaxes, scrapers and waste flakes. Such finds where found in isolation within secondary contexts can usually be considered to be of low significance.

6.3.35 There is a low possibility for larger scatters of redeposited artefacts associated with strata containing Pleistocene palaeo-environmental evidence. In this unlikely event such 'sites' would be of moderate to high significance, due to their rarity.

6.3.36 The most likely location for Palaeolithic evidence to be present within the Project site boundary is in the gravels associated with former corridors of the River Mole to the north of the northern runway.

Table 6.3.2: Summary of known Palaeolithic material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Palaeolithic sites or finds	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
1 – Site 568/719 – single blade	Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir	Low	Moderate (isolated finds). Low (semi in-situ sites associated with terrace gravel).

Mesolithic (c. 12,000 - 4,000 BC)

6.3.37 Mesolithic hunter-gatherers exploited game and natural resources within the thickly wooded post-glacial forests in the Weald, with watercourses probably used as route-ways. These activities were based on seasonal mobility cycles, with the activity of small bands sometimes demonstrated by small concentrations of artefacts and animal bone at 'kill sites' or campsites. Base camps, where larger groups congregated, tended to be focused on the rivers where resources were more abundant.

Mesolithic Activity within and Adjacent to the Project site boundary

6.3.38 A single early Mesolithic core was recovered from deposits associated with a palaeochannel of the River Mole in the Gatwick North West Zone (Framework Archaeology, 2001a, page 9) and Mesolithic worked flint finds (possibly early Mesolithic) were recovered during archaeological work conducted by Network Archaeology in between 2012 and 2014 within the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir area (also known as a flood compensation area to the west of Gatwick Stream) to the east of the airport (Figure 1.2.2, Sites 719 and 568).

6.3.39 The latter comprised an initial collection of 304 worked flints found during evaluation trenching (Network Archaeology, 2012b) and a further 2,080 from a test-pitting exercise targeted on the recovery of worked flints (Network Archaeology, 2014, 'weekly reports'). The evaluation stage material was recovered from many of the 49 trenches across the 11.7 hectares of the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site (to the west of the Crawley STW), mainly from alluvium, but also in small quantities from one of the palaeochannels and from tree holes (Site 719). The initial assemblage included two microliths (composite points used as arrows and spears), 19 retouched items, four single platform cores, small blades and waste flakes (*ibid*). At evaluation stage it

was suggested that the flintwork was 'of possible national significance' as it comprised exceedingly rare in-situ flint scatters.

6.3.40 The mitigation process (Site 568) comprised two phases of test-pitting within the Gatwick Stream flood plain, with 870 worked flints recovered from phase 1 and 1,190 from phase 2. The composition of this assemblage is yet to be fully reported on but distribution 'heat maps' showing areas of relative concentration are available (Figure 6.3.5).

6.3.41 The flintwork was generally in 'fresh' condition 'indicating that although it may have moved up and down through the various soils on the site, and in and out of features, it had not moved far... This shows that Mesolithic peoples were actively using the landscape...not just passing through it' (Network Archaeology, 2012b, page 52).

Mesolithic Finds within the Defined Study Area

6.3.42 A Mesolithic worked flint scatter has been investigated at Haroldslea (Horley) in the north eastern part of the defined study area (Site 508, Network Archaeology, 2012a; Archaeology South East (ASE), 2009).

Local and Regional Context

6.3.43 The West Central Weald is an important landscape for understanding the Mesolithic, with its rivers such as the Mole, Adur and Arun and their various tributaries providing Mesolithic people with 'convenient highways' containing resources of fish, fowl, beavers and otter (Margetts 2018, page 26). The main source of evidence comprises worked flint scatters representing short-stay camps.

6.3.44 The most significant activity locally (beyond the defined study area) has been uncovered well above the floodplain to the north west of Charlwood, where approximately 15,000 worked flints were recovered from an area only 8 metres by 12 metres in size (Framework Archaeology, 2001a, page 9). Evidence from Charlwood has also included several relatively late Mesolithic pits containing a few scraps of roe deer bone (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, pages 23-24) and thus indicating one of the species hunted locally. A further 'chipping floor' and other worked flints are located at another site at Charlwood (associated with Surrey County Council's AHAPs).

6.3.45 Fieldwalking studies are one of the most effective methods for locating Mesolithic activity sites within arable areas. Whilst few such studies have been undertaken to date on the West Sussex and Surrey Wealden sites, this type of study has identified further

scatters of worked flint to the north west of Charlwood (Framework Archaeology 2001a, page 9) and at Outwood, also in Surrey. These discoveries have reinforced the expectation that 'human groups were active throughout the Mesolithic' in the western Weald (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 24).

6.3.46 Characteristic later Mesolithic microliths have recently been found in association with further small worked flint concentrations within a hollow and tree-throw holes at Broadbridge Heath, approximately 11 km to the south west of the Project site (Margetts, 2018). Such finds indicate a low degree of activity, probably directly associated with hunting, fishing and fowling near watercourses.

6.3.47 Very few actual habitation structures are known nationally and the presence of surviving traces within the Project site boundary must be considered to be unlikely. The most convincing example in southern England was identified in Hampshire; this was an artificial hollow enclosed by stake-holes with a central hearth containing diagnostic flintwork (Wymer, 1977; Bewley, 2003, page 44).

6.3.48 The single, small-scale, flint concentration within the Project site is consistent with such a small temporary hunting encampment within a forested environment. As noted above, much larger-scale Mesolithic flintwork collections, potentially associated with base camps engaged in fishing, are found associated with the sand-mantled terrace gravels of the formerly braided River Thames to the north. Examples include thousands of semi in-situ worked flints sampled at Bronze Age Way (A2016) at Erith (Bennell, 1998) and similarly at a recently investigated Crossrail site at North Woolwich. To the south the highest concentrations of activity have previously been recorded on the West Sussex coastal plain and the South Downs and the lower Greensand ridge to the north (Network Archaeology, 2012a).

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Mesolithic Activity

6.3.49 If further evidence of Mesolithic activity is present, it is most likely to be represented by sporadic worked flint artefacts such as waste flakes, small blades and occasional microliths. Such finds where within secondary contexts and in isolation or low-density can be considered to be of low significance. The potential for at least modest semi in-situ concentrations of flintwork has been demonstrated by flints trapped within streamside alluvium at the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site (Network Archaeology, 2012b; 2014), by the impressive collections of flintwork and presence of pits north west of Charlwood, and by two possible 'camps' identified on the basis on concentrations of flintwork

associated with natural hollows and tree holes at Broadbridge Heath (Margetts, 2018).

6.3.50 There is low to moderate potential (based on regional finds) for large and intensive flint scatters of the type associated with the braided streams of the late Mesolithic River Thames. However, as noted above, there is moderate to high potential for the presence of small-scale temporary camps, particularly within the stream/river corridors within the Project site and associated with broadly contemporary deposits of alluvium (notwithstanding that the large flintwork concentration at Charlwood was found on higher ground, indicating further potential on the adjacent ridges). If present and similar in nature to the examples noted above, such sites are unlikely to exceed moderate significance, although, given the extensive nature of the Project site, there is a slight possibility that more significant in-situ concentrations might be encountered.

6.3.51 The most important aspects increasing the significance of such scatters is whether they are fully in-situ and/or whether they are associated with preserved organic remains including animal bone, plant macrofossils and pollen. In the case of the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site, the material is likely to be only semi in-situ, ie it is unlikely to have been lying exactly where it was dropped/fallen having been subject to post-depositional processes such as washing with flood water, bioturbation and trampling. Although clearly representing a camp site and/or a series of visits to the location, potentially over a long period of time, the lack of associated land-surfaces, animal bone, burnt flint concentrations combined with the dried-out nature of the associated alluvium (equating to poor environmental preservation) are considered to reduce the significance and potential of this site.

6.3.52 The most likely areas within the Project site where Mesolithic material may be encountered comprise river and stream corridors – particularly adjacent to the River Mole and the Gatwick Stream.

Table 6.3.3: Summary of known Mesolithic material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Mesolithic sites or finds	Location	Significance/ sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
1 - Flint scatter associated with Gatwick Stream (Sites 719; 568; 290)	Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site north of Radford Road.	Moderate	Moderate to high (particularly close to river and stream courses).

Neolithic (c. 4,000 - 2,500 BC)

6.3.53 The first farmers of the Neolithic created forest clearances for the newly domesticated crops and stock. Evidence of settlements is generally restricted to flint scatters within the modern ploughsoil and sometimes to clusters of shallow pits containing artefacts, charcoal and charred cereals indicative of settlement and arable in the vicinity. Buildings remain very rare in southern and central England (examples include White Horse Stone in Kent, four structures on the Thames Gravels at Horton associated with a causewayed enclosure, and another one at Yarnton in Oxfordshire). As in the following prehistoric periods, the chalk subsoils and river terraces proved a focus for settlement and are generally proven to be more attractive to Neolithic and Bronze Age farmers than the claylands (although Neolithic settlements are no longer unknown on clay subsoils).

6.3.54 The earlier Neolithic is also characterised by large open arena style monuments known as causewayed enclosures and various forms of long barrow, with henge monuments typical of the later Neolithic. These attest to high degrees of social cohesion and community effort in their construction and use. However, Neolithic archaeology is relatively rarely found in the clay land of the West Central Weald (Margetts 2018).

Neolithic Activity Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

6.3.55 The mitigation for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir (Site 568) included topsoil stripping of 'Area 3' in 2013. This work led to the recovery of a small assemblage of worked flints of possible Neolithic date including a polished stone axe.

6.3.56 The preceding evaluation for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir (Site 719) included a small number of pits, one of

which contained a single sherd of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery along with wood and charcoal fragments. 'The evaluation also found evidence to suggest that wood clearance had taken place on the site at some stage during the later prehistoric period. A number of tree bole features were identified many of which contained charcoal and worked flint which would suggest tree felling' (Network Archaeology, 2013).

Neolithic Activity within the Defined Study Area

6.3.57 There are currently no definite Neolithic sites of the earliest farmers on the HER within the defined study area, but again some of the non-diagnostic worked flints noted may date to this period. However, a flint blade found at Tinsley Green (CgMs, 1998b) is typical of the period, whilst a diagnostic polished Neolithic flint axe was found to the north west of Gatwick at Charlwood. Axes demonstrate some Neolithic presence in the area, perhaps associated with forest clearance.

Local and Regional Context

6.3.58 As numerous Neolithic axes have been found within river valleys within the Weald it is reasonable to assume some tree clearance was taking place (Gardiner, 1990).

6.3.59 Evidence for clearances of the post-glacial forests by the earliest farmers in the Thames Valley includes 'clearance horizons' associated with the so-called elm decline, approximately dated to c. 3,900-3,500 cal BC (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 24), whilst cultivated cereal grain alongside domesticated and wild animal and marine resources appear in the archaeological record, for example within pits in east Kent at the 'Thanet Earth' 47 hectare excavation site (Rady *et al.* forthcoming).

6.3.60 The evidence for the earliest phases of the Neolithic period (formative Neolithic), beginning c. 4,100 cal BC and associated with 'Carinated Bowl' pottery, commonly demonstrates that the earliest Neolithic farmers favoured the lighter chalk and gravel geologies, presumably because of ease of tree clearance and their well-drained, light soils suitable for cultivation. The very early sites are generally associated with the Greater Thames Estuary, the closest contact area to the Continent.

6.3.61 The following phase of the period, associated with Plain Bowl pottery, is well-known for its monuments such as the 'ceremonial' causewayed enclosures of the 37th to 36th centuries BC and the contemporary or slightly later 'cursus' linear monuments and mortuary long and oval barrows. These sometimes cluster to comprise 'monumental landscapes' and include the monument-

dominated landscapes of Heathrow, with the Stanwell cursus and smaller oval and circular mortuary and/or 'open arena'/hengiform ceremonial monuments (Brown *et al.*, 2006; Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 25). These complexes required extensive woodland clearance. The transient settlements of the period are generally indicated by the presence of lithic scatters and/or pit clusters, for example as recently excavated at Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works on the South Downs at Peacehaven (Hart, 2015).

6.3.62 The extent of clearances within the West Central Weald clay zones is less well-known than within the adjacent Downlands and the drift deposits of Thames Valley and the chalk and drift deposits of the Thames Estuary. There are certainly no known local causewayed enclosures or Neolithic barrows, whilst pollen studies tend to indicate that despite some early tree clearance, reforestation tended to follow until renewed clearance in the Bronze Age led to soil exhaustion and creation of heaths (Framework Archaeology, 2001a, page 9).

6.3.63 Nevertheless, as hinted at by axe distribution, some modest activities took place within the clay landscapes, despite being less favourable to early slash-and-burn or swidden style agriculturalists. In addition to small flint scatters in the Surrey (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 25) and West Sussex Weald, larger excavations on the Weald Clay at Broadbridge Heath and at Westhawk Farm in Kent (Margetts, 2018; Booth *et al.*, 2008) similarly provide 'background noise' in the form of lithic artefacts, whilst further afield the Boulder Clays of north west Essex at Priors Green, Takeley near Stansted have produced small clusters of early Neolithic pits containing pottery and worked flint. These pits have been radiocarbon dated to the 38th century cal BC (Germany, Scruby and Masefield, 2015).

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Neolithic Activity

6.3.64 Given the wider local context of limited Neolithic activity and an absence of Neolithic features recorded during the extensive archaeological works associated with the airport's North West Zone, or by the flood attenuation works to the east side of the Brighton-London mainline railway, the potential to encounter Neolithic 'sites' and/or monuments (rather than scattered flintwork) is considered to be low. Should sites be located they are most likely to be represented by Early Neolithic flintwork concentrations showing continuity of mobility patterns with the preceding Mesolithic, possibly pit clusters or even mortuary features. Such sites are most likely to be of moderate significance, if present.

- 6.3.65 The most likely areas where Neolithic material may be encountered comprise river and stream corridors including:
- adjacent to the River Mole/Man's Brook and areas at Brook Farm/Museum Field; and
 - adjacent to Gatwick Stream (including Site 484).

Table 6.3.4: Summary of Known Neolithic Material Within the Project Boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/2022)

Neolithic sites and monuments	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
Site 568 – Neolithic polished axe and flintwork. Site 719 – Pit containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pot sherd.	Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site north of Radford Road.	Low	Low to moderate

Bronze Age (c. 2,500- 800 BC)

- 6.3.66 Following the emergence of copper in the archaeological record from around 2,500 BC (the Chalcolithic), and within a couple of hundred years of bronze, society was transformed. This was probably associated with the arrival of newcomers from the Continent bringing with them the 'Beaker package' of Beaker pots, barded and tanged arrowheads and other archery equipment such as stone wrist-guards, and copper daggers. The form of burial remained as crouched inhumations but now often within round barrows for a single important individual.
- 6.3.67 The Middle to Late Bronze Age (c.1500 – 800 BC) provides the first substantial evidence for settlement and farming within the wider area. It is also notable that the emergence of Middle and Late Bronze Age field-systems, representing a further intensification of land clearance for the first permanent farming settlements, are a common phenomenon close to the major rivers such as the Thames and its tributaries (Yates, 2007). However, once again a lower concentration of sites and field-systems tend to be found on the clay geologies of the Central West Weald.

Bronze Age Activity Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

- 6.3.68 The key known Bronze Age settlement site within the Project area relates to archaeological excavation works undertaken in

2001 within the c. 78 hectares. North West Zone (Site 726; Framework Archaeology 2001a; 2002a; 2002b; Wells *et al.*, 2005). Excavation here defined a modest streamside Late Bronze Age settlement engaged in mixed agriculture on the edge of the River Mole floodplain, on the first gravel terrace, to the north east of Brockley Wood (Figures 6.3.1 and 6.3.2).

- 6.3.69 The site included Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date activity, mostly c. 1,000 to 700 BC, and comprised an enclosure ditch around a gully-enclosed roundhouse, with associated pits and post-holes. The pits included two which contained relative concentrations of deliberately deposited pottery. However, only 272 sherds of pottery were recovered in total, probably reflecting the limited scale of occupation. The settlement was located on slightly elevated land at c. 58 metres AOD adjacent to the river floodplain and it is suggested that it may have been only occupied for a short period, perhaps due to climatic factors (Framework Archaeology, 2002a). Nevertheless, a small number of sandy sherds may pre-date the Late Bronze Age period, being 'perhaps of Early or even Middle Bronze Age' date (*ibid*). Regional summaries (eg Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 28) regard this settlement in the Weald to be 'something of a rarity' compared to those of the Thames Valley.

- 6.3.70 Nearby, a large (5 m wide and 2 m deep) north/south aligned ditch, also containing Late Bronze Age pottery, was identified (Site 667; Wells *et al.*, 2005). The full extent of the 136 metre long ditch was uncovered with both terminals excavated. This substantial ditch probably relates to some form of territorial or estate boundary, hence its scale. The size also implies a significant attachment to place rather than a transient population. Pollen preservation was found to be high within the deeper stratified deposits within the ditch. There is a correspondence between the alignment of the Bronze Age enclosure and the boundary ditch and later phases of enclosure, including a possible droveway and perpendicular medieval ditch (Framework Archaeology, 2002a, Figure 2). This suggests that the Bronze Age features remained as earthworks and affected later field layouts.

- 6.3.71 With the exception of these sites, the extensive archaeological investigations for the North West Zone by Framework Archaeology found very little else of archaeological interest, indicating both a modest level of Bronze Age activity on the east side of the River Mole and little subsequent activity within the area. Framework Archaeology concluded that the landscape within Gatwick, to the south of the Late Bronze Age settlement

and below c. 58 metres AOD, was probably too damp at that time for occupation.

- 6.3.72 As noted above, the area beyond Gatwick's North West car parks, around Charlwood Park Farmhouse and almost entirely outside the Project site boundary, has been recently allocated as a West Sussex ANA (Site 487) due to potential for further Bronze Age activity along this largely undeveloped zone of the River Mole.

- 6.3.73 Some further probable Bronze Age (or possibly Neolithic) flintwork, including arrowheads (Site 540), has been recovered from close to the railway line near the eastern end of Riverside Garden Park (north of the A23 road) and is associated with a Surrey AHAP (Site 498). The location is adjacent to the Gatwick Stream and this is likely to be a primary factor for the associated activity.

Bronze Age Archaeology Within the Defined Study Area

- 6.3.74 An early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found at Harold'slea in Horley in the north east part of the defined study area (Site 509).

- 6.3.75 A ritual association with water during this period is potentially demonstrated by a Late Bronze Age sword found to the west of Lowfield Heath, Charlwood (south of Gatwick and outside the Project site boundary (Site 646)). The sword was found by workmen in 1952 at a depth of 0.6 - 0.9 metres during canalization of the 'Polesfleet Stream' (the large tributary stream that runs through Langley Green). It appears to have been recovered from an alluvial or peat deposit (John Mills pers. comm.) and is most likely to have been deliberately deposited in water as a 'votive offering' perhaps as a 'coping mechanism' adopted by a community facing rising water levels during the later stages of the Bronze Age (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, 29). The LiDAR study undertaken for the Gatwick R2 project identified a former paleochannel at the location which would appear to represent the context for this find (Site 609). The specific location at the northern end of the stream close to its connection with the River Mole may have been considered to have symbolic significance but may also be indicative of settlement nearby, perhaps within the triangular area defined by the watercourses.

- 6.3.76 Bronze Age metalwork is not common in the adjacent areas of Surrey with a 'decorated axe recovered from the Weald Clay at South Nutfield...added to a handful of early metalwork finds from Wealden localities generally...' (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 27). The same pattern is applicable to the Low Weald of northern

West Sussex, with the most recent addition to the aforementioned sword being a small copper alloy axe found residually within a medieval pit at Broadbridge Heath (Margetts 2018).

6.3.77 Deposition of metalwork is also sometimes associated with wooden raised walkway structures or brushwood trackways across wetlands (Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 30) and the possibility of preserved wood structures associated with alluvium and/or peat cannot be discounted. As well as the famous Flag Fen and Must Farm sites near Peterborough, structures of this sort are known from a number of sites within the Thames marshes and in East Sussex at Shinewater Park, Eastbourne.

6.3.78 Although peat deposits can date from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, climatic conditions (increasing rainfall) and the emergence of more intensive farming, caused increased runoff leading to the formation of alluvial deposits on floodplains. There has been limited work undertaken on the local floodplain and palaeochannels, but an initial study for the Gatwick Stream at the Crawley North East Sector by Martin Bates (1998) discussed the nature of preliminary results from test trenches as follows: *'The evidence collected from the excavation of trenches has indicated that the sediments present beneath the modern ground surface in the site are complex. Sediments types encountered in the survey are typical of those expected to occur beneath the surface of floodplains of rivers in southern England... Archaeological material may exist at any point within the sequences observed. In order to ascertain the archaeological potential of these sediments further investigation of the nature of the buried stratigraphy would be required, as would an age evaluation of the sediments observed'*.

6.3.79 Network Archaeology (2012a, page 18) suggested two possible ring-ditches based on aerial photographic review, east of Rowley Farm and north of Radford Road at Tinsley Green but these were not confirmed by specialist aerial photographic analysis and rectification for the Gatwick R2 project (APS, 2014).

Local and Regional Bronze Age Settlement and Landscape Context

6.3.80 In terms of landscape, the Low Weald has produced very few examples of Early Bronze Age barrows or co-axial field-systems. No definite evidence of either was found at the Gatwick North West Zone or the surrounding area (Wells *et al.*, 2005), the Flood Alleviation Scheme project (Network Archaeology, 2014), the extensive investigations at Horley (ASE, 2009) or at Broadbridge Heath (Margetts, 2018). This suggests both a low density of

settlement and that any farming settlements present may have operated on the basis of large, open, common pastures, with very low levels of arable within small 'Celtic fields'.

6.3.81 Evidence for the precise locations of Early Bronze Age settlement sites is scant in the south east of England, with the enclosure at Bishopstone on the South Downs being a rare example of archaeological survival of the period (Drewett *et al.*, 1988). The areas of contemporary habitation may best be illustrated by the distribution of funerary monuments. The West Central Weald generally has a very low concentration of Early Bronze Age funerary monuments (ring-ditch defined barrows around one or more crouched burials) compared with other geological zones, although a few are known in upland areas (Gardiner, 1990).

6.3.82 Much higher concentrations are found on the chalk of the South Downs and coastal Kent, as demonstrated by the following recent large area investigations: eight standard barrows and a pond barrow were excavated in 2007 – 2008 within the 47 hectares excavated at 'Thanet Earth' (Rady *et al.*, forthcoming), whilst two ring-ditch barrows (one of Neolithic date), a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age open arena monument and a possible pond barrow were excavated in the 32 hectares investigated at Peacehaven (Hart, 2015). As noted above, the 21 hectares of Perry Oaks (Heathrow) produced a generally earlier range of monuments (Brown *et al.*, 2006).

6.3.83 Some of the most significant levels of Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation in the south east of England were located within the gravel terraces of the Middle and Upper Thames, for example at Heathrow with its complex of rigidly co-axial field-systems (Brown *et al.*, 2006), and the chalklands and Brickearths of the Thames Estuary and east Kent coast. This latter area includes the 'Thanet Earth' site where extensive, less regular, Early/Middle Bronze Age field-systems were found associated with dispersed settlements across the 47 hectares of excavation (Rady *et al.*, forthcoming). Similar patterns of occupation, often associated with 'Sussex-style' terrace and post-hole defined roundhouses, are found throughout the South Downs, for example at several sites along the route of the A27 Brighton Bypass (Rudling, 2002), whilst at the Peacehaven site near Brighton there were four or five areas of possible small-scale settlement, including pit clusters and one cluster of two to three roundhouses, all set within a 32 hectares+ field-system originating in the Early Bronze Age (Hart, 2015).

6.3.84 Within West Sussex, the Brickearths of the Coastal Plain also appear to have been the most heavily exploited region for

occupation and farming, in addition to famously high concentrations of metalwork hoards. An example of settlement was indicated by a pit-complex and associated co-axial field-system of fields and tracks at the Ford Waste Water Treatment Works (Place, 2003). The development of field-systems has been argued to represent an intensification of farming practices associated with increased hierarchy and control of the trade in bronze (Yates, 2007). This development suggests that the areas of highest Bronze Age population were associated with the Thames Valley gravel terraces, the chalk of east Kent (including the islands of Thanet and Grain), the South Downs and the Brickearths of the West Sussex coastal plain, whilst much of the Weald remained a relative backwater.

6.3.85 Although exploitation of claylands was clearly less intensive, in Kent there are emerging instances of Middle-Late Bronze Age farms associated with fields on the Weald Clay. Most significant in this respect are field boundaries investigated at the Ashford sites of Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm (Stevenson, 2013; Booth *et al.*, 2008). The earliest dated features at Brisley Farm comprised pits containing Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery, one of which was radiocarbon dated to 1,500-1,300 cal BC (at 95 per cent probability). However, in West Sussex traces of managed Bronze Age landscapes on the marginal clay lands are less evident. At Gatwick North West Zone the Bronze Age enclosure with its single boundary feature is suggestive of some form of division (Yates, 2007), especially as some degree of continuity with a drove and field-system seems credible, whilst it is possible that some of the undated field-system ditches associated with the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir east of the Gatwick Stream might be of Bronze Age date (Network Archaeology, 2012b).

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Bronze Age Activity

6.3.86 The presence of a significant Late Bronze Age settlement on the edge of the gravel terrace in the North West Zone suggests the probability of other similar sites in the vicinity, especially as individual families or extended families rarely operated in a social or economic vacuum. The expectation here is for the existence of a wider farming community and additional farmsteads within the general area, particularly in topographical and geological contexts analogous to the known example. The potential for currently unknown sites is therefore moderate to high.

6.3.87 The known site at the North West Zone is rare within the region but can be regarded as typical of gravel valleys associated with Thames tributaries generally, although its moderate significance (though now impacted by car park development) is slightly

enhanced by its rare Weald setting. There is moderate to high potential for the alluvium deposits associated with the River Mole and its tributaries to contain further artefacts and Holocene environmental evidence (including pollen, plant macrofossils and insects). Such information may be of low to moderate significance.

6.3.88 As noted above, palaeochannels of general prehistoric date were identified within the River Mole floodplain, to the south of the Project site, through a combination of aerial photographic analysis and LiDAR analysis (Sites 607-610, APS, 2014; AOC, 2016). As noted above, Site 609 equates with the Bronze Age sword find (Site 646), suggesting a Bronze Age date for the former channel. A further palaeochannel was identified adjacent to Crawter's Brook to the north of Manor Royal and west of Rowley Farm (Site 613). Palaeochannels of prehistoric date, associated with the Gatwick Stream, were physically encountered by evaluation trenching for the aforementioned Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir adjacent to the Crawley STW north of Radford Road (Site 719). Further examples have been plotted south of Radford Road (Sites 603; 615). Due to rising sea levels in the Bronze Age, alluvial overbank flood deposits are commonly found to be of Bronze Age derivation.

6.3.89 The most likely areas within the Project site boundary where Bronze Age material would be encountered comprise areas adjacent to watercourses including:

- River Mole corridor including a small part of ANA DWS8667 (Site 487); and
- Gatwick Stream zone including AHAP RB089 (Site 498).

Table 6.3.5: Summary of known Bronze Age material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Bronze Age finds, sites and monuments	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
1 – Sites 487, 666 – 669 (Late Bronze Age settlement and boundary).	Gatwick's North West Zone.	Moderate (previously investigated)	Moderate to high (particularly close to river)

Bronze Age finds, sites and monuments	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
2 – Sites 498 and 540 (flintwork).	East end of Riverside Garden Park (north of A23 road).	Moderate	and stream courses).

Iron Age (c. 800 BC - AD 43)

6.3.90 This period is associated with the development of iron technology, changing settlement patterns reflecting environmental factors, and increased evidence for warfare reflected by a proliferation in defensive hillforts.

6.3.91 Other than a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age end to occupation at the Gatwick North West Zone settlement, Iron Age settlement and burial evidence from the Project area north of Tinsley Green includes the evidence from investigations by Network Archaeology for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir associated with the Gatwick Stream (Sites 719; 568, Network Archaeology, 2012b; 2014; John Mills pers. comm.), from the adjacent wheel-wash area south east of the Crawley STW that is now associated with an ASA (Site 484) and from the Pollution Control Lagoon site which is incorporated within the southern zone area of a separate ANA to the north east of the water treatment works (Sites 485 and 735, Network Archaeology, 2014).

6.3.92 An AHAP to the north of the airport (Site 498) includes an antiquarian find of a Late Iron Age urned cremation burial which suggests a further area of interest between the railway and Riverside Garden Park.

6.3.93 The 49 trench archaeological evaluation, test pits and open area investigations by Network Archaeology in advance of the construction of the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir to the south of the Crawley STW (Sites 719 and 568) and evaluation and mitigation of the wheel-wash area and Pollution Control Lagoon, to the south east and north east of the water treatment works respectively (Sites 484, 485 and 735, Network Archaeology, 2014), identified a number of Iron Age round-houses, along with field-system and burial evidence.

Iron Age settlement, burial and field-system evidence Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

6.3.94 The geophysical survey (Site 735) and corresponding excavation for the Pollution Control Lagoon site produced Iron Age settlement and burial evidence that may extend into the Project site. Although the archaeological investigations here are yet to be fully reported on, the results were summarised in pre-report information provided by Network Archaeology in March 2014 and, as indicated above, the area forms the southern extent of a West Sussex ANA (Site 485).

6.3.95 The findings included two Iron Age ring-gully features (these are most likely to represent eaves-drip gullies around round-houses - although one is quite large at 15-20 metres in diameter) and a rectilinear field-system which appears to include double-ditched tracks or drove-ways. There was a concentration of domestic debris including Iron Age pottery, animal bone and a 'notable amount of slag' which could indicate iron-working (David Bonner pers. comm.). Other features included a Late Iron Age urned cremation burial, a number of dispersed pits and probable waterholes for stock. One pit contained a large preserved piece of split timber (*ibid*). A 'working' plan of the site has been provided by Network Archaeology (Figure 6.3.4) and this indicates that the Iron Age occupation area extends beyond the excavated extent of the lagoon site.

6.3.96 The Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir site to the south of the Crawley STW and north of Radford Road (Site 719), flanked by the Gatwick Stream on its west side, also produced Iron Age archaeological remains from investigation areas comprising the 'site compound' and 'wheel-wash' areas (Network Archaeology, 2014). Initial plans of these areas are produced on Figure 6.3.4. The former included a cemetery of Late Iron Age urned and unurned cremation burials (at least nine are indicated on the plan), along with further Iron Age field or enclosure ditches (Sites 719 and 568).

6.3.97 Another two possible Iron Age round-houses, also within an archaeological landscape setting of Iron Age ditches, including a droveway (some post-dating one of the round-houses) and with a possible enclosure to the south side, were identified by the southern of the three Network Archaeology investigations for the 'wheel-wash' area (Network Archaeology, 2014). Again, several cremation burials were identified (Site 484). Collectively, these sites indicate a wide area of Iron Age settlement and burials associated with contemporary agricultural fields along the Gatwick Stream corridor. Notably a thin skim of alluvium was identified below the topsoil and overlay the Iron Age archaeology in parts of these areas.

6.3.98 Similar evidence of Late Iron Age urned cremation burials was found in the southern part of Horley (Site 498), hinting at a further element of ribbon-like, small-scale settlements along the Gatwick Stream corridor. This area is located at the eastern end of Riverside Garden Park, immediately north of the A23 road and west of the railway line and is included as an AHAP that includes Roman artefacts, suggesting some continuity of occupation.

6.3.99 Undated 'cropmark sites' within the Project area include a putative large (150 metres diameter) 'doubled ditched enclosure' in fields south of Brook Farm (within the Project site boundary) on the west side of Gatwick (Site 628). The colour photograph was from a 1991 aerial photographic survey of West Sussex (photograph number 147 91 209). However, specialist examination of the photograph in 2014 has cast doubt on the validity of the cropmark and it is no longer considered likely to be genuine (APS, 2014 and below).

6.3.100 A further possible 'banjo enclosure' (a circular form of enclosure with a long double-ditched entrance funnel of a type known from the Iron Age) has been suggested at a location to the north of the 'double ditched enclosure' (and outside the Project site boundary). This tentative identification was based on a visual inspection at Brook Farm from the air (Site 635) but again the anomaly is no longer considered to be genuine following specialist study of the photographic evidence (APS, 2014).

Iron Age activity Within the Defined Study Area

6.3.101 There are no further known Iron Age sites or finds within the defined study area.

Local and Regional Iron Age Activity Context

6.3.102 Further afield, investigations by ASE have recently identified further evidence of Iron Age inhabitation of the landscape to the north of Gatwick, on the north east side of Horley (ASE, 2009). A total of up to six ring-gullies, or eaves-drip gullies for round-houses of Middle to Late Iron Age date were excavated, all set within ditched enclosures and field-systems. The site was located along the banks of the Burstow Stream and appears to have been very similar in nature to the evidence from the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme at Gatwick. Only two other Iron Age farmsteads were previously known from the Surrey Weald, including a site at Cranleigh about 10 km to the west-north west of Gatwick (Poulton in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, Figure 4.1).

6.3.103 The Broadbridge Heath (Horsham) excavations in 2012 (Margetts, 2018) identified several areas of Iron Age settlement,

including another cluster of round-houses of Middle Iron Age date. Longevity of landscape inhabitation, although following a shift in settlement location closer to the contemporary stream, was evidenced by a Late Iron Age phase comprising low-lying settlement associated with a single round-house and set within a series of ditched stock enclosures. Probably associated mortuary enclosures were located on higher ground to the west and north east (the latter associated with cremation burials).

6.3.104 Collectively these three Western Weald sites (Gatwick, Horley and Broadbridge Heath) contradict previous notions that the Low Weald, apart from Iron Age ironworking sites and some grazing land, was a wooded wilderness throughout prehistory. For example, Poulton (in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, pages 55-6) stated with justification at the time that *'the general lack of positive evidence for Iron Age settlement from trial trench evaluations on either the western greensand or the Weald tends to confirm that the main uses of such areas were for extensive grazing and exploitation of woodland, activities which did not give rise to the type of occupation that leaves much trace for the archaeologist to discover'*. However, he also added that *'settlement sites may nevertheless remain to be discovered within this large area, but they will almost certainly be associated with locally favourable topographic conditions'*. As an example he cites a site at Cranleigh where the Weald Clay was actually capped by superficial Head deposits on a south-facing slope. The sites mentioned above were on Weald Clay, their advantage being access to local streams.

6.3.105 The Weald was an area of early ironworking. The earliest ironworking of the Iron Age from the western Low Weald is found sporadically to the east and south of the Gatwick area. There is some evidence of significant ironworking at the named sites close to Gatwick, at Horley or Broadbridge Heath and most significantly Late Iron Age to Roman ore roasting furnaces have been investigated at Southgate, Crawley (CgMs, 1997, page 9). Further ironworking sites at Crawley have been identified at Broadfield and at Goffs Park in Crawley, where a bloomery industrial hearth site included two early examples of cylindrical shaft smelting furnaces, suggesting a more significant scale of production (Network Archaeology, 2012a, page 12). The ironworking on this scale may have been closely linked with the local elites.

6.3.106 The closest hillforts are located in a cluster on the southern edge of the North Downs, some 10.5 km to the north west of Gatwick, at Holmbury, Felday and Anstiebury (*ibid*, Figure 4.1). The site of the latter hillfort may have been occupied from the Late Bronze

Age but appears not to have been fortified until the Late Iron Age. Felday similarly appears to have been constructed in the Late Iron Age. This evidence has been considered to reflect a general Late Iron Age expansion into parts of the Weald. It is therefore possible that these high status defensive and administrative sites may have offered protection and/or extracted taxation from the local modest farming settlements, perhaps in the early phase including the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement at Gatwick North West Zone (Wells *et al.*, 2005). In the Late Iron Age the Gatwick area was probably located within the territory of the Atrebates tribe.

6.3.107 Significant recent developments in terms of understanding settlement pattern and density inhabitation in the Weald have also come from the Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm sites south of Ashford in Kent. These similarly demonstrate that the formerly held views of the heavy clays being not significantly encroached upon due to thick woodland can no longer be sustained. However, there probably remains some truth in the former perception, as Stevenson (2013) indicated that a near absence of prehistoric evidence in the Weald *'is in part due to the more limited extent of excavation, a situation that the recent profusion of developer-led work may rectify, but is also a reflection in trends in the pattern of prehistoric occupation suggestive of a wide-scale socioeconomic collapse at the end of the Bronze Age/early Iron Age'*.

6.3.108 By far the most significant period of occupation at Brisley Farm was the Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 100 BC to AD 50). This is probably analogous to the main period of Iron Age activity at Horley, Broadbridge Heath and perhaps also at the Gatwick sites (John Mills pers. comm.). The Brisley Farm settlement included a complex series of ditched enclosures with associated roundhouses and trackways. A small cremation cemetery was also identified around an 'enigmatic circular space'. More spectacularly, two weapons graves with swords and spears within small square ditched enclosures (probably originally associated with barrow mounds) dated to around the time of the Roman conquest were excavated during the large-scale investigation of Brisley Farm, on the south side of Ashford (Stevenson, 2013).

6.3.109 In south eastern Britain there are several examples of small square barrow enclosures around or associated with burials, but few small circular examples. The most recent are the square ditched enclosures around latest Iron Age weapons inhumation burials found at Brisley Farm on the south side of Ashford in Kent. These are the only examples of enclosed weapons graves of the Iron Age in southern England (*ibid*, page 177).

6.3.110 Closer to Gatwick, very similar small square barrow enclosures have recently been excavated at Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex, associated with two external cremations (Margetts 2018), as well as from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link at Saltwood, near Folkestone, also associated with similar cremation burials (Riddler and Trevarthen, 2006, page 19).

6.3.111 Stevenson (2013, page 177) noted that the southern square barrows are similar to the well-known square barrows of the 'Arras Culture' of East Yorkshire. These include barrow cemeteries at Garton and Wetwang Slacks in the Yorkshire Wolds (Dent, 1982, page 437). The Arras Culture reflects the otherwise highly unusual British Iron Age practices of cart or vehicle burials and inhumation burials associated with cemeteries of small square barrows (Cunliffe, 2005). These square barrows may suggest Continental influence from northern Gaul where the rite is prevalent.

6.3.112 Despite the recent findings in the south east of England, once again the highest concentrations of Iron Age settlement and associated activities are focused on the River Thames (Poulton in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, Figure 4.1) and coastal zones.

Potential significance of areas of unknown Iron Age activity

6.3.113 The presence of a small-scale Iron Age settlement on the Gatwick Stream corridor, along with the analogous settlements at Horley and Broadbridge Heath (Horsham), underline the extent to which Wealden watercourses influence settlement location. The potential for currently unknown sites within undeveloped parts of the Project site near watercourses is therefore moderate to high. The current sites would have been considered rare within the region had it not been for the recent discovery of the Horley and Broadbridge Heath Iron Age sites and landscapes and can now be regarded as typical of riverine zones in the West Weald, with a moderate significance applicable.

6.3.114 The most likely potential construction areas to encounter Iron Age material would comprise:

- River Mole corridor including a small part of ANA DWS8667 (Site 487);
- Gatwick Stream zone including AHAP RB089 (Site 498);
- Pentagon Field – adjacent to ANA DWS8661 (Site 485); and
- land adjacent to Gatwick Stream zone including ANA DWS8660 (Site 484).

Table 6.3.6: Summary of known Iron Age material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Iron Age finds, sites and monuments	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
1 – Site 484 (cremations, possible round-houses and field-system).	Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir compound area and flood control works (north of Radford Road).	Moderate	Moderate to High (particularly close to river and stream courses).
2 - Site 485 (occupation).	Pollution Control Lagoon site (north of Radford Road).	Moderate	
3 – Site 498 (Late Iron Age cremation burials).	East end of Riverside Garden Park (north of A23 road).	Moderate	

Roman Period (AD 43 - 410)

6.3.115 The Claudian conquest led to centralised administration and the establishment of towns associated with a proliferation of trades and business-like commerce - supported by an effective road network. This led to further agricultural expansion and minerals exploitation. The area of the Weald is most notable for its Imperial ironworks and for exploitation of timber, although some of the landscape was also occupied and farmed.

Roman Settlement and Landscape Evidence Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

6.3.116 Despite large-scale archaeological investigation for the Gatwick North West Zone and the flood attenuation project adjacent to the Crawley STW, no significant Roman settlement remains have been encountered at these locations.

6.3.117 A potential Roman site within the Project site boundary is referred to, on the West Sussex HER, as 'Roman occupation' at Horley Land Farm (Site 696), which is now a Gatwick car park (South Valet Car Park/Self-park South). This identification (an antiquarian find first recorded in 1857) has been based on surface finds of Roman pottery and a coin of AD 138-42 (Faustina). Its potential moderate significance (if surviving below

the car park or within adjacent greenfield areas) is highlighted by its inclusion as a Crawley ANA (Site 485).

6.3.118 A second possible settlement is suggested by another antiquarian find of Roman artefacts, including coins and pottery, at a location adjacent to the railway line at the eastern extent of Riverside Garden Park (Site 541). A triangular area (now a staff car park) flanking the west side of the railway is a Surrey AHAP (Site 498). The aforementioned Late Iron Age cremation burial was found from approximately the same location and suggests the possibility of a long-lived occupation at a suitable location adjacent to the Gatwick Steam.

Roman Settlement and Landscape Evidence Within the Defined Study Area

6.3.119 There are no further Roman sites currently recorded within the defined study area, although an archaeological evaluation comprising 30 trenches excavated across three fields in the south eastern part of the defined study area recorded possible Roman boundary/drainage ditches (Peyre, 2011).

Local and Regional Roman Settlement Context

6.3.120 Beyond the defined study area, a fort with surrounding timber buildings was built in the Southgate area of Crawley and early settlement in the vicinity suggests that the military influence stimulated earlier Roman occupation which then rapidly declined (Network Archaeology, 2012a, page 13).

6.3.121 Again, although occupation in the Weald was certainly less intensive than in coastal areas in the south east, such as the West Sussex Coastal Plain, and within the Thames Valley, there is increasing evidence for low levels of rural occupation. In addition to the possible occupation zone at the east side of Gatwick, areas of Roman farming and settlement, associated with fields and trackways, have also been excavated recently at land to the north east of Horley (ASE, 2009; 2013a; 2013b).

6.3.122 A few other Roman farms are known or suspected within the wider area, including a modest farmstead with attendant enclosures and large 'ranch-like' fields investigated at Broadbridge Heath (ASE, 2013a; 2013b; Margetts, 2018). A distribution map of major Roman sites in the Surrey Weald shows no sites in the Gatwick area (Bird in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, Figure 5.1). However, David Bird has noted the possibility of a few farms in the western Weald including a possible villa, stating that '*at Treveroux south of Limpsfield, pottery indicates an Iron Age/Romano-British occupation site. Further west, in the*

Outwood area, the results of fieldwalking suggest more occupation sites. More certainly, a site at Wyphurst Road, Cranleigh has produced evidence suggesting a stone-founded structure, possibly a villa...' (*ibid*, page 71).

6.3.123 To date, no moderate to high status Roman villas have been found within the Gatwick area, perhaps confirming the general impression that the agricultural productivity of the clay lands (though not necessarily its mineral resources and clay for tile/pottery manufacturing) was generally insufficient to support wealthy estates.

Roman Communications and Industry

6.3.124 There are no major Roman routes known from the defined study area, with the closest being approximately 7 km to the east, leading from Londinium (London) to the south coast (Margary, 1955: Roman Road 150) and Stane Street, the route from Southwark to Chichester via the small town of Ewell, some 10 km to the west (*ibid*; Roman Road 15). These roads would not have directly affected the local settlement pattern which would have been served by minor tracks, some of which might be traceable archaeologically within the Project site.

6.3.125 In terms of industry, Gatwick Airport is located just beyond the western fringe of the known Iron Age and Roman ironworking area, which covers most of the Weald east of East Grinstead (into East Sussex). The industry was closely associated with the Roman fleet, the *Classis Britannica*. The possibly peripheral nature of the Gatwick area to this industry may be reflected by an absence of major Roman roads running through the defined study area (Margary, 1965).

6.3.126 There is, however, a cluster of undated bloomery sites c. 8 km to the north east of the Project site (Hodgkinson, 2004, Figure 17.1). The closest known Iron Age/Roman iron forging site within Surrey is at Dry-Hill about 15 km to the east (*ibid*) but the rescue excavations at the Southgate area of Crawley also identified evidence of no fewer than 36 domed and shaft-type Roman furnaces in addition to buildings and surfaces constructed from slag (CgMs, 1997, page 9).

6.3.127 Another local industry comprised ceramic tile manufacture. Several tile kiln sites are known in the Horsham area associated with the River Arun, whilst there was an important Roman tile industry centred at the former Doods Farm site (Reigate) which supplied London and Canterbury (Masefield and Williams, 2003). This latter site is located 10 km to the north of Gatwick and is the closest 'major site' of Roman date (Bird in Cotton *et al.*, 2004,

Figure 5.1). The site exploited both clay and sand in manufacturing. It is possible that ceramic tile works could exist within the Project site, although substantial works of the order found at Reigate would not be expected given that the River Mole is relatively slight here, rendering river transportation more problematic, whilst the major Roman roads are somewhat distant.

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Roman Activity

6.3.128 The presence of a small-scale Late Iron Age and Roman settlement along the Gatwick Stream corridor and the analogous settlements at Horley (associated with the Burstow Stream) and Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, indicate a high probability that these settlement corridors and those associated with the other watercourses continued to be exploited for modest-scale settlement and farming into the Roman period. The potential for currently unknown sites is therefore moderate to high. The current sites can no longer be seen as unusual in the region, with a moderate level of significance applicable.

6.3.129 The most likely construction areas where Roman material would be encountered comprise:

- Gatwick Stream zone including AHAP RB089 (Site 498);
- Pentagon Field – adjacent to ANA DWS8661 (Site 485); and
- adjacent to Gatwick Stream zone including ANA DWS8660 (Site RPS 484).

Table 6.3.7: Summary of known Roman material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Romano-British settlement sites	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
1 – Sites 696 and 485 (possible occupation area).	Horley Land Farm, now Gatwick car park east of railway (ASA).	Unknown (possibly moderate)	Moderate to high (includes landscape and industrial elements).
3 – Sites 541 and 498 (possible occupation).	Land at east end of Riverside Garden Park (AHAP).	Unknown (possibly moderate)	

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - AD 1066)

6.3.130 Early Germanic settlers of the 5th and 6th century tended to occupy the coastal and downland areas initially. There is still very little known about the Early and Middle Saxon settlement of the Weald (Drewett *et al.*, 1988) and it has been suggested that clearances made in the Iron Age and Roman period reverted to forest (Gardiner, 1990).

6.3.131 Elsewhere in the south east, cemetery sites have been the principal means of identifying Early and Middle Saxon occupation. In Surrey these tend to cluster around the former Roman centres such as Ewell, Mitcham, Beddington and Croydon, well to the north.

6.3.132 Settlement sites are less common but follow a similar distribution (although with a greater focus on the River Thames – see Hines in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, Figure 7.1). These are usually defined by pits and/or sunken-floored buildings, sometimes associated with post-built halls. Recently excavated Anglo-Saxon occupation sites in the West Sussex Weald include an example at Bolnore (Margetts, 2018). Although such settlements remain rare in the Weald, place name evidence indicates increasing encroachment into the Wealden forest (the *Andredsweald* - the word weald itself meaning forest and the *Andredsweald* meaning forest of the port of Anderita, ie Pevensy) for farming. By the Late Saxon period the Weald had been sparsely settled.

6.3.133 The closest manor recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey is at Ifield, to the south west of the defined study area (Open Domesday website, 2019).

Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Landscape Archaeological Evidence Within the Project Site Boundary and the Defined Study Area

6.3.134 A gully traced for about 20 metres at the North West Zone site produced three sherds of Saxon pottery and was suggested as being potentially associated with a nearby settlement (Framework Archaeology, 2001b, page 13).

Local Anglo-Saxon Settlement Context

6.3.135 Notwithstanding the above, there are no other Anglo-Saxon sites or finds noted on the HER/Historic England Archives within the Project site, or the defined study area, and it is possible that the area was largely forested until at least the later Saxon period. The relatively large-scale archaeological excavations at Horley (ASE, 2009; 2013b) and Broadbridge Heath (Margetts, 2018) have failed to identify archaeological evidence for Early-Middle

- 6.3.136 The presence of occupation by at least the Late Saxon period is, however, implicit in the documentary evidence and local place name evidence, including Gatwick itself. The place names of most of the principal villages and hamlets within the defined study area reflect clearances in woodland.
- 6.3.137 The Old English place-name 'Charlwood' emphasizes the largely wooded nature of the area in the Anglo-Saxon period, meaning 'Wood of the freemen or peasants' (*ceorl + wudu* – Mills, 1998). It was first referred to as *Cherlewde* by the 12th century. Charlwood's existence in the 7th century is attested by a charter of AD 675 when it was included in lands given to Chertsey Abbey, a grant that was confirmed in AD 967 and again in AD 1062 (Framework Archaeology, 2001, page 12). The present form of the associated roads and settlement foci may have been formed in the Late Saxon period (*ibid*). Sewell and Lane (1979) mention the local legend that *'the women of Charlwood utterly routed the remnants of the Danish (Viking) force defeated at the battle of Ockley in AD 851'*.
- 6.3.138 The name 'Rowley', as in Rowley Farm and Rowley Wood within the central southern part of the defined study area, is considered to reflect a 'rough wood or clearing' (*ibid*) and may therefore indicate an Anglo-Saxon date for the lands occupied by the later farm.
- 6.3.139 Ifield, to the south west of the defined study area, was mentioned as *'Ifel'* in the Domesday Book (1086) with its name meaning 'open land where yew-trees grow' (Mills, 1998). Langley (as in Langley Green) within the south western zone of the defined study area, is a fairly common name meaning *'long wood or clearing'* (*ibid*), whilst Tinsley Green (immediately south of the eastern part of the Project site), although not covered by Mills (*ibid*), may be similar to Tinsley in Yorkshire which is thought to translate as *'mound of a man called Tynni'*.
- 6.3.140 Horley is probably a reference to *'woodland clearance in a horn-shaped piece of land'* with the place name first mentioned in the 12th century (Mills, 1998). Crawley, though first mentioned as *Crauleia* in 1203, also reflects woodland clearance in the Anglo-Saxon period, its name meaning *'woodland clearing frequented by crows'* (*ibid*). The church at Worth includes some Late Saxon elements, whilst the Crawley area fell within the administrative Rape of Bramber and Lewes.

- 6.3.141 Further afield, Horsham translates as *'homestead or village where horses are kept'* (Mills, 1998). Other place names of Wealden villages including the suffix -hurst or -den may indicate inhabited woodland clearings and areas of pannage respectively, pannage being the practice of driving pigs into woodland for fattening prior to slaughter. There are no den place names within the Project site boundary, but Hydehurst Furze to the west of Rowley Wood on the north side of Manor Royal may indicate an area used as Anglo-Saxon pannage.
- 6.3.142 The use of the Weald for transhumance grazing associated with parent settlements elsewhere is clearly a possibility for some of these 'clearances' (Whitney, 1976, illustrates the process for Kent) although some may well have been existing clearances from the later Roman period (eg Late Roman pottery from enclosures at Broadbridge Heath hints at potential continuity of landscape use into the Saxon period). There is currently no information from within the Project site of any such continuity.
- 6.3.143 Bird (in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, 83) also drew attention to the origins of the place name 'Thunderfield', located to the north of the eastern end of the Project site. The Old English is translated as 'Thunor's open space' with the suggestion that it might have originated as a sacred grove deep within the Weald (see paragraph 6.3.175 regarding the naming of the Scheduled Ancient Monument). A trackway connecting Earlswood to Horley Common may also have had origins in the period as a droveway (Network Archaeology, 2012a, page 14).
- Potential significance of areas of unknown Anglo-Saxon activity**
- 6.3.144 Early Saxon settlement is not expected within the Project site boundary - this is based on the general impression of a contraction of settlement within this period in the Western Weald and the rarity of archaeological remains of Early and Middle Saxon date within the defined study area. The conclusion is reinforced by the nature of the evidence from other large-scale archaeological investigations at the Crawley North East Zone, Horley and Broadbridge Heath sites. There is low potential to identify Early to Middle Saxon settlements or cemeteries within the Project site but if encountered these would be of moderate to high significance.
- 6.3.145 The Middle to Late Saxon instigation of settlement at Charlwood is likely to have coincided with the settlement of its hinterland (as shown by place names) and the emergence of the system of local lanes. There is moderate potential for later Saxon settlement and landscape archaeology (including former routeways) to be encountered and such remains would be between low and

moderate significance depending on the forms present (landscape fragments would normally be considered to be of low significance and settlements of moderate significance).

- 6.3.146 The most likely construction areas where Anglo-Saxon period material would be encountered comprise:
 - currently greenfield areas proposed for construction.

Table 6.3.8: Summary of known Anglo-Saxon material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Anglo-Saxon sites	Location	Significance/sensitivity value	Potential for currently unknown sites
20 metre length of Saxon ditch.	Gatwick North West Zone.	Low.	Low for Early-Middle Saxon (includes landscape and industrial elements). Low to Moderate – Late Saxon.

Medieval (AD 1066 - c. 1530)

- 6.3.147 By the medieval period the Weald was increasingly densely settled. This appears to have begun with seasonal use of Wealden pastures as detached elements of manorial holdings on the fringes of the Weald, leading to permanent farmsteads and hamlets - as recently identified at 'Wickhurst Green', Broadbridge Heath (Margetts, 2018). The medieval settlement pattern of the Western Weald region is typified by a dispersed arrangement of farming small-holdings, higher status moated sites, hamlets and villages and their associated fields, indicating further encroachment into the forest. The hamlets of up to five dwellings often include the name 'green' as at Langley Green.
- 6.3.148 The place name 'Horley' possibly means woodland clearing in a horn-shaped piece of land and originates from the 12th century (Mills, 2011) and in 1263 the Abbot of Chertsey acquired lands in Horley and annexed them to his manor of Horley (Malden, 1911).
- 6.3.149 The Historic England monument description for the Tinsley Green Scheduled Monument (Figure 1.2.1, Site 9) illustrates the nature of settlement at this time stating: *'Medieval dispersed settlements, comprising of hamlets of up to five dwellings or isolated farmsteads were throughout the parish or township. Often occurring in more densely wooded, less intensively farmed areas,*

or associated with a core of medieval industry, the form and status of the medieval settlements varied enormously. When they survive as earthworks, the most easily distinguishable features of dispersed settlements include roads and tracks, platforms on which stood houses and other buildings such as barns, and the enclosed fields or irregular field systems with which the dwellings were associated. These rural settlements can also be represented by below ground deposits. High status dwellings, such as moated residences or manorial complexes, may have well-defined boundaries and planned gardens. In the western and south-eastern provinces of England, dispersed settlements were the most distinctive aspect of medieval life, and their archaeological remains are one of the most important sources about rural life in the five or more centuries following the Norman Conquest.

6.3.150 The core of Charlwood has probably changed very little in layout since the medieval period.

Medieval Settlement Within and Adjacent to the Project Site Boundary

6.3.151 Most of the land within the Project site is in West Sussex, but much of this was formerly within the Surrey parishes of Charlwood and Burstow (now neighbourhoods of Crawley) - although these villages themselves remain in Surrey. The village centres lie beyond the Project site boundary but associated hamlets at Lowfield Heath and Fernhill and known and unknown farmsteads may contain medieval remains. The important (Scheduled) site of Tinsley Green medieval hamlet is located beyond the southern edge of the Project site boundary (see below and Section 5).

6.3.152 Documentary evidence indicates that the medieval to post-medieval Gatwick House was located adjacent to what is now the North Terminal at Gatwick Airport (Site 680 – see also Figures 4.1.2 and 4.1.3). The location of the fish pond is also recorded (Site 806). The house was mentioned in a will of 1576 and in 1912 was referred to as moated, although the HER notes that there is no moat but rather a fish pond of later date at the now demolished house. The location will have been compromised by the construction of the airport although deeper features such as a moat might partially survive.

6.3.153 There are two ANAs within the southern part of the Project site or immediately to the south that may potentially relate to medieval moated sites. These are the former Park House Farm within the airport boundary (Site 480) and Charlwood House moated site (Site 479) just to the south of the perimeter road.

6.3.154 Red category ASA DWS8656 (Site 480) is within the south western part of the Project site, adjacent to the perimeter road, and references Park or Park House Farm (Site 695). A farm is shown here on Rocques' 1768 Map of Surrey and therefore pre-dates that map (not 1681 as indicated in a desk-based assessment of this location) (AOC Archaeology, 2007). This desk-based assessment was produced ahead of the demolition of previously existing buildings at the site for a temporary Customer Care Unit. The 1842 Tithe Map shows the farm with a series of ditches surrounding the farmhouse.

6.3.155 Park Farm was demolished between 1895 and 1919 and when the airport was built little remained here. A homestead moat appears likely to have been associated according to the HER although the assessment noted that 'It is not possible to determine the nature or date of the settlement at Park House Farm through the study of historical sources alone. At this stage there is a low-medium possibility that settlement activity can be traced back to the medieval period' (ibid). Its inclusion as an ANA may also refer to post-medieval iron extraction in the wider vicinity, as the former Senior Archaeologist at West Sussex County Council has noted that bell pits, typically associated with iron production, were identified here during geological survey in the 1960s.

6.3.156 The HER also records a possible moat associated with the medieval Charlwood House within Red category ANA DWS8655 (Site 479), just to the south of the airport boundary/ perimeter road. There is an associated stretch of 'ornamental water' on the north and east sides which could represent a survival of part of the homestead moat (Site 689), although the remainder cannot be traced (but might be represented archaeologically). A watching brief during the construction of a new nursery building at Charlwood House did not identify any associated medieval archaeological remains (Wessex Archaeology, 1993b).

6.3.157 The field to the east has some evidence of possible archaeological cropmarks and soil-marks including a potential building/hut platform of unknown date (Site 629). LiDAR analysis for the Gatwick R2 Project identified a paleochannel of the River Mole in the western zone of the ANA (Site 610).

6.3.158 Red category ANA DWS8657 (Site 481) is located to the south of the airport and relates to a field associated with a former post-medieval windmill at Lowfield Heath (Sites 694 and 852). However, this windmill was dismantled in 1987 and re-erected approximately 3.5 km to the north west at Charlwood in 1988-1991. Archaeological traces of former windmills, such as cross-

trestle and mill post foundations, sometimes survive. In this case the foundations of the windmill were examined on its removal. The associated Windmill Cottage (the miller's house) was demolished in the early 1980s but some archaeological evidence for this building may have survived.

6.3.159 Lowfield Heath was a hamlet of Charlwood within the medieval Hundred of Reigate (*Cherlewude* in the 13th century; *Cherlwude* 13th/14th century; *Chorlwode* 14th century) and is now a neighbourhood of Crawley. Although known of in the Domesday survey (Goldsmith 1987, 122), the heath was not named until the 14th century when it was identified as Lowe Heath after a man called Lowe, with later corruptions as Lovel Heath and Lovell Heath by the 18th (*ibid*, page 5; Harper, 1906, page 316). However, the location of associated habitations and whether the now relocated 19th century windmill replaced a medieval version in the same area are not known.

6.3.160 The hamlets located within the Project area are likely to have some buried archaeological remains associated with medieval phases.

6.3.161 Tinsley Green, flanking Radford Road which forms the southern extent of the Project, was originally a hamlet in the parish of Worth. The name was first recorded in the 14th century when Richard de Tyntesle (Richard of Tinsley) was named on a tax return (Gwynne 1990, 50; CgMs 1997, page 10). The Scheduled site at Tinsley Green (Site 9) and surrounding area south of Radford Road is the focus of a lower status hamlet occupied from the 12th century onwards.

6.3.162 The surrounding area was extensively evaluated for the Crawley North East Sector development (Sites 46-61, 755). Remains survive as low earthworks up to 0.5 metres high and include a holloway and flanking house platforms (with a trench excavated though the holloway and one of the house platforms in 1998). The associated buried archaeological remains are described in more detail in Section 5 above. Analysis of aerial photographs taken in 1969 and part excavation in 1998 (Wessex Archaeology, 1998) confirmed its significance as a rare survival of earthworks representing a West Sussex hamlet (largely because other similar sites were later built over).

6.3.163 Both the HER and Scheduled Monument description indicate the possibility that further associated dispersed settlement archaeological remains may survive beyond the Scheduled area, in particular in areas of post-medieval occupation at Tinsley Green and to the north of Radford Road (within the Project site

boundary). However, the Network Archaeology evaluation of 49 trenches north of Radford Road (Site 719) found only medieval field ditches and no further medieval settlement or ironworking evidence that may be associated with the Tinsley Green Scheduled Monument (Network Archaeology, 2012b). Part-excavation of the core area of the monument itself has indicated continuous occupation well into the post-medieval period due to a close symbiotic relationship with the nearby ironworking centre at Forge Farm (see below).

- 6.3.164 An evaluation in the grounds of the late medieval Grade II listed (15th/16th century) properties of Edgeworth House and Wing House on the west side of the Balcombe Road and within the Project site boundary failed to identify remains earlier than the later post-medieval period (Sites 779 and 780, Framework Archaeology, 2007c).
- 6.3.165 At the northern extent of the Project site are two further medieval and related Surrey AHAPs. To the north is a Red CSAI within a wider AHAP (Sites 491 and 492), relating to the Povey Cross possible moated enclosure and fish ponds associated with the River Mole and wider stock enclosure (Site 554). The Surrey HER states: *'On the west bank of the River Mole at Horley Street is a small sub-rectangular moated enclosure, waterfilled and in fair condition. There are remains of a retaining bank around the NW and NW sides. The moat was formerly connected with the river from the S corner. The enclosed area is hardly large enough for the smallest homestead, it may have been used for stock'*.
- 6.3.166 The second AHAP (Site 497) includes the medieval church and churchyard of the Church of St Bartholomew. The AHAP is located to the immediate north east of the Project site boundary.
- 6.3.167 There are a number of associated entries on the HER which are discussed further below (Sites 525, 527, 711 and 849). It should be noted that the southern boundary of the associated Conservation Area at Church Road, Horley (Site 406) extends into the Project site to the north of the Longbridge roundabout and there is some potential for medieval archaeology within this area.

Field Systems

- 6.3.168 The open-field system around the village of Charlwood comprised six large fields with surrounding common grazing and woodland to the west (Framework Archaeology, 2001a, page 13, citing Sewill and Lane, 1979). A more detailed discussion of the medieval landscape and relatively early enclosure of the much of the common land is contained within Section 4 of this report. The

heaths and commons probably originated in this period, including: Westfield Common (north east of the former Park Farm within Gatwick); the extant Lowfield Heath; White Common (formerly at the north west extent of Gatwick); and Horley Common (formerly occupying much of the Fernhill area to the east of the Project site).

- 6.3.169 The North West Zone archaeological excavation works undertaken in 2001 (Site 666, Framework Archaeology, 2001a; 2002a; 2002b; Wells, 2005) included the identification of medieval field ditches. These confirm the existence of medieval field systems within the landscape in the vicinity of Brook Farm.
- 6.3.170 The Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir project identified further medieval field boundary ditches and aerial photographs have suggested ridge and furrow earthworks to the east in a field south of Tinslow Farm (Network Archaeology, 2012a). Further hints at elements of medieval landscape elements have been indicated within the walkover survey described below. The remains of a pattern of lost field boundaries (some of which had probably survived until enclosure at around 1840) would be expected to be present.
- 6.3.171 Medieval field ditches were also encountered within the flood attenuation works evaluation between Radford Road and the Crawley STW in the south eastern area of the Project site (Site 719).
- 6.3.172 The landscape analysis in Section 4 of this report provides details of the surviving elements of medieval landscape and the process of woodland clearance via assarting.

Medieval Settlement Within the Defined Study Area

- 6.3.173 The following section is divided into moated sites and possible moated sites, farmsteads, associated farming landscape and hamlets.

Surrey

- 6.3.174 There are two AHAPs within Charlwood, in the western part of the defined study area. AHAP MV065 (Site 493) refers to the historic core of the village, including the 11th century Church of St Nicholas (Site 14), whilst AHAP MV066 (Site 494) relates to the core area of Charlwood Green. The village core includes a number of surviving medieval sites and buildings, including the 15th century Charlwood Place (just beyond the defined study area). The village shows no sign of deliberate planning and the period at which it was nucleated is unknown (Turner in Cotton *et al.*, 2004, page 133).

- 6.3.175 Within Horley, to the north of Gatwick, are AHAP RB045 (Site 496), which has been designed to incorporate the 12th century medieval manor and possible moated site of Court Lodge Farm and is associated with several HER references (Sites 555, 805 and 848), and AHAP RB97 (Site 499), associated with a possible moated site at Ringley Oak Cottage (Picketts Farm) (Site 545).
- 6.3.176 The Scheduled Monument of Thunderfield Castle (Site 7) in the north eastern part of the defined study area is also reflected by CSAI RB026 (Site 495). The associated gardens and park (Site 512) and the HER castle description (Site 557) are also associated with the designation. The name 'Thunderfield Castle' has only been applied to the monument since the 17th century and this is the site of a medieval moated manor house. The original manor name of *Herewoldsle* or *Harrowsley* is preserved in many of the local place names.
- 6.3.177 'Ye Olde Six Bells' public house is located just north west of the Project site and dates from the 15th century – it is within the Church Road (Horley) Conservation Area. A watching brief within the grounds and on the fabric of the building recorded no finds or medieval fabric (Sites 704 and 548).
- 6.3.178 Finally, there are two closely spaced Surrey AHAPs at Burstow to the east of the M23 motorway. The westernmost AHAP TA109 (Site 502) refers to a 'Medieval Mound at Topnotch, Church Lane, Burstow' adjacent to a 12th/13th century homestead site and possible glasshouse (Site 507).
- 6.3.179 To the east is AHAP TA047 (Site 501) relating to a medieval moated site at Burstow Rectory, which is in turn related to two CSAIs, TA029 and TA135 (Sites 500; 503). This complex also includes a 16th century moated manor house at Court Lodge Farm (Site 504), the Church of St Bartholomew (Sites 505 and 556), a 14th century house and moat (Site 506), and the site of further medieval moat and homestead and possible glasshouse (Site 507).
- 6.3.180 An ANA at Gatwick Manor Inn to the south of the Project site boundary (Sites 482, 571, 638, 639, 685, 734, 742 and 749) incorporates the former open-hall 15th century and later timber-framed house also known as Hyders and Hydehurst Farm (Site 29 - see Section 5 above for a more detailed description). The HER/English Heritage Archive records that the remaining arm of an original moat around it has been converted for use as an ornamental pond. Although the square-plan layout is suggestive

of a large moated establishment, a desk-based study and fieldwork within the grounds undertaken in 1996 concluded that the ornamental ponds on the west side had always been ponds rather than surviving elements of a medieval moat around the structural complex (Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS), 1996).

6.3.181 An evaluation comprising six trial trenches was conducted ahead of construction of the hotel accommodation (Site 734). These were positioned in the central northern, north eastern and south eastern areas of the square plan hotel complex (*ibid*). No medieval features were noted during the evaluation, or during a subsequent watching brief on the new building footings. However, given the relatively limited distribution of trenches and the late date of the cartographic material used to suggest that there was no moat, the possibility of survival of medieval features and of a moat cannot yet be completely discounted.

6.3.182 The medieval moated site at Ifield Court to the south west of the defined study area is described further in Section 5 above (Site 618). Buried remains of the foundations of the original house and any associated features are likely to be present within the moat, although the wider associated landscapes around such sites may include former satellite settlements (eg estate workers' houses) as well as paddocks for livestock, ponds, tracks and field-boundaries.

6.3.183 Langley Green, now a neighbourhood of Crawley, is likely, based on its Old English place name, to have been a medieval hamlet of Ifield. Fernhill Hamlet and its surrounding (former common) landscape was formerly a hamlet of the parish of Burstow in the Tandridge District of Surrey.

Medieval farmsteads within the defined study area

6.3.184 Some of the locations of post-medieval farms within the wider study area, such as Hyder's Farm, Brooklyn Farm, Amberley Farm (Langley Green), Hawthorne Farm, Rowley Farm, Oldlands Farm (Tinsley Green) and Fern Court Farm (Fernhill), might represent continuity from earlier farms with buried medieval archaeological remains.

6.3.185 Given the Saxon origin of the place name Rowley (Rowley Farm – south of the Project site boundary) and the prominent location of the post-medieval farmstead set within an oval landscape block around the hill (including Crawler's Brook to the west), a medieval phase here still seems to be very likely. The historic farmhouse (Sites 586 and 775) and its yards are located within a curvilinear earthwork partially around the western and southern

sides (Site 626), all set within a wider oval enclosure incorporating fields to the west and east with possible cultivation remains of ridge and furrow agriculture (Sites 612 and 614). Walkover survey and aerial photographic analysis for the Gatwick R2 project identified a further bank and ditch within the western field (Site 611).

6.3.186 The archaeological investigations at Horley in the wider area have identified elements of medieval landscape, but it is the recent excavations at Broadbridge Heath that provide the most valuable available local evidence for the form of dispersed medieval settlement in the West Weald region (Margetts, 2018). The main site comprised farmstead buildings within ditch-defined farmyards, set within the wider context of contemporary field systems. The principal 11th to 13th century occupation included a large, rectangular, ground beam trench-founded, timber-framed, hall-like structure with two similar but smaller houses and/or barns. A fourth building within a smaller compound some distance apart in the landscape may relate to a subsidiary estate workers' dwelling combined with a barn (byre). The Broadbridge Heath evidence may be replicated within the as yet unknown archaeological record for the 11th to 13th/14th centuries within the Project site boundary, perhaps close to or beneath known later 'historic farmsteads'.

Medieval Field Systems

6.3.187 Several sections of sinuous hedgerow, noted during the 2014 archaeological walkover for the Gatwick R2 project and within the western part of the defined study area, probably relate to the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval fields, whilst patchworks of irregular small pasture fields along the valley of the River Mole in the southern part suggest an area of less fragmented medieval or early post-medieval landscape. The expectation is that buried archaeological manifestations of similar landscapes will exist within areas of later field systems in the Project site.

6.3.188 This was precisely the situation at Broadbridge Heath (Margetts, 2018), where ditched landscapes of the 11th to 13th centuries were partially replaced by late medieval and post-medieval landscapes such that some elements of the medieval landscape could be proven to have continued to the modern era whilst most were overlaid or modified. The thoroughness of the removal of medieval fields depends on the completeness of mid-19th century Parliamentary enclosure.

6.3.189 Other medieval landscape features outside the Project site boundary include an HER entry and associated ANA (Sites 490 and 682) related to a possible medieval earthwork 'pillow mound'

(rabbit warren) at Toovies Farm, Crawley which was noted by walkover survey to the west of the M23 motorway (Jepson 1997; CgMs 1998a). Medieval field boundaries containing medieval pottery were identified by a trial trench at Court Lodge School, Horley in the northern zone of the defined study area (Sites 510; 547).

The Medieval Wealden Iron Industry

6.3.190 A principal area of archaeological and historical interest for the Low Weald and of particular interest within the vicinity of Horley and Crawley relates to the ironworking industry. Hodgkinson (2004) provides an exhaustive analysis of ironworking in the Low Weald, much of which is of relevance to the present defined study area. He states: '*although there is very limited evidence for iron working in the early Middle Ages, production does not seem to have developed in the district around Horley until the fourteenth century, when it formed part of a larger area that extended into northern Sussex and south-west Kent. This activity may be regarded as a precursor to the main expansion of iron production based on water power which promoted the Weald to national significance in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries*'.

6.3.191 The first stage of ironworking comprised creation of a bloom of iron via smelting. This usually took place close to the source of the ore (*ibid*). The secondary working (at a forge) could take place further away depending on transport constraints and the availability of a water source.

6.3.192 At Tinsley Green this situation is reflected by the growth of the industry in the late 14th century in concert with the technological development of the blast furnace. The raw material to be gleaned from the Weald Clay around Crawley was ideal for iron production and Tinsley Forge (now Forge Farm - Site 643) was one of a number established at this time (Gwynne 1990, 70-1). The initial stage of cast iron production took place at Tilgate with the product transported to Tinsley Green for its reworking into wrought iron using the blast furnace technology (*ibid*, page 73). The Crawley North East Sector investigations included preliminary evaluation trenching around Forge Farm, Tinsley Green in the form of 34 trial trenches which confirmed the site as a late medieval and post-medieval ironworks (Wessex Archaeology, 1998).

6.3.193 Negative evidence from the area around Oldlands Farmhouse includes a geophysical survey for Network Archaeology which reported that '*a geophysical survey to the north of Radford Road revealed a range of magnetic anomalies, the vast majority of which have been interpreted as being non-archaeological*'

natural, recent ground disturbance and buried iron objects. A number of linear anomalies are considered to be buried pipes. In addition, there are a limited number of small anomalies of possible archaeological origin but these do not display any significant concentrations or configurations which might result from any significant concentration of settlement remains (Figure 4). None of the anomalies are sufficiently extensive and varied to suggest the presence of ancient iron-working or other industrial activities' (Bartlett-Clarke, 2011).

6.3.194 In addition to the important medieval to post-medieval forge at Forge Farm (Tinsley Green), a medieval smelting site was located at Thunderfield Castle (Sites 7, 495, 512 and 557), with further possible smelting sites at Ten Acre Wood (Burstow), Burstow Park Farm and Horncourt Wood to the north east (Gwynne, 1990, pages 70-1).

Medieval Communication

6.3.195 The existence of Ifield, Charlwood, Horley, Burstow, Worth and Crawley in the medieval period and the meandering routes such as Charlwood/Ifield Road and Bonnetts Lane in particular suggest an ancient derivation, with various episodes of re-alignment, as suggested based on a walkover observation (Figure 6.3.6, Observation 11).

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Medieval Occupation and Landscape

6.3.196 There is a moderate potential that currently unknown archaeological features, structures or slag concentrations associated with the medieval and later iron industry will be located within the Project site boundary. There is a high potential that former medieval field systems and lanes (or fragments of) and presently unknown occupation sites (farms/hamlets) and agricultural buildings will also be present. The known medieval settlement sites have a high potential to contain medieval archaeological remains. Well-preserved evidence of medieval industry and settlement is likely to be of moderate significance whilst medieval landscape remains are generally considered to be of low significance.

6.3.197 The most likely construction areas to encounter medieval archaeology would comprise:

- Currently greenfield proposed construction areas, including Museum Field and land adjacent to Brook Farm, Pentagon Field, Reigate Fields and the land to the south of the water

treatments works adjacent to the Gatwick Stream (most likely former field boundaries);

- Land adjacent to the ANA for the medieval Park House Farm (Site 480);
- Land around Edgeworth/Wing House; and
- Land within the northern extent of the Project adjacent to CSAI MV033/AHAP MV053 (Sites 491 and 492), relating to the Povey Cross possible moated enclosure and fish ponds and AHAP RB056 (Site 497) including the Church of St Bartholomew.

Table 6.3.9: Summary of known Medieval material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Medieval settlement sites (HER/EH Archives)	Location	Significance (archaeology only)	Potential for currently unknown sites
1. Park House Farm (Site 480).	South west part of airport.	Moderate (if elements survive).	High
2. Charlwood House moated site (RPS 479).	South of airport.	Moderate to high (if elements survive).	High
4. Windmill sites, eg possibly at Lowfield Heath at location of the post-medieval mill (RPS 481).	Lowfield Heath.	Moderate (if medieval version was present and elements survive).	Low
5. Historic farmsteads such as Edgeworth/Wing House (Sites 133; 134).	Various.	Moderate.	High
6. Former landscape elements including field systems and lanes.	Various.	Low to moderate.	High
7. Structures, features and finds associated with	Currently unknown within Project site	Low to moderate (at least) if	High

Medieval settlement sites (HER/EH Archives)	Location	Significance (archaeology only)	Potential for currently unknown sites
industry (particularly ironworking).	boundary (but known immediately adjacent).	present and depending on type/preservation.	

Post-medieval (AD 1530 - 1900)

6.3.198 The post-medieval period is assessed in terms of historic periods of influence as landscape layers in the sections below. With the exception of the superimposition of Gatwick Airport (Site 304) and the Manor Royal Industrial Estate, the extant surrounding rural landscape has changed very little since the post-medieval period. This section principally considers potentially associated below-ground archaeological remains with only brief contextualisation. The key influences on inhabitation (density of occupation) up to AD 1900 have been the 16th to 17th century expansion of the iron industry, the subsequent Agricultural Revolution and the construction of the Brighton-London mainline railway.

Post-medieval Farmsteads Within the Project Site Boundary

6.3.199 The possible medieval moated sites (discussed in the medieval section above) including at Park House Farm (Site 480), have post-medieval phases. Buried archaeological remains are to be expected associated with these properties, as demonstrated by the fieldwork trenching and watching brief at Gatwick Manor Inn (TVAS, 1996) which identified a beehive-shaped brick cess pit and a Victorian well or soakaway.

6.3.200 A number of existing farmhouses have been entered on the HER following a 'Historic Farmlands and Landscape Character in West Sussex' survey (the project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" (to the mile) mapping of 1895); these are further discussed below.

6.3.201 Site 672 relates to Charlwood Park Farm in the north west area of the Project site, as shown on Rocque's 1798 Map of Surrey. The farm complex is to the west of the Project site.

6.3.202 Brook Farm, Crawley (Site 698) is located at the western edge of the Project site.

6.3.203 The site of Larkins Historic Farmstead, Crawley (Sites 573 and 584) was located below the runway in the central eastern area of

		6.3.216	Although the Wealden forest has long since been cleared, a number of small woods remain or have since been planted within the Project site. These include Brockley Wood within the Gatwick North West Zone, and Horleyland Wood and Upper Pickett's Wood to the east of the railway.
6.3.204	<p>the airport, with the site of Westfield Farm Historic Farmstead (Site 600) to its west within the central western area of the airport.</p> <p>The sites of Oaktree Historic Farmhouse, Crawley (Sites 582 and 583) and Hydecroft Historic Farmhouse (Site 570) were located within the southern central part of the Project site.</p>		
6.3.205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the site of Summersvere Historic Farmstead is located at the southern extent of the defined study area (Site 595); ▪ Little Radford Historic Farmstead (Sites 575 and 576), Tinslow Farm Historic Farmstead (Site 598) and Oldlands Farm (Site 584) are located to the south east of the Project site boundary; and ▪ Forge Farm and Toovies Farm Historic Farmhouses (Sites 560 and 599), the site of Little Teizers Historic Farmstead (Site 577), Riverington Farm Historic Farmstead (Site 592), the site of Allen's Farm outfarm (Sites 690 and 691) and Heathy Ground Farm, Crawley (Sites 673-675) are located in the south eastern and eastern zone of the defined study area. 	6.3.217	A number of field banks, some of which doubled as possible tracks, were noted during the walkover survey within Upper Pickett's Wood (see below). These indicate survival of post-medieval and possibly earlier plot/field boundaries and are amongst the few earthwork features surviving within the modern landscape within the Project site boundary. Similar features were trenched for the Crawley North East Sector project and <i>'although none of these could be closely dated, some are considered most likely to be of post-medieval date'</i> (Wessex Archaeology, 1998, page iv). Buried archaeological remains may also be better preserved within woodland where they have been protected from deep modern ploughing.
6.3.206			
6.3.207	<p>The site of 'Roles' Historic Farmhouse (Site 593) was located within the eastern part of the Project site, with the site of Pickett's Barn historic farmstead, Rusper (Site 590) at the central eastern boundary of the Project site.</p>		
6.3.208	<p>It is likely that archaeological remains of these farmsteads, where there is correspondence with the airport's infrastructure and surfacing, will have been removed during the levelling works and construction.</p>		
	<p>Post-medieval farmsteads within the defined study area</p>		
6.3.209	<p>Many of the field boundaries shown on the 1839 tithe map remain in the present landscape, whilst the straight-sided fields of the grid at Lowfield Heath provide the clearest example of 19th century enclosure of the commons and heaths within the defined study area. In terms of archaeological remains, the previously 'open' heath area may contain traces (ditches and/or holloways) of the tracks depicted on early mapping.</p>	6.3.212	<p>LiDAR-identified earthworks of uncertain but probable post-medieval date within the defined study area include a very denuded possible boundary bank/ditch just east of the Project site boundary near Burstow Hall that may indicate the presence of an earlier boundary (Site 621), a field boundary (Site 617) and area of possible ridge and furrow at Rusper in the south west part of the defined study area (Site 618), and field boundaries of former fields immediately south of the Project site boundary and north of Brooklyn Farm (Site 619). To the west of the airport are former field boundaries identified by LiDAR in 2016 for the Gatwick R2 project (Sites 604 - 606).</p>
6.3.210	<p>The North West Zone excavation works undertaken in 2001 (Framework Archaeology, 2001b; 2002a; 2002b; Wells, 2005) identified medieval and undated boundaries and a possible drove route that show remarkable continuity of alignment with the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch and appear to also respect the northern end of the large Late Bronze Age boundary ditch (Site 667). The undated elements correspond with the 1839 tithe map.</p>	6.3.213	<p>Post-medieval Hamlets and Dispersed Settlements (Including Sites of Historic Buildings)</p>
6.3.211	<p>It appears therefore that banks associated with Bronze Age landscape elements may have influenced the associated landscape as late as the 19th century. Ditches shown on the 1839 Charlwood Tithe Map were identified as archaeological features by Framework Archaeology within the area for the proposed River Mole diversion corridor (notably this zone was devoid of any earlier archaeology, probably due to its low-lying and damp topography).</p>	6.3.214	<p>Surviving and former dispersed properties/hamlets are shown on the historic mapping. Examples in the defined study area include Ifield Hall, Stafford House, Ditsworthy, Little Dell, The Cottage in the Wood, Poplars and Burstow Hall, and all of these may be associated with archaeological remains.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Littlepark Farm Historic Farmstead and Birchfield Historic Farmstead, Crawley (Sites 579 and 697) at the western extent of the defined study area; ▪ the sites of Hairbrains Farm (Sites 561 and 562), Hydehurst (Site 571) at Gatwick Manor, the site of a Historic Outfarm north east of Lovell Farm (Site 587), the site of Parkhouse Farm, Rusper (Site 589), Polesacre (Poles Farm) (Site 591) Taskers Farm (Site 597), Amberley Farm (Sites 692 and 693) Rowley Farm (Site 775) and Brooklyn Farm, Rusper 	<p>Site 670 relates to two linear ditches recorded on the 1839 tithe map and identified during archaeological investigations within Car Park Z at the southern edge of the airport (Framework Archaeology, 2001b).</p>	6.3.215	<p>Archaeological work has previously taken place within two dispersed hamlet sites within or adjacent to the Project site boundary. Site 716 relates to an evaluation and watching brief to the south of the airport (Perimeter Road South) at the location of the former 18th century Oaktree House (Sites 683 and 776 - Framework Archaeology, 2007a; b). The house had been identified from historical and cartographic research.</p>

6.3.221 Several post-medieval entries on the Surrey HER are located just beyond the northern boundary of the Project site. These relate to structures within the Church Road (Horley) Conservation Area (Sites 406 and 295) including the 17th century 'High House' (Site 1017), a 16th century 'Barn 10 yards north of Ye Olde Six Bells' (Site 1018), the 1720 tomb of William Barnes (Site 1019) and the 1725 tomb of Samuel Billings (Site 1020).

Post-medieval Windmills

6.3.222 A post-medieval windmill known as Lowfield Heath windmill was formerly located close to the Project site boundary (Sites 112 and 510) before it was dismantled in 1987 and re-erected at Charlwood in Surrey in 1988-1991. When it was moved some archaeological recording was undertaken on its foundations (Site 694). The formerly associated Windmill Cottage (the miller's house) also no longer survives but may have left archaeological traces (this location is also a Crawley ANA - Site 481). Further information on the windmill is included below and in various summaries:

- <http://www.ockleywindmill.co.uk/lowfieldheathwindmill.htm>;
- <http://www.charlwoodandhookwood.co.uk/lowfield-heath-windmill.php>; and
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lowfield_Heath_Windmill

6.3.223 'Windmill Field' (Site 631) to the west of the airport and outside the Project site boundary suggests another former windmill location within Charlwood parish, and there is also a (relocated) windmill base in the eastern side of the village.

6.3.224 South of the Project site boundary, an extant windmill at Gatwick Manor Inn is a late 18th century smock mill which was removed from its former home at Littleworth, Partridge Green, and rebuilt in 1959 at Gatwick Manor (Site 685).

Post-medieval industry

6.3.225 Although present in the 14th century, the Wealden iron industry gained major prominence in the 16th and 17th centuries and was accompanied by widespread tree felling for furnace fuel. This process was restricted by royal decree in the late 16th century but since Charlwood was unaffected by the decree it is assumed that the associated ironworks were relatively small-scale (Sewill and Lane, 1979; Framework Archaeology, 2001a, page 15). The ironmasters were ordered to metal their roads in 1584 and such metallurgy may be evidenced archaeologically within the Project site. The development of ironworking in northern England in the 17th century led to the decline of the Wealden industry.

6.3.226 In terms of associated ore extraction, there are a number of Historic England Archive/HER documentary and field observation references relating to the area to the west of the airport and south of Charlwood.

6.3.227 A post-medieval bloomery site has been suggested at Westfield Place on the basis of documentary evidence (Hodgkinson, 2000). The Westfield Bloomery may have had its origins in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. Associated place names include 'Pit Croft' just beyond the south west extent of the airport which suggests a former mine (Site 633). The associated ANA DWS8666 (Site 486) also includes possible locations of former post-medieval mine pits suggested by the place names of 'Pit Meadow' (Site 632) and 'Minepit Close' (Site 641). Similar examples are known at Ifield (Site 640) and further to the west (Cleere and Crossley, 1995). These locations are commensurate with the presence of Weald Clay which can contain iron ore seams as well as building stone.

6.3.228 As noted above, the Park House Farm ASA (Site 695) may also refer to the iron extraction in the wider vicinity as the former West Sussex County Archaeological Officer has noted that bell pits typically associated with iron production were identified here during geological survey in the 1960s (John Mills pers. comm.). These are circular, near originally vertical-sided mine or pit features, whose sides tend to collapse leaving a bell-shaped profile. In addition to extraction pits, hammer ponds and watermills were required for ironworking.

6.3.229 Although wrought iron production industry generally declined in the 17th century, at Tinsley Green itself this process remained successful (at Forge Farm) well into the 18th century when it finally closed (Gwynne, 1990, page 89). The place name 'Black Corner' on the bend of the B2036 (the Balcombe-Horley road – a former route to London) at the junction with Radford Road, is a reference to the industry. Oldlands Farmhouse is a historic farm of 17th century date located on the north side of Radford Road and adjacent to the Project site boundary; it was built and owned by the ironmaster who owned the forge.

6.3.230 In an archaeological assessment of the Tinsley Green medieval and post-medieval ironworks just to the south of the Project site in the Forge Farm area of Tinsley Green (for the Crawley North East Sector proposals), it was noted that; '*excavation of comparable Weald sites at Ardingly, Blackwater Green and Chingley suggest that the Forge Farm site will contain the remains of two or three stream races running through the remains of the forge buildings. These could contain in situ water wheels*

below existing ground level. The hearths tend to leave slight traces due to their insubstantial 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 to streams, tend to be well preserved...' (CgMs, 1997, page 12).

6.3.231 The preliminary evaluation here (Wessex Archaeology, 1998) confirmed evidence associated with the industry but noted that '*as the current river was scoured and widened by the water board in the past, the chances of significant remains surviving in this area are thought to be slight. Consequently, it is now not thought that any forge remains warranting preservation in situ will be present on the site. Rather, the truncated and disturbed remains present can be preserved by record through a programme of archaeological field excavation*'.

6.3.232 As noted above the geophysical survey and trenching by Network Archaeology around the former ironworks owners' house at Oldlands Farm did not identify any associated industrial evidence on the north side of Radford Road. Therefore, the main works appear to have been contained to the south of the Project site.

6.3.233 Brick-making industry (possibly associated with the iron industry) is implied by place names within the Project site boundary, including 'Kiln Field' within the previously investigated North West Zone (Site 634). This field is referred to on the Tithe Apportionment of 1839 and could refer to brick/tile production or lime working. An undated lime kiln comprising a 2-3 metre diameter circular straight-sided pit (presumably with burnt sides and likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date) was found during evaluation work at Tinsley Green south of the Project area (CgMs, 1998b).

6.3.234 Potentially of relevance is a field name of Kiln Field for the land immediately east of the railway and north of the A23 road. However, as the location is next to the railway line it may have supported temporary brick kilns or clamps supplying the construction of the railway.

Post-medieval Communications

6.3.235 The London to Brighton railway was constructed in 1839-40, serving the former Gatwick racecourse by the late 19th century.

6.3.236 The main north-south roads through the area in this period comprised the route between Horley and Worth that ran along the western edge of the former Horley Common (the modern B2036

road) and the former route between Crawley and Reigate that ran through the centre of the Project site along the eastern edge of Lowfield Heath (where it is still represented by a section of the A23 road). These and the other routes between Hookwood and Charlwood along the northern edge of the airport, Lowfield Heath Road through Westfield Common (including an additional lane along its northern edge serving houses), Bonnetts Lane and Charlwood/Ifield Road were probably present well before the post-medieval period.

Potential Significance of Areas of Unknown Post-medieval Occupation and Landscape

- 6.3.237 There is a moderate potential that currently unknown archaeological features, finds and/or structures associated with the post-medieval ironworking industry will be located within the Project site, perhaps most likely in areas closest to the Westfield Place bloomery and the south western airside zone close to the former Park House Farm complex.
- 6.3.238 There is a high potential that former post-medieval field systems and lanes (or fragments of) and presently unknown occupation sites (farms/hamlets) and agricultural buildings will be present within the Project site, particularly at locations close to the contemporary road system.
- 6.3.239 The known post-medieval settlement sites have a high potential to contain associated archaeological remains of low significance. Well-preserved evidence of early post-medieval industry and settlement is likely to be of moderate significance whilst the post-medieval landscape remains are generally considered to be of low significance.
- 6.3.240 The most likely construction areas to encounter post-medieval archaeology would comprise:
 - areas closest to Westfield Place bloomery (ironworking);
 - Crawler's Wood near the former Park House Farm (settlement); and
 - all other greenfield areas (agricultural features).

Table 6.3.10: Summary of known Post-medieval material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary (prior to trial trenching for the Project 2021/22)

Post-medieval settlement and industrial sites (HER/HE Archives)	Location	Significance/ sensitivity value (archaeology only)	Potential for currently unknown sites
1. Historic farmsteads such as Charlwood Park Farm, residences at hamlets.	Various.	Low to Moderate (if elements survive).	High
2. Former landscape elements including field-systems and lanes prior to and shown in 1839 - see Sites 669 and 770 in Gatwick North West Zone.	Various.	Low to Moderate.	High
3. Bloomeries, structures, features and finds associated with industry (particularly ironworking).	Currently unknown within Project site but in known in adjacent areas (Westfield Bloomery).	Low to Moderate (at least) if present and depending on type/preservation.	High

Modern (AD 1900 - Present)

- 6.3.241 The post-1900 features associated with the Project site beyond the 1950s airport boundary remain largely intact and more detail is provided within Sections 4 and 5 of this report (where appropriate) and within Annex 1.
- 6.3.242 The HER and Historic England Archives make particular reference to a Cold War Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post building (Defence of Britain database) within the south of the airport (Site 681). The building was active 1962 to 1969.
- 6.3.243 The principal areas of archaeological interest relate to the railway and any buried features associated with the 1930s airport and the Second World War airfield (Site 746). The earliest aerodrome

was constructed at Gatwick Farm and the racecourse in 1930, with The Beehive (the former terminal building) constructed in 1936 after a public licence for use as an airport was issued in 1934.

- 6.3.244 Pre-war airplane crash sites within the defined study area include a Sopwith Gnu of Lloyds Commercial Aircraft Co. which stalled on approach in 1926 and crashed at Horley, to the north of the Project site boundary (Site 516).
- 6.3.245 There are two Second World War crash sites at Horley and Smallfield in the northern and north eastern parts of the defined study area: a Miles Magister 1 of 19 E&RFTS RAF; and a German Messerschmitt Bf110C-6 (Sites 514 and 515). Anti-aircraft (Kentish Gun Belt) positions were located in the south eastern part of the defined study area (RPS 677 and 678).
- 6.3.246 A number of war memorials are also recorded on the Surrey HER for Horley and Burstow within the defined study area (Sites 524-531).
- 6.3.247 There is also a First World War memorial in the grounds of the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael and All Angels at Lowfield Heath, just south of the Project site boundary (Site 688).
- 6.3.248 Two former cinemas are recorded at Horley (Sites 522 and 523).
- 6.3.249 The 1950s development of London Gatwick Airport (Site 746) overlay most of the 1930s site, with the former terminal (The Beehive) and its associated tunnel to the railway station being the sole surviving remnants to the south of the current airport boundary. The racecourse station was upgraded to be the Gatwick Airport Station (Site 811).
- 6.3.250 The modern buried archaeology beyond Gatwick is considered to have low to negligible significance whilst the more significant aspects of modern built heritage associated with the aviation industry are dealt with separately below.

Undated sites

- 6.3.251 The HER records a 30 metre diameter circular enclosure within the airport (on the north side of the North Terminal). This had an out-turned entrance to the north east, based on aerial photographs (Site 679). The HER also records that site visits indicated the enclosure ditch to be around 3-4 metres wide and 0.4 metres deep. The scale of the enclosure might indicate a large prehistoric barrow, although the entrance to the north east would be atypical.

- 6.3.252 Other undated cropmark/earthwork sites of possible Iron Age date have been referred to in the Iron Age section above (Site 628).
- 6.3.253 The LiDAR study for the Gatwick R2 project identified an oval enclosure in woodland within the eastern edge of the Project site (Site 620). The HER records that *'the enclosure measures 150m North-West/South-East by 80m North-East/South-West, and comprises a ditch and bank c.4m across. A narrow entrance may be present on the South east corner. Although not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the feature is neatly contained by a modern field, and is likely to be of relatively recent origin'*.
- 6.3.254 A cropmark of a building/hut platform of unknown date (Site 629) is identified just south of the Project site and may be included in the ANA here (Site 479).
- 6.3.255 Both the North West Zone evaluation and mitigation and the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir sites (Sites 726 and 719) identified undated linear field system ditches that might date from any period between the Bronze Age and post-medieval periods (Framework Archaeology, 2008; Network Archaeology, 2012b).

Archaeology Walkovers

- 6.3.256 Site walkovers for archaeological purposes were conducted on 20th February 2014 (for Gatwick R2) and 1st October 2019. Due to access restrictions the walkovers were confined to observations made from public highways and footpaths. The locations of observations are indicated on Figure 6.3.6. The designated heritage assets were visited on separate occasions.
- 6.3.257 The 2014 walkover began from the roadside in the vicinity of the former Charlwood Park Farm (Site 27) at the north western edge of the airport. Bronze Age archaeology is known from the vicinity in the north west area of the airport (Site 666) and the area of soft landscape incorporating the former farm and adjacent car-parking are part of an associated ANA for possible further buried remains (Site 487) which is almost entirely outside the Project site boundary. This land outside the Project site boundary comprises car parks of tarmac and chippings. The use of this area for parking has precluded earthwork survival.
- 6.3.258 Following the road around the northern side of the airport towards Charlwood, a block of fields on the south side associated with Brook Farm (east of Charlwood) is noted as possible medieval in date by the West Sussex HLC (Figure 4.1.4). The land use around the farm, between the road and the airport perimeter, is

wholly pasture. Although no earthworks are visible on the surface of the fields from the roadside, the S-curve form of the county boundary hedgerow, to the west of the farm, suggests that this boundary may be of medieval date [*walkover observation 1a*], although some of the straighter east-west aligned hedged boundaries are almost certainly later subdivisions.

- 6.3.259 There was a sight line across the fields towards the location of the possible cropmark/soilmark enclosures (Site 628 and a possible enclosure straddling the county boundary and Site 635, a possible banjo enclosure). However, there was no evidence of visible earthworks in these distant views. Brook Farm itself is a 'historic farmstead' recorded on the HER. The farm complex is situated across Man's Brook which is present as a small stream adjacent to the road.
- 6.3.260 The next stage of walkover followed Lowfield Heath Road southwards from Charlwood. The road passes Charlwood Place Farm (to the east) before crossing Man's Brook at Spicers Bridge (west of the Gatwick Aviation Museum). The landscape is relatively flat at c. 60 metres AOD adjacent to the stream. The route was followed around the western edge of the airport, passing large arable fields to the west. No earthwork features of possible archaeological interest were visible from the road.
- 6.3.261 The former location of 'Homestead Moat' at Park House Farm (Sites 480, 695 and 715) was viewed from the road and comprises modern airport-related structures, including ground level and raised car parks. As noted above, this area is also a Crawley ASA (Site 286) based on a possible medieval origin for the farm and the potential for associated buried features.
- 6.3.262 The route proceeded east and north through the woodland and around modern embanked lagoons in the south eastern part of the Project site. A series of banks and double-banked routes were noted [*walkover observation 19*] including a bank and ditch defining the west side of the wood, perpendicular to the road to the south, whose line curved north east and was mirrored by the boundary of the lagoon. Both this bank and a south west/north east aligned bank connecting to it and extending east, appear to be post-medieval divisions associated with a slightly raised bank-defined route or former boundary progressing approximately north/south through the wood.
- 6.3.263 No additional sites or features were recorded during the October 2019 walkover, which examined areas that had not been looked at in 2014. No formal walkover has been undertaken since 2019, but all areas outside the operational airport have been visited and

examined during the implementation of the archaeological fieldwork programme for the Project,

Table 6.3.11: Summary of Walkover Observations

Walkover Observation No.	Description
1a	S-curve form of the county boundary hedgerow, to the west of Brook Farm, suggests that this boundary may be of medieval date.
19	A series of linear banks and a double bank of a north/south aligned route noted within and flanking the west side of Upper Pickett's Wood, north of Tinsley Green. Probably post-medieval.

Summary of Aerial Photographic Study

- 6.3.264 An archaeological aerial photographic study was commissioned for the purposes of the Gatwick R2 historic environment baseline assessment and is therefore of relevance to the current review. The study included examination of historic photographs held by the Historic England Archive and other sources, including copies held by Gatwick Airport Limited, and comprised specialist interpretation and rectification plotting of cropmarks and soil marks that indicate or may indicate buried archaeological features. Although these cannot be verified and dated without further investigation, the forms of features and groups of landscape features are often characteristic of particular periods and/or activities. The report including sources and detailed results (APS, 2014) is summarised here, with the locations of features identified by the aerial photographic study indicated on Figure 6.3.7.
- 6.3.265 The following sources were consulted:
 - Information supplied by Gatwick Airport Limited.
 - Historic England Archive - air photo enquiry number AP 85431. This enquiry identified 80 separate vertical AP sorties between 1941 and 2001. The archive also holds 55 oblique aerial photographs, taken between 1929 and 2010, and 12 military obliques which were taken in 1941.
 - Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) - this collection contains two runs of vertical aerial photographs on the eastern side of the defined study area which were taken in 1972, alongside eight oblique

photographs taken between 1948 and 1978. These were consulted as scans supplied by the archive.

- West Sussex Record Office - this archive contains some material which is not held at the HE Archive, notably a whole county survey which was undertaken by JAS Air in 1988. This was consulted in the Record Office alongside vertical aerial photographs taken in 1969, 1991 and 1997.
- Online sources including the ortho-rectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs at Google Earth (earth.google.co.uk) and Bing (www.bing.com/maps).

6.3.266 The following relevant text is taken from the summary within the full specialist report (APS, 2014):

'S2 The object of this aerial photographic assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of archaeological sites and areas which are visible on aerial photographs, either as buried or upstanding features.

S5 Twenty-one areas of archaeological interest or potential interest were identified. These sites are summarised below ...

S6 The area contains some features which are archaeologically significant. These are:

- AP 01 - linear features and boundaries adjacent to a moat and palaeo-channels at Ifield Court medieval moated manor [beyond the southern extent of the defined study area for the Project].
- AP 09 and AP 11 - some possible pits of unknown origin which may be associated with undated extraction of iron ore [within the defined study area but south and west of the Project site boundary].
- AP 18 - this is an earthwork or natural feature of indeterminate type and date [Site 679 - North Terminal].
- AP 19 - was not extant in the 1940s and is a series of former boundaries and enclosures or former buildings which show as marks in grass. The date and type of this site is unknown. [within the defined study area but south of the Project site boundary].

S7 Palaeo-channels have been identified, alongside areas of post-enclosure field boundaries and likely drainage [within the defined study area but south of the Project site boundary].

S8 The area does not contain any definitely identified broad medieval ridge and furrow. Linear features which are residual in

the ground are likely to be agricultural drainage or possible remains of post-medieval steam ploughing at Ifield Court (AP 01).

S9 The area has been significantly altered by the expansion of the airport during and since the 1940s.

S10 Sites which have been previously identified as 'enclosures' have been carefully examined at AP 05 [Site 628], 06 [Site 635] and 18 [Site 679]. AP 05 and 06 have not been identified as archaeological features and are natural or agricultural. AP 18 may be archaeological or natural, but its type and date are unknown.

S11 Features identified by Network Archaeology (2012) are summarised in Table 4.12 below [Table 6.3.12] and are non-archaeological or part of the recently altered and residual modern landscape.'

Table 6.3.12: Summary of Aerial Photographic Survey Results

AP site	NGR	HER MWS	Site No.	Location	Form	Description
01	TQ 248 384	6508 SM 12884	126	Ifield Court [south of defined study area – Site 618 within ANA Site 478]	Eroded EWK and GM	Drainage, post-medieval boundaries, possible steam ploughing and palaeo- channels adjacent to a Scheduled moated site.
02	TQ 241 399	NA		Long Meadow Villas	GM	Linear features seen as marks in grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s.
03	TQ 247 401	NA		Westfield Place Farm	CM SM	Linear features seen as marks in the grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s. Later aerial photographs show the position of post- inclosure field boundaries which have been removed and now show variably in crops and bare soil as linear features.
04	TQ 250 400			Ifield Hall	CM GM	Linear features seen as marks in grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s.
AP 06	TQ 253 409	4016	17	Brook Farm	NA	There is no trace of a banjo type enclosure on any of the APs at this, or any other location near Brook Farm. Linear features are indicative of modern livestock management and agriculture.
AP 07	TQ 264 390			Merline Centre	GM	Linear features seen as marks in grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s.
AP 08	TQ 270 399			Lowfield Heath	GM	Linear features seen as marks in grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s.
09	TQ 260 395			West of Ditsworthy Farm	CM	A group of sub circular pits seen on an image at GE 2007, are possibly the site of a former group of trees, due to their arrangement. However, this interpretation is not confirmed, and their origin is thus unknown. Similar sized and shaped pits are visible as marks in grass to the west at AP 11.
10	TQ 258 394			East of Amberley Fields Caravan Park (Sites 607; 609; 610)	GM	Palaeo-channel which shows as a mark in grass to the west of the modern course of the river.
11	TQ 256 393			Brooklyn Farm	CM	Possible anomalies or pits, which may be the position of former trees. The origin of these anomalies is unknown.
12	TQ 252 400 (approx. position)			Gatwick	GM EWK (1940s)	Circular feature which was upstanding in the 1940s and still visible as a mark in grass in 1969. This was in a small field or garden and may have been an ornamental garden feature or possibly a Second World War defensive site. It is no longer extant.
13	TQ 251 398			Gatwick	Crater	Two circular features seen on 1940s APs and later which were possibly bomb craters, although their close spacing is not typical of these features. They are no longer extant.
14	TQ 263 406			Gatwick	GM now built over	Relict post-inclosure/ modern field boundaries, showed as marks in grass on the extent of the airport, and are now built over and destroyed.
15	TQ 250 381			Ifield Green	Crater	Former bomb crater, not now extant, visible on 1940s aerial photographs.
16	TQ 256 389			West of River Mole	CM	Palaeochannel
17	TQ 253 385			Willoughby Fields	CM	Palaeochannel

AP site	NGR	HER MWS	Site No.	Location	Form	Description
18	TQ 277 419	726	81 [Site 679]	North Terminal Gatwick	EWK	Subcircular cut feature seen on APs taken in 1941 and in 1965. Two sections of curvilinear possible are visible, and there is not a complete circuit. The area has been substantially redeveloped and landscaped. There were many military defensive earthworks in this area which lay within the boundary of the airport in the 1940s, and this feature may be military. However, its curvilinear form is indicative of a possible Iron Age 'banjo' type stock enclosure. There are two possible small linear entrance features on the south side of the 'enclosure' ditch. There is a gap in the circuit to the north east but no formal out-turned entrance. It is not a Bronze Age round barrow or a hengi-form monument and its origin and date remain questionable.
19	TQ 262 397	4010	11 [RPS 629]	Brookside Cottage	CM GM	Linear features which may show the outline of a former building or series of structures or enclosures with associated field boundaries. There are no extant features on the site in the 1940s.
20	TQ 289 408			Former buildings		Now under car parking, were seen as areas in the grass where modern buildings had been removed in the 1940s.

Summary of LiDAR Assessment

<p>6.3.267 AOC Archaeology undertook a LiDAR assessment in 2016 for the much more extensive 7,400 hectares study area of the Gatwick R2 scheme (AOC, 2016). Their abstract stated:</p> <p><i>‘LiDAR data collected by the Environment Agency was manipulated and visualised in conjunction with an assessment of existing HER records in order to identify, characterise and map previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest. Over 200 new features were documented, mostly relating to historic agriculture and land division, but also including several undocumented earthworks, enclosures, mounds and other features likely to be of archaeological importance’.</i></p> <p>6.3.268 The LiDAR results have been cross-referenced with the walkover survey results pertinent to the present Project (Figure 6.3.6) as follows:</p> <p>6.3.269 Walkover observation 1a – ‘S-curve form of the county boundary hedgerow, to the west of the Brook Farm suggests that this boundary may be of medieval date’. The AOC report states: ‘the boundary is visible as a hedgerow within modern fields, located in the vicinity of other relict field boundaries’.</p> <p>6.3.270 Walkover observation 19 - ‘a series of linear banks and a double bank of a north/south route noted within and flanking the west side of Upper Pickett’s Wood, north of Tinsley Green. Probably post-medieval’. The AOC report states: ‘Field boundaries and drainage...are visible beneath scrub vegetation as a series of banks and ditches’.</p> <p>6.3.271 The LiDAR results have also been cross-referenced with the aerial photographic evidence (Figure 6.3.7) and the relevant results for the present study are as follows:</p> <p>6.3.272 AP05 – ‘This site was identified as a possible enclosure. Whilst there are some very faint anomalies in the crop and grass which show across this area, there is nothing on the original scan or print – both were examined to indicate a double ditched circular enclosure.’ The AOC report states: ‘there is no evidence of an enclosure in the LiDAR data’.</p> <p>6.3.273 AP06 – ‘There is no evidence of an enclosure in the LiDAR data’.</p> <p>6.3.274 AP08 – ‘Linear features seen as marks in grass, which could possibly be eroded ridge and furrow, but more likely modern agricultural features or drainage as none of these features are seen as upstanding in the 1940s’. The AOC report states: ‘Linear</p>	<p><i>features are visible in this field, but are probably related to modern cultivation’.</i></p> <p>6.3.275 AP12 – ‘Circular feature which was upstanding in the 1940s and still visible as a mark in grass in 1969. This was in a small field or garden and may have been an ornamental garden feature or possibly a WWII defensive site. It is no longer extant’. The AOC report states: ‘Nothing corresponding to this feature is visible in the LiDAR’.</p> <p>6.3.276 AP13 – ‘Two circular features seen on 1940s and later APs which were possibly bomb craters, although their close spacing is not typical of these features. They are no longer extant’. The AOC report states: ‘Nothing corresponding to these features is visible in the LiDAR’.</p> <p>6.3.277 AP14 – ‘Relict post inclosure/modern field boundaries showed as marks in grass on the extent of the airport and are now built over and destroyed’. The AOC report states ‘Nothing corresponding to these features is visible in the LiDAR’.</p> <p>6.3.278 AP18 – ‘Sub circular cut feature seen clearly on APs taken in 1941 and in 1965. Two sections of curvilinear possible ditch are visible, but there is not a complete ‘circuit’. The area has been substantially redeveloped and landscaped. There were many military defensive earthworks in this area which lay within the boundary of the Gatwick Racecourse in the 1940s, and this feature may be military. However, its curvilinear form is indicative of a possible IA ‘banjo’ type stock enclosure. There are two apparent small linear ‘entrance’ features on the south side of the ‘enclosure’ ditch. It is not a BA round barrow or a hengi-form monument and its origin and date remain questionable. 104-s APs show some linear ditches which may be antilanding defences. These are no longer extant as the area has been developed at the present North Terminal.’ The AOC report states: ‘Nothing corresponding to these features is visible in the LiDAR’.</p> <p>6.3.279 AP20 – ‘Former buildings. Now under car parking areas, were seen as areas in the grass where modern buildings had been removed in the 1940s’. The AOC report states: ‘No evidence for this feature is present in the LiDAR data’.</p> <p>6.3.280 The AOC LiDAR assessment for Gatwick R2 highlighted 15 areas of key archaeological interest within the R2 study area (AOC 2016, Figure 3.1.2). None of these key areas of potential interest are within the Project site boundary.</p>	<p>6.3.281 The LiDAR assessment did identify an oval enclosure in woodland within the eastern edge of the Project site (west of the B2036 Balcombe Road), however this 150 metre by 80 metre enclosure is considered to be likely of likely modern origin (Site 620).</p> <p>6.3.282 Within the defined study area, potentially the most significant identification from the LiDAR assessment was to the south of Gatwick at Amberly Farm (Site 693 - north of Langley Green) and was described as follows:</p> <p><i>‘Banked enclosure at Amberley Farm. A sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 65m NNE/SSW by 37m WNW/ESE internally is visible immediately S of Amberley Farm historic farmstead. The enclosure is defined by a bank 10m in width, best preserved on the W. The interior of the enclosure is subdivided E/W into two areas, with a break in the dividing ditch. It is possible that a curving ditch on the opposite side of the River Mole, 200m to the NW, is a related feature. The enclosure is likely to represent a former stock and/or settlement-related compound. It appears typical of the Iron Age/Romano-British period although later date is also possible’.</i></p> <p>6.3.283 A number of former field boundaries are noted which are in general accordance with the known post-medieval field system and relate to hedge removals, including examples in the vicinity of Brook Farm.</p> <p>6.3.284 In addition, a series of palaeochannels of the River Mole, Crawter’s Brook and Gatwick Steam, mentioned above within the Bronze Age section, have been identified to the south of the Project site boundary.</p> <p>6.3.285 The LiDAR also identified a possible medieval motte moat with a slighted mound just to the south west of the defined study area (but labelled as part of Site 618 and within a red ANA). The AOC LiDAR assessment reported the find as follows:</p> <p><i>‘Enclosure/ringwork (possible) south of Ifield Court, River Mole (adjacent or within offsetting zone of proposed new woodland creation). A circular ringwork, 42m in diameter is located at the confluence of the River Mole and Ifield Brook. Although ploughed to only c. 0.3m in height, the central mound is defined by a wide circular moat which is interrupted to form a probable entrance on the E. The annular ditch measures 56 m in external diameter and may have been connected to the Mole via a narrow, curving channel located on the W. A drainage channel, probably modern</i></p>
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in origin, leads from the S side of the ditch. Although a date is difficult to assert, it is possible that the site is a defensive earlier medieval motte, perhaps a precursor to the moated settlement at Ifield Court, 300m to the north. Given the clear evidence for a central mound, other possible explanations include a large prehistoric or later tumulus, or possibly a small domestic moated site. However, prior to intrusive investigation the function and date remains speculative’.

Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching Conducted for the Project

Introduction

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| <p>6.3.286 An initial programme of geophysical survey (magnetometry) was carried out at specific locations within the Project site boundary and outside the operational airport. The scope and the methodology for this survey programme was set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS, 2019) and was agreed by the appropriate archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities.</p> <p>6.3.287 An interim report has been produced that describes the methodologies used and the results of the survey (SUMO, 2019). Greyscale and trace plots were produced for each area of survey.</p> <p>6.3.288 The interim report describes the anomalies located in each survey area and the potential for such anomalies to be of archaeological interest. The interim report also provides an indication of the confidence rating that can be placed on the results.</p> <p>6.3.289 The survey areas were identified as Areas A-I (with E and G eventually not used) and their locations are indicated on Figure 6.3.8.</p> <p>6.3.290 In order to further enhance understanding of the potential impact of the Project on any buried archaeological remains that may be present within these areas of previously undeveloped land, a phased further programme of archaeological trial trenching evaluation was undertaken. Two separate Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) for archaeological evaluation were produced by RPS Heritage to detail the methodology and aims of this evaluation for Areas A, B1, C1-C3, H1 and I and for Areas F and Area F East (Reigate Field East) and Gatwick Dairy Farm respectively (RPS, 2021 & 2022). The WSIs were subsequently agreed by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities ahead of commencement of the fieldwork.</p> | <p>6.3.291 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation was to provide further information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the areas subject to evaluation.</p> <p>6.3.292 The following specific objectives were identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the nature, character, extent and possible date of any archaeological sites and/or features within the areas subject to evaluation. ▪ To assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains. ▪ To ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation. ▪ To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts. <p>6.3.293 An updated South East Research Framework (for the historic Environment) is currently being prepared and this will establish the regional historic environment research agenda for the area within which the Project is located. Draft chapters for the research agenda have been subject to consultation but not yet published in final form. The programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken in connection with the Project may produce results which could contribute to several of the themes and issues identified with the draft research agenda.</p> <p>6.3.294 The results of the trial trenching evaluation are summarised below with the plans showing the trenches provided, in relation to the geophysical survey where possible, on Figures 6.3.9, 6.3.10b, 6.3.11b, 6.3.12 and 6.3.13).</p> <p>6.3.295 Two reports produced by Archaeology South East (ASE) on the results of the trial trenching are appended to the ES. Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme (Doc Ref. 5.3) describes the results of the 2021 trial trenching within Areas A, B1, C1-C3, H1 and I. Appendix 7.6.3: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme (Phase 2: Longbridge Roundabout and Reigate Field) (Doc Ref. 5.3) describes the results of the trial trenching within Area F (Reigate Field East) and Gatwick Dairy Farm (Longbridge Roundabout).</p> <p>6.3.296 <i>Area A (Pentagon Field):</i> No features of potential interest were identified by the geophysical survey in this area (Figure 6.3.9).</p> | <p>The only anomalies represent former field boundaries known from historical maps (Site 865), along with some evidence of the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks which are no longer discernible other than as traces picked up by this survey (Site 866).</p> <p>6.3.297 The trial trenching within Area A comprised a grid of 44 no. trenches each 33.5 m long and 1.8 m wide (Figure 6.3.9). These comprised Trenches 29 to 72 (c. 4% sample by area). Some of the trenches were targeted on the geophysical anomalies described above. Few archaeological features were identified within the trial trenches. Those that were present remain undated, typically representing former field boundary ditches that correspond with land divisions shown on the OSD of 1810 and more accurately on the 1st edition OS 6" to the mile map of 1874 (Figures 4.1.1 and 4.1.2). The combined depth of the topsoil and subsoil within the trenches was c. 0.35 m deep over the Weald Clay.</p> <p>6.3.298 Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme (Doc Ref. 5.3).</p> <p>6.3.299 Trench 31 in the northern area of the field included an undated north west/south east aligned ditch [31/005] that corresponds with a linear feature recorded on the geophysical survey. In addition, an east/west aligned gully produced ten sherds of 13th century medieval pottery derived from three vessels and a fragment of iron slag. No other features were noted within the trench.</p> <p>6.3.300 Two parallel east/west aligned ditches were identified in the central northern area within Trench 32 as [32/004] and [32/006], within Trench 40 as [40/004] and [40/006], within Trench 41 as feature [41/005], within Trench 48 as feature [48/004], within Trench 49 as feature [49/004] and within Trench 50 as feature [50/004]. The southern of these two ditches was detected during the geophysical survey. Although undated these ditches are considered to be of post-medieval date based on examination of historic maps.</p> <p>6.3.301 Undated ditches were also recorded within Trench 33 [33/004] aligned broadly north/south and Trench 36 [36/004] aligned east/west. The latter ditch was also encountered in Trench 37 [37/004] where the excavated sample was undated.</p> <p>6.3.302 Similarly, a single east/west aligned ditch was encountered in Trenches 42 [42/005] and 43 [43/004] to the south and parallel with the ditch in Trench 33 and 37.</p> |
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- 6.3.303 A further north west/south east aligned and undated ditch was encountered in the central western area of the field in Trench 53. In the southern area of the field a perpendicular undated gully, aligned north east/south west, was investigated within Trenches 61, feature [61/004] and 67, feature [67/004], whilst two undated linear features were found in Trench 65, features [65/004] and [65/006].
- 6.3.304 An undated north east/south west aligned gully within Trench 66, feature [66/004] was also encountered within Trench 67 as feature [67/004], whilst another undated former field ditch in Trench 68, feature [68/004] was aligned south east/north west.
- 6.3.305 Finally, two ditches were identified within the extreme south eastern extent of the field within Trench 72. An undated ditch [72/003] ran north-west to south-east near the southern end of the trench, whilst ditch [72/005], on a similar orientation produced small quantities of fired clay and ironworking slag. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material did not produce any material of interest. The feature was truncated by an undated pit [72/007].
- 6.3.306 In summary the report concludes “*Medieval material, and slag presumed to be medieval, were also encountered at the northern and southern extremities of Area A (Trenches 31 and 72), which suggested the foci of the two areas of activity lay outside of the site.*”
- 6.3.307 Overall, the archaeological potential of Area A (Pentagon Field) is considered to be low, with areas of medium potential (medieval) in the extreme south east and the northernmost parts of the field.
- 6.3.308 *Area B (Museum Field):* Several possible features of archaeological interest were identified by the geophysical survey, including an apparent sub-rectangular enclosure (Site 861) at the eastern edge of the survey area and extending beyond the survey area (Figure 6.3.10a). The linear feature forming the west side of the enclosure is well-defined, and in the northern part it is mirrored by a parallel feature. This may represent a livestock drove or funnel along the northern side of the enclosure. Another possible enclosure is suggested by a shorter curving linear anomaly to the south west within the southern zone of Area B.
- 6.3.309 A pattern of north-south aligned anomalies is also present across the survey area. Given their straight form (rather than the S-curve form typical of medieval ridge and furrow) these are likely to represent post-medieval arable practices (Site 866).
- 6.3.310 The trial trenching within Area B comprised a grid of 42 no. trenches each 33.5 m long and 1.8 m wide (Figure 6.3.10b which also shows the geophysical survey results). These comprised Trenches 123 to 164 (c. 4% sample by area). Some of the trenches were targeted on the geophysical anomalies described above.
- 6.3.311 The combined depth of the topsoil and subsoil within the trenches was c. 0.35 m in depth above the Weald Clay. There were few archaeological features identified. Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.312 In the north western area of the field a north/south aligned gully in Trench 123, feature [123/004] continued to the south into Trench 130 as undated ditch [130/008]. Other undated features within Trench 130 comprised a gully [130/004] and a post-hole [130/006].
- 6.3.313 Trench 129 within the north eastern area of the field produced a single pit [129/004] containing the remains of a Late Iron Age or Roman grog-tempered pottery vessel, which is interpreted as a probable cremation. The report states ‘*Given this interpretation, ‘an application for the authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes’ form was completed and sent to the Ministry of Justice. However, ASE was subsequently informed that there was a considerable delay on the processing of such applications, and therefore it was necessary to leave the deposit in situ.*’
- 6.3.314 The possible enclosure and flanking trackway ditches identified at the central eastern edge of Area B by the geophysical survey were investigated by Trenches 143, 144 and 150. Trench 143 identified a north east/south west aligned ditch of the possible trackway, feature [143/004] which was 0.22m deep and the parallel northern side of the enclosure itself, feature [143/007] which was 0.36m deep. The latter continued towards the north east as expected into Trench 144 as a 0.3m deep feature [144/004]. The returning north west/south east aligned ditch was investigated as a 0.15m deep feature [150/004] within Trench 150. None of the ditches produced dating evidence, suggesting the associated enclosure may have had a non-domestic function such as for stock holding.
- 6.3.315 Two undated ditches were also identified to the west of the putative enclosure within Trench 141, features [141/004] aligned north west/south east and [141/006], whilst an undated post hole was excavated in Trench 133 [133/004].
- 6.3.316 Trenches 154, 155 and 156 in the south eastern area of the field identified a small cluster of features comprising an undated north/south aligned ditch within Trench 154 as feature [154/004], a pit or post-hole [155/004], post-hole [155/008] and north east/south west aligned ditch [155/010] in Trench 155 and a north/south aligned ditch in Trench 156. These were undated, although the post-hole produced unidentified burnt bone and oak charcoal from an environmental sample. The ditches within Trenches 155 and 156 correspond to a curvilinear ditch identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 6.3.10b) that might be associated with an enclosure.
- 6.3.317 Finally, ditches 151, 159 and 160 within the south western area of the field produced another low-density scatter of features. These comprised a post-hole [151/004] and a north east/south west aligned ditch [151/006] within Trench 151; a north/south aligned gully [159/004] and two post-holes [159/006] and [159/008] in Trench 159; also a 1.5m diameter and 0.3m deep pit [160/004] in Trench 160. None of these features produced dating evidence.
- 6.3.318 The report concludes that Area B contains possible evidence for a cremation cemetery (albeit based on a single possible urned cremation in Trench 129) - which may be contemporary with an enclosure, or enclosures, in the vicinity of Trenches 129, 136, 143, 144 and 150 (although the associated ditches could not be confirmed as Late Iron Age or Roman date due to an absence of artefacts). The report also tentatively suggests that some domestic activity *might* be associated with the undated possible enclosure ditches in Trenches 154, 155 and 156 but occupation evidence in those trenches is very limited.
- 6.3.319 Overall, the archaeological potential of the eastern zone of Area B can be characterised as having a high potential for archaeological activity, albeit of low / local interest. The remainder of the area has a lower (low or medium) potential based on the evaluation.
- 6.3.320 *Area C:* This land to the west, south and south east of Brook Farm is bordered to the north by Man’s Brook. The geophysical survey identified a meandering linear anomaly just south of the stream (Site 864) which may represent a former channel of the stream (Figure 6.3.10a). A potential archaeological feature was recorded as a c. 100 metre length of curving ditch within the eastern area of the field (Site 862). This is to the south of the HER reference to a possible banjo enclosure (Site 635) and the

- anomaly does not suggest this type of enclosure. However, its curvilinear form is suggestive of a later prehistoric date (Bronze Age or Iron Age), most probably used for stock management.
- 6.3.321 This area also contains a pattern of linear anomalies which are perpendicular to the north/south alignment recorded to the south in Area B, although traces of a separate area of north-south aligned arable features are suggested in the northern part of Area C (Site 866).
- 6.3.322 The smaller field to the south east was less apparently successful due to magnetic debris interference and no anomalies of potential archaeological interest were noted.
- 6.3.323 The trial trenching within Area C (comprising sub-fields C1, C2, C3 and C4) to the north of Museum Field) comprised a grid of 52 no. trenches each 33.5 m long and 1.8 m wide (Figure 6.3.10b). These comprised Trenches 76 to 103 in Field C1, Trenches 104 to 114 in Field C2 and Trenches 115 to 122 in Field C3 and Trenches 73 to 74 in Field C4 which is located to the north of Man's Brook. Overall, this represented a c. 4% sample by area, with some trenches targeted on the geophysical anomalies described above.
- 6.3.324 The combined depth of the topsoil and subsoil within the trenches was c. 0.35 m in depth above the Weald Clay. There were few archaeological features identified. Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.325 Field C1 (Trenches 76 to 103) included confirmation of a meandering palaeochannel within northern trenches 78 and 79. The latter included a second such channel in addition to an undated 1.31 m diameter 'hearth' pit [79/009] which exhibited a burnt red halo around its edge and contained a charcoal rich fill with this fuel derived from nearby woodland. A number of very similar hearth pit features were noted within Trench 83 (1.7 m diameter and 0.11 m deep feature [83/006]); Trench 90 (1.8m diameter and 0.35 m deep feature [90/005]); Trench 96 (1.69 m diameter and 0.19m deep feature [96/006]); Trench 97 (1.2 m diameter and 0.12 m deep feature [97/005]) and Trench 100 (1.22 m diameter and 0.04m deep feature [100/004]).
- 6.3.326 There was no evidence for the possible ditch suggested by the geophysical survey in Trenches 82 and 83, also in the northern area of the field. However, the curvilinear ditch noted by geophysical survey within the eastern zone of the field was located by Trenches 89 and 101 as a 0.74 m wide and 0.32 m deep gully in Trench 89, feature [89/004] and as a 0.56m wide and 0.24 m deep gully in Trench 101, feature [101/04]. No dateable finds were recovered but the leached-out light orangey-grey silty clay fill and curvilinear form nevertheless suggest a likely prehistoric date, perhaps as a minor landscape boundary.
- 6.3.327 Trench 84 contained an east/west aligned 2.08 m wide and 0.65 m deep undated ditch. Trench 86 in the western central area of the field included an undated east/west aligned gully [86/006] and a similarly aligned ditch [86/007] that contained pieces of late post-medieval brick. The alignment, nature of the fills and finds suggest these ditches are of post-medieval date.
- 6.3.328 In the eastern area of the field Trench 90 contained a gully [90/008] and ditch 90/010 flanking a 0.26 m deep deposit of recently deposited made ground for an access route, whilst Trench 96 included a large 4.5 m diameter and more than 1.94 m deep quarry pit. This feature, although undated by finds, is presumed to be a marl pit for the extraction of clay for agricultural use, rather than a minepit for extraction of iron ore, and the excavators suggest a likely post-medieval date. Another possible quarry was noted in Trench 97 (feature [97/010]).
- 6.3.329 Further undated north-east/south-west aligned gullies were identified within the central southern area [94/004] and south-western [103/004] areas of the field.
- 6.3.330 Field C2 was investigated by Trenches 105 to 114 but only Trenches 105 and 110 in the central western area produced archaeological features comprising further heath pits [105/004] (diameter 1.05 m and depth 1.14 m) and [110/004] (diameter 1.37 m and depth 0.09 m).
- 6.3.331 Trenches 115 to 122 in Field C3 produced two further hearth pits within Trench 115 as feature [115/004] (diameter 1.6 m and depth 0.22 m) and Trench 120 as feature [120/004] (1.6 m diameter and depth 0.04 m). An undated east/west aligned ditch was noted in Trench 123 as feature [123/004], whilst several modern pits containing plastic, glass and other modern finds were identified in Trenches 117 and 121.
- 6.3.332 No archaeological features were identified within Field C4. However, both Trenches 73 and 74 encountered alluvial clay beneath the topsoil and subsoil suggestive of the presence of palaeo-channels related to former courses of Man's Brook.
- 6.3.333 Overall, the northern zone of Area C has a high (known) potential to contain palaeochannels, whilst the archaeological potential of the remainder of Area C is characterised as high based on the known presence of sporadic hearth pits and the curvilinear gully. However, the potential does not appear to be directly associated with intensive activity and the archaeology is of modest importance.
- 6.3.334 *Area D:* The geophysical survey in this area was also notably less successful due to background magnetic noise, possibly associated with arable soil improvement techniques. However, two possible north/south aligned linear anomalies were noted in the northern field and probably represent former field boundaries (Site 865), whilst a further north west/south east aligned linear anomaly of unknown derivation was noted in the southern field (Figure 6.3.10). The pattern of furrows in these fields (if present) was obscured by the interference. This area does not form part of the Project and no trial trenching has been undertaken within Area D.
- 6.3.335 *Area F (Reigate Field):* This is an area of horse paddocks. The geophysical survey of the eastern paddocks did not identify any potential archaeological features of note, although there were several discrete anomalies and three short linear anomalies that were considered to be of uncertain origin (Figure 6.3.11a).
- 6.3.336 The survey of the larger western field has shown a high degree of interference for the majority of its area. This has unfortunately precluded identification of any archaeological features. The north eastern zone proved more susceptible to magnetometer survey, but the only visible feature was a north east/south west aligned modern service.
- 6.3.337 Following agreement with the archaeological advisors to the local planning authorities no trial trenching was undertaken within the previously disturbed western field area of Area F.
- 6.3.338 Trial trenching in the form of a grid of 21 trenches was conducted in the eastern field of Area F in May 2022 (Figure 6.3.11b). Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.3: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme (Phase 2: Longbridge Roundabout and Reigate Field)** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.339 Archaeology was recorded in nine trenches and comprised a total of five linear ditches of unknown date within Trenches 183, 184 and 185. Ditch [183/004] was north east/south west oriented and measured c. 0.50m in width and c. 0.08m in depth.

- 6.3.340 Ditch [184/004] was north/south oriented and measured c. 0.90m in width and c. 0.22m in depth. Ditch [185/004] was north-south oriented and measured c. 1.00m width in plan. It is the same as ditch [184/004].
- 6.3.341 An undated ditch was east south east/west north west orientated in Trench 191 as feature [191/003], in Trench 193 as feature [193/003], in Trench 196 as feature [196/005] and in Trench 199 as feature [199/003]. It measured c. 0.65m to 1.00m in width and c. 0.17m in depth.
- 6.3.342 Trench 196 also produced a north west/south east oriented ditch terminus feature [196/003]. The undated ditch measured c. 0.43m in width and c. 0.10m in depth. The same ditch was recorded in Trench 195 as feature [195/003].
- 6.3.343 The report noted that: *'These linear features are likely evidence of farmers activity, consisting of drainage systems that are regularly encountered in fields that have been used for agricultural purposes. The ditch recorded in Trenches 184 and 185 at Reigate Field aligns with a field boundary to the north and probably represents part of the same field system.'*
- 6.3.344 *Longbridge Roundabout (Gatwick Dairy Farm):* This area, to the north of the airport and to the west of the River Mole, was not subject to geophysical survey. A total of seven trenches, numbered from 101 to 107, were excavated and recorded (Figure 6.3.12). Archaeological features/deposits were encountered in five of the trenches. Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.3: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme (Phase 2: Longbridge Roundabout and Reigate Field)** Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.345 An undated north/south oriented ditch feature [102/004] (c. 0.62 m in width and c. 0.23 m in depth) was investigated in Trenches 102 and 105 within the western area of the field. In Trench 103, to the east of Trenches 102/105, a second north/south aligned ditch [103/004] (c. 0.65m in width and c. 0.13m in depth), was encountered. This ditch continued to the south in Trench 107.
- 6.3.346 An absence of artefacts from the two broadly parallel ditches suggests their former use as field boundaries not directly associated with a contemporary occupation area and the archaeological potential for the trenched area is low apart from the former field boundaries.
- 6.3.347 *Area H:* The geophysical survey of this area to the north east of Brook Farm identified a cluster of pit-like anomalies over a c. 15 metre diameter area in the centre of the field (Figure 6.3.10a). A reasonably well-defined linear feature appears to provide an eastern boundary to this activity, with a potentially similar feature on the western side. This group of features (Site 863) were considered likely to be contemporary with one another and were possibly within a sub-oval enclosure.
- 6.3.348 The 4% by area trial trenching undertaken in 2021 comprised 15 no. trenches each 33.5m by 1.8m wide (Trenches 165 to 179). The trenches were typically c. 0.25m deep to the surface of the Weald Clay. Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.349 Several poorly dated ditches were encountered. Trench 167 in the north western area included two ditches on a similar north east/south west alignments. Ditch [167/005] produced a flint piercer dated to the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age whilst no dateable finds were recovered from ditch [167/007]. These features may relate to a trackway across the landscape, although dating remains uncertain. Another undated ditch [171/005] was aligned north east/south west in northern Trench 171 whilst Trench 176 identified a gully, feature [176/005], aligned north west/south east whose fill produced a prehistoric struck flint flake, although again dating on the basis of a single artefact is not secure. Another ditch, feature [178/004] aligned north west/south east in Trench 178 was undated.
- 6.3.350 Trench 177 was targeted on geophysical survey anomalies within the central area of the field (Site 863). The earliest feature comprised a natural alluvium-filled 'palaeochannel' [177/012] of uncertain extent and depth. A deposit [177/016] overlaying the channel fills contained medieval pottery of late 12th or early 13th century date. The palaeochannel (or pond) was truncated by a pit [177/009] overlain by further natural palaeochannel fills, suggesting the pit had been cut into the partially silted palaeochannel, and was subsequently sealed by further silting up of the still partially active channel.
- 6.3.351 The pit also partially truncated another pit feature [177/004] whose charcoal-rich fills produced a significant assemblage of medieval material, including thirteenth century pottery, a fragment of quernstone and ironworking slag. A third larger pit, feature [177/006], produced further 13th century pottery from its lower fill and 13th/early 14th century pottery from a later fill. A single sherd of residual Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was also recovered.
- 6.3.352 Trench 172 also targeted the geophysical survey anomalies in the centre of the field. Pit [172/005] was a wide 'hollow or depression' that extended beyond the trench and contained iron smelting waste from a bloomery furnace. Although undated within the trench, the medieval pottery associated with such material in adjacent Trench 177 suggests a broadly contemporary date for the hollow. Similar slag finds came from a north west/south east aligned ditch [172/008] whilst a further pit [172/010] also contained ironworking slag. Trench 175 produced associated post-holes [175/005] and [175/006] containing further ironworking slag suggestive of a medieval date by association.
- 6.3.353 Therefore, the central and northern zones of Area H in particular have a high archaeological potential for medieval bloomery related activity and possibly settlement associated with a palaeo-channel or pond.
- 6.3.354 *Area I:* This area is located to the south east of the Crawley STW including the area of previously known and partially excavated Iron Age archaeology for the former wheel wash in the north-eastern zone and for the Flood Storage Control Compound in the south-western field (shown on Figure 6.3.4). The geophysical survey area was intended to include all four small fields shown on Figure 6.3.13, but it was not possible to survey the north eastern field due to vegetation and tipping at the time of survey.
- 6.3.355 The south east field was least subject to magnetic disturbance and clearly identified the remnants of the former haul road (two parallel modern ditches) created/operative in 2013/2014 and visible, along with the former construction compound for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir on the contemporary Google Earth image.
- 6.3.356 Magnetic disturbance was shown to be greater in the north western area. The absence of clear archaeological identifications is not considered reliable in this instance. This is because the examined archaeological remains located within the two Network Archaeology excavations for the wheel-wash and construction compound areas clearly extended beyond those areas into the zones of Area I that have not been previously affected.
- 6.3.357 A total of 28 no. trenches each 33.5m long and 1.8m wide trenches (Trenches 1 to 28) were excavated undertaken in Area I (Figure 6.3.13). Only five trenches produced archaeological features, whilst a deep modern made ground horizon was

- encountered in many trenches, particularly within the north western field (sub Area I1) where the probable disturbance shown by the geophysics was confirmed; the precise deposition date of which is not known.
- 6.3.358 Elsewhere, the geology was encountered beneath topsoil and subsoil at a depth of c. 0.4 m. Those trenches which contained features are discussed below, with feature numbers as described in **Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme** (Doc Ref. 5.3).
- 6.3.359 Given the previous archaeological findings within the ‘Wheel Wash’ excavation area in the south eastern part of the north west field (sub Area I4 on Figure 6.3.13) surprisingly few features were found in the adjacent area. A shallow (0.08 m deep) undated gully feature [10/004] was aligned east/west in Trench 10, whilst Trench 11, also in the north eastern area, identified a light yellowish grey soil deposit [11/005] within a probably natural ‘hollow’ towards the south west end of the trench. The deposit produced a single worked flint in the form of an end scraper dating from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Trench 11 also identified a layer of modern made ground which replaced the topsoil for the western half of the trench, likely to have been associated with the Wheel Wash work.
- 6.3.360 Trenches 15, 16 and 20 were located within the south-eastern area (sub Area I3 on Figure 6.3.13) to the east of the previous identifications of Iron Age archaeology by Network Archaeology for the Flood Storage Compound (Area I2) and south of the Iron Age activity at the Wheel Wash (Area I4). Trench 15 was located over the earlier works’ haul road whose disturbance corridor was identified by the geophysical survey. Although the topsoil was relatively thick within the trench (at up to 0.58 m thick) it was found to lay directly over the undisturbed natural geology, confirming that the geophysical survey anomaly related to the topsoil layer (which is therefore presumed to have had been re-deposited following the Flood Storage attenuation works in c. 2013). A small pit feature [15/003], 0.42m wide and 0.22 m deep contained small undiagnostic sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. In addition, a 0.32 m wide and 0.08 m deep gully feature [15/005] aligned east/west across the trench contained two joining sherds of glauconitic pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age.
- 6.3.361 Overall, Area I retains a high potential for Late Iron Age to earlier Roman occupation related features. However, the north west field and parts of the south western and north eastern fields retain low or no potential due to modern disturbance or previous archaeological mitigation.
- 6.3.362 Trench 16 to the east identified a 1.4 m wide and 0.38 m deep north/south aligned ditch feature [16/004]. The ditch produced a large quantity (134 sherds) of grog-tempered pottery dating to the 1st century AD and before c. 70 AD. Trench 20 to the south of here identified a hollow feature [20/003] whose silty clay fill contained a single fragment of a prehistoric flint core. The deposit may be of natural derivation,
- 6.3.363 No other archaeological finds were identified, including within Trenches 27 and 28 in sub Area I2, where the archaeology had been previously investigated (and where minor ground reduction may have occurred).
- 6.3.364 Geophysical Survey summary: Overall, the geophysical survey has proved successful in its identification of a palaeochannel and also ditches, pits and enclosures of probable archaeological interest in the land at the western end of the Project site (survey Areas B, C, D and H) with few potential features identified in the remaining survey areas.
- 6.3.365 Trial Trenching summary: The results of the trenching were generally quite limited in all areas with the exception of Area H and parts of Areas B and I. The results generally confirm well with the geophysical survey findings.
- 6.3.366 Further evidence of Late Iron Age occupation was identified to the east of the airport within Area I, adjacent to the previously investigated areas, whilst a single similarly dated Late Iron Age/Early Roman urned cremation - possibly associated with the undated stock enclosures – was identified to the west of the airport at Area B (‘Museum Field’). An undated curvilinear ditch of possible but unconfirmed prehistoric date and a scatter of undated ‘hearth’ pits of uncertain date were encountered within Area C, at Brook Farm. In accordance with the specialist aerial photographic assessment for the fields at Brook Farm there was no evidence for the existence of possible Iron Age type enclosures, as was previously suggested by the HER.
- 6.3.367 The ‘hearth’ pits found across Fields C1, C2 and C3 produced limited assemblages of charred cereals in addition to frequent oak charcoal. The excavators have provided the following interpretation: *‘Such features are commonly found at other sites in the Low Weald, such as at the urban extension of Burgess Hill (ASE 2021) where radiocarbon dating has returned Iron Age and Roman dates for such features. However, a much longer overall date range may apply since similar ‘hearth’ features elsewhere (CAT 2019) have additionally provided radiocarbon dates of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. These suggest that the activities associated were ubiquitous to woodland zones over long periods of time. Research carried out on similar features has been the subject of learned debate in the recent past in England (cf. Margetts 2018, 14-5, CAT 2018, 28-31; CAT 2019, 17-20), and on the continent (DeForce et al. 2020) and it has been suggested that they are associated with charcoal production. Other explanations have been put forward (Stevens, forthcoming), but in the absence of industrial residues, or significant assemblages of charred cereal grains, their function remains obscure.’*
- 6.3.368 There was also limited evidence for medieval activity at both the northern and south eastern extents of Area A, with the latter including iron bloomery slag suggestive of associated industry, most likely further to the south. The majority of excavated features within the evaluation areas were former field ditches, usually undated by finds but which in many cases correspond with known post medieval and later field boundaries, or align with modern field boundaries suggesting continuity in layout with the present landscape.
- 6.3.369 The most intensive archaeological evidence identified by the evaluation was at Area H, to the west of the airport near Brook Farm, in the form of industrial and possibly associated domestic activity (Site 863). Trench 177 produced 69 sherds of medieval pottery, deposited with bloomery slag waste from the Wealden ironworking industry in pits and within alluvium. The alluvium associated with much of the bloomery slag might derive from a former stream course, or possibly former pond associated with the industry (for example a hammer pond). In addition, recovery of blast furnace slag from the overburden elsewhere within the evaluation fields around Brook Farm is *‘indicative of the changing nature of the local iron industry after the introduction of new technology in the 1490s’* (Cleere and Crossley 1995, 111).
- Truncation**
- 6.3.370 An initial consideration of previous truncation (disturbance through agricultural activities and development) has been considered at this stage for the land within the Project site boundary.
- 6.3.371 Considerable or even total destruction of potential below-ground archaeological deposits as a result of previous development activity is likely throughout the majority of the operational airport. This includes the modified/culverted route of the River Mole through the Gatwick North West Zone and beneath the runways.

- The initial diversion of the river took it to the north of the North Terminal, whilst more recently it was diverted around the North West Zone (Framework Archaeology, 2001a, Figure 6).
- 6.3.372 The previously trenched (Framework Archaeology, 2008) greenfield land and the un-trenched Brockley Wood woodland areas of the North West Zone are only plough-disturbed, and there are also partially wooded green strips along the northern side of the perimeter road at the south west edge of the airport where previous disturbance through development activity is likely to be minimal.
- 6.3.373 The area to the east of the London-Brighton railway is relatively heavily disturbed by the STW, car parks and lakes (the Pollution Control Lagoon and Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir). Horleyland Wood, Upper Pickett's Wood and the agricultural fields on the east side of the B2036 remain relatively undisturbed by modern development.
- 6.3.374 As discussed above much of Area I, to the east of the airport, has been disturbed by the imposition of made ground of unknown date as demonstrated by the geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken for the Project; whilst the western field of Area of K (Reigate Field) to the north of the Airport, was also heavily disturbed via the imposition of mid-20th century made ground, as illustrated by oblique historic aerial photographs and the geophysical survey results.
- 6.3.375 Much of the remaining agricultural landscape is likely to be undisturbed below the ploughsoil horizon, although ploughing will have removed the majority of archaeological layers leaving mainly negative features cutting into the subsoil or the basal geology.
- 6.3.376 Archaeological remains with a high degree of legibility have been shown to survive relatively well-preserved within the greenfield areas subjected to field evaluation, whilst partial survival is possible beneath properties and commercial facilities beyond the operational boundary of the airport. The main impact in these areas relates to ploughing and drainage. The former tends to remove the upper levels of features and most horizontal surfaces and layers.
- 6.3.377 Several areas within the operational airport, including the runways, airside Fire Training Ground and public infrastructure areas including the multi-storey car park and Long Stay Car Park to the east side of the railway have been subject to Ground Investigations (GI) over the past three decades or so.
- 6.3.378 **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3) presents the results of that GI work in relation to this examination of truncation. Figures 1a – 1d in the appendix show the locations of the GI works, whilst a spreadsheet provides information regarding the depths of recorded deposits.
- 6.3.379 The programme of GI work undertaken for the construction of the Boeing Hanger (see the BoeH series on Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)) is not relevant in terms of understanding archaeological impacts in relation to the Project, as the entire area here was then subject to site stripping and an associated archaeological watching brief (Oxford Archaeology, 2022). The report on the results of this archaeological work clearly explain that no archaeological features or deposits were identified despite a low level of modern truncation. Therefore, this area is considered to have no remaining archaeological potential.
- 6.3.380 In addition, the landside area of Museum Field has been subject to extensive archaeological trenching for the Project during which normal topsoil and subsoil depths for farmland were recorded throughout, such that the GI investigations here (BH1MF to BH3MF, Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)) do not further the understanding of archaeological potential.
- 6.3.381 The following areas of potential relevance to archaeological potential within the Project site boundary are discussed in relation to the GI database:
- Fire Training Ground;
 - main and northern runways zone;
 - Car Parks zone south of Perimeter Road South;
 - Long Stay Car Park east of the railway;
 - Multi Storey Car Park at Lower Forecourt; and
 - South Terminal and Pier 1 west side of the railway.
- Fire Training Ground**
- 6.3.382 Investigations FTG-1-FTG-12 are airside within the Fire Training Ground to the immediate north of the western end of the runways (Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)). These investigations were undertaken in 1999 from relatively consistent ground levels of between 58.4 m and 58.9 m AOD. With the exception of FTG-1 (0.4 m of Made Ground), the investigations found thicknesses of Made Ground between 1.2 m and 2.2 m above the natural Weald Clay (note that FTG-6 and FTG-7 both record 0.6 m of Made Ground but appear to have been abandoned without reaching the base of the deposit). FTG-
- 4 is the only location where the underlying geology was recorded as 'Clay and Silt' rather than 'Clay'. This may possibly suggest a trace of alluvium associated with the River Mole below the 1.2 m of Made Ground reported at that location. However, on balance this area appears to be very heavily disturbed by the land raising operation with a resulting low level of remaining archaeological potential as a result.
- Main and Northern Runways Zone**
- 6.3.383 Two sets of GI data resulting from works undertaken for the 'Main and North Runway Rehabilitation' in 2016 and 2017 are considered in relation to the runways.
- 6.3.384 Cable percussion, window samples and concrete cores associated with the northern runway comprise MNRR-NA21 to MNRR-39 (Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)). These shows depths of asphalt surfacing and concrete above 'Clay' that range in thickness from 0.56 m to 0.97 m, with an average thickness of 0.82 m.
- 6.3.385 A second set of GI data for the Main Runway comprised similar investigations recorded as MNRR-MA29 to MNRR-MA47 (Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)). These show asphalt over concrete at thicknesses of between 0.65 m and 1.03 m over 'Clay', with an average thickness of 0.81 m.
- 6.3.386 Given that the soft landscape either side of the runways and taxiways is at the same level as these hardstandings, the indication is that the large-scale topsoil removal and landscape levelling works undertaken to construct the runways will have truncated former ground levels to a similar level as the base of the concrete. The ground levelling would have required removal of areas of relatively higher former ground increasing truncation of the underlying geology locally. The trial trenching for the North West Zone by Framework Archaeology (2008) and the trial trenching undertaken for the Project to the west, east and north of the airport indicate normal combined depths of topsoil and subsoil of around 0.4 m to 0.5 m. Therefore, the groundworks to level in the runways have cut well into the Weald Clay geology.
- 6.3.387 In addition, a further stage of truncation and compression will have been caused by heavy construction plant operating at that exposed level. Furthermore, soft spots associated with the former courses of the River Mole will most likely have been identified as such during the site strip and removed prior to runway construction. Taking these truncations into account, in combination with an appreciation to the largely negative result of

archaeological trenching of the North West Zone to the north of the runways, the remaining archaeological potential in this area is very low or negligible.

Car Parks Zone south of Perimeter Road South

- 6.3.388 Two window sample boreholes were undertaken here in 2015 (CBBN-BH1 and CBBN-BH2 - see Figure 1a in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)). Both of these indicate 0.3 m of Made Ground over drift geology. The report identifies this drift geology for CBBN-BH2 as 'Silt Clay' (3.5 m thick) above 'Iron Stone and Clay', which could allude to alluvium but is not conclusive and would perhaps be too deep to represent a palaeo-channel associated with the River Mole. These results may indicate relatively low levels of truncation from car park surfacing and other ground-works but are too small a sample to be conclusive.
- 6.3.389 A number of archaeological trial trenches were excavated in 2001 within the land just to the west of Car Park X (and east of the realigned channel of the River Mole). These found topsoil (average depth 0.2 – 0.4 m) over alluvium which varied from 0.28 m to 1.05 m (Framework Archaeology 2001b). The only archaeological feature identified during this trial trenching was a recut ditch that matches a field boundary recorded on the 1839 tithe map of Charlwood.
- 6.3.390 Overall, this area is considered to be low or negligible, although there is the possibility of palaeochannels remaining present within or below the alluvial material here.

Long Stay Car Park east of the railway

- 6.3.391 An area to the south west of Pentagon Field, within a wider 'Red Archaeological Notification Area' (West Sussex), was subject to GI in 2017 including rotary cores LSCPO-CPFGBH01 to LSCPO-CPFGBH05 and dynamic samples LSCPO-CPFS01 to LSCPO-CPFS010 (Figure 1d in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)).
- 6.3.392 These all recorded disturbance to the previous farmland via removal of topsoil/subsoil and instigation of Made Ground, sometimes with a gravel or sand sub-base recorded, to depths of between 0.2 m and 1.2 m, and with an average combined thickness of 0.41 m. The degree to which the site was further levelled and rutted by construction plant prior to the establishment of the car park sub-base and surface is not known, but the depths indicate that truncated and/or compacted

archaeological remains (therefore of reduced significance) could theoretically survive within this zone.

Multi Storey Car Park at Lower Forecourt

- 6.3.393 The MSCP (Hilton Hotel) to the east of the railway and south of Pond F was subject to window sampling and boreholes in 2016 and 2017. Records MSCP-BH01 to MSCP-BH03, MSCP-BH1 and MSCP-WS01 to MSCP-WS09 area assessed here as a sample (Figure 1d in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)).
- 6.3.394 Average depth of Made Ground over Clay calculations are not appropriate here, due to the varying OD heights from which the samples were extracted. These OD heights ranged from 58.20 m to 59.5 m AOD. The results indicate that the higher locations of BH01 (59.15 m AOD) and WS05 and WS08 (both 59.5 m AOD) were commensurate with 1.4 m, 1.55 m and 1.10 m of Made Ground respectively. However, it is also evident that elsewhere within this zone significant truncation from lower OD heights had also occurred during construction, for example 1.2 m of Made Ground from 57.57 m AOD at BH1 and 0.98 m of Made Ground at BH02 from 58.98 m AOD. The minimum recorded disturbance was 0.45 m of Made Ground from 1.55 m at WS07, but this was the exception. Overall, this zone generally appears to exhibit a high degree of disturbance to the original ground and sub-ground levels.

South Terminal and Pier 1 zone on west side of the railway

- 6.3.395 This area of GI includes eight test pits (STse-POT02A, 03A, 03B, 04B, 5A, 6B, 7A and 7B) and 19 window samples (STse-WS02 to WS07, STse-WS11, STse-WS13 to WS14, STse-WS17 to WS26 sample – see Figure 1d in **Appendix 7.6.4: Geotechnical Data Review** (Doc Ref. 5.3)).
- 6.3.396 Overall, these found Made Ground and concrete between 0.39 m and 2.0 m depths in thickness, with an average of 0.66 m. This suggests some varying truncation to the underlying drift and basal geology caused by ground reduction, which in combination with the construction operation is likely to have severely impacted any archaeological remains that may have been present within this zone.

Archaeological Potential - Overview

- 6.3.397 Prior to the evaluation the areas beyond the operational airport boundary, including land within the Project site boundary, had limited information available with which to gauge archaeological potential. The Kent, Surrey and Sussex Weald has traditionally

been viewed as an area of poor archaeological potential with the exception of the medieval period, Roman roads and industrial sites. This view, prevalent until the last few years, has now been superseded following a series of recent discoveries including some at the airport itself.

- 6.3.398 The Wealden Clays are generally unfavourable for arable agriculture (as shown by the predominantly pastoral modern land use). However, where rivers such as the Arun, Adur and Mole and their tributaries cross the West Sussex Weald there is a higher potential for prehistoric and later pastoral farming (particularly where river terrace gravels are present).
- 6.3.399 Archaeological excavations in 2012-13 of the 46 hectares development at Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, approximately 10 km to the south west of the Project site, has identified the remains of five prehistoric settlements including six round-houses, along with a Roman farm and several medieval settlements including trench foundation buildings. A similar situation is possible at Gatwick where a Late Bronze Age enclosure site and an area of Iron Age and Roman settlement and farming are already known.
- 6.3.400 The character of the archaeological remains within the Project site boundary was considered unlikely to be intensive, prior to the evaluations undertaken for the Project in 2021 and 2022, and the results of the evaluations have confirmed that assessment. This is largely due to the likely modest scale and short duration of settlements on the Clays, compared to more favourable soils in the Thames Valley, Sussex Coast Plain and the North and South Downs. However, within this general picture some areas of previously unknown activity have now been identified.
- 6.3.401 Table 6.3.13 below summarises the key known archaeological sites and areas within and adjacent to the Project site boundary, presented in date order and indicating where evaluation and/or mitigation has taken place (if at all). These sites and areas have informed the establishment of the zones of archaeological potential presented as Figure 6.3.14.

Table 6.3.13: Summary of known archaeological material within and adjacent to the Project site boundary

Site Ref	Location	Nature and date of archaeology	Significance/sensitivity value
Site 568	GAL Flood Storage	Mesolithic worked flint scatter and single	Medium (to High) (but at least

Site Ref	Location	Nature and date of archaeology	Significance/ sensitivity value
	(Control) Reservoir (Gatwick Stream).	Palaeolithic worked flint (partial removal).	partially investigated).
Sites 666; 487	Gatwick North West Zone and Charlwood Park Farm including Holiday Parking.	Late Bronze Age settlement and boundary (previously mitigated). ANA at Charlwood Park Farm based on potential (also medieval potential).	Medium before investigation was conducted, now negligible.
Site 498	AHAP between Riverside Garden Park and railway line.	Prehistoric worked flint, Roman finds and Late Iron Age cremation burial (previously removed).	Unknown remaining presence/absence but likely to be low to medium if present.
Site 484	Area I. Flood Storage Control Compound and Wheel Wash area within Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching Area I	Late Iron Age cremations and enclosure ditches previously excavated and cleared in south west field of Area I (sub Area I2). Similar enclosures, trackway and possible roundhouse were also previously excavated in the part of the north east field of Area I (sub Area I4) for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir's 'wheel wash'. The 2021 evaluation of Area I confirmed additional Late Iron Age pits, ditches and gullies in the south eastern (sub	Medium where not previously excavated and cleared (significance removed in excavated areas)

Site Ref	Location	Nature and date of archaeology	Significance/ sensitivity value
		Area I3) and north eastern (sub Area I4) zones of Area I. Modern disturbance covered the north west field (I1) and parts of the other areas.	
Sites 485; 735	GAL Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir and Pollution Control Lagoon ('New Lagoon').	Dispersed areas of Iron Age occupation, burials and field systems (previously investigated).	Medium (but at least partially investigated and 'cleared' previously).
Site 485	Former Horleyland Farm (GAL parking east of railway Self Park South and South Valet).	Possible Roman occupation area based on previously recovered artefacts (ANA).	Medium if not previously removed by car park construction.
Site 480	Former Park House Farm.	Former (possible) medieval moated site with possible medieval ancestry (now beneath car parks) (ANA).	Medium if not previously removed by car park construction.
Site 861	Geophysical survey and trial trenching Area B.	Possible enclosure and double ditched trackway detected by geophysics at eastern edge of Area B and confirmed by trenching as defined by modest ditches in Trenches 143, 144 and 150. A possible Late Iron Age / Early Roman urned cremation from Trench 129 just to the north	Low-to medium (low for likely stock enclosures and medium for burial evidence).

Site Ref	Location	Nature and date of archaeology	Significance/ sensitivity value
		may be contemporary, whilst further possible enclosure ditches in the south east and south west areas of the field, though undated by finds, might possibly also be associated with a broadly contemporary landscape.	
Site 862	Geophysical survey and trial trenching Area C	Geophysics indicated undated pits and curvilinear features of possible prehistoric date. Trial trenching in 2021 confirmed the curvilinear ditch within the eastern zone of Field C1 as a gully – like ditch in Trenches 89 and 101. The feature remains undated but may be part of a prehistoric landscape based on form. Widely scattered and undated 'hearth' pits also excavated. Type typical of the Low Weald - possibly associated with charcoal manufacture within woodland. Undated here but elsewhere range in date from the Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon / medieval periods. Other pits in Area C	Low (curvilinear ditches and hearth pits). Negligible (marl pits and modern rubbish pits).

Site Ref	Location	Nature and date of archaeology	Significance/ sensitivity value
		included post-medieval marl pits and modern rubbish pits.	
Site 863	Geophysical Survey and trial trenching Area H	Medieval pits and alluvium within possible pond or channel – dated by pottery and containing bloomery related iron slag. Activity may be located within a post-defined compound.	Medium
Site 864	Geophysical survey and trial trenching Area C.	Palaeochannel associated with Man’s Brook shown by geophysics in plan. Undated alluvium infill identified by trenching.	Low).
Site 865	Geophysical survey and trial trenching Areas B-D and H.	Undated archaeological ditch features This ‘Site’ currently includes ditches with potentially rare, probably residual, prehistoric worked flint in Area H.	Likely to be low
Site 866	Geophysical survey and trial trenching Areas A, B, C, F and Longbridge Roundabout field	Undated remains of post-medieval agriculture corresponding to field boundary alignments on historic mapping and / or the alignment of the existing field pattern.	Low

Predictive Modelling

6.3.402 Some predictive modelling is possible on the basis of topography, geology and known or suspected settlement patterns, and on the basis of previous excavations and evaluations prior to the Project and the 2021 and 2022 geophysical survey and trial trenching

exercises for the Project. The examination of GI data from various locations within the Project site boundary has also been used in this predictive modelling exercise.

6.3.403 The well-known preference for south-facing aspects is a recurrent theme in the identification of prehistoric and later settlement zones. For example, south-facing valley sides are preferred for Bronze Age house platforms terraced into the slopes of the Sussex Downs, although it should be noted this general preference is not to the exclusion of other topographical locations (eg Middle Bronze Age occupation sites at Peacehaven slopes and found on opposing sides of the east-west aligned Upper Piddinghoe Valley (Hart, 2015)).

6.3.404 Another key topographical category influencing the activities of both hunter-gatherers and farmers were the floodplain corridors, palaeochannels and floodplain edge terraces adjacent. As noted above, the sediment units themselves date from the Pleistocene onwards, whilst subtle changes in relief on the floodplains and associated terraces have had implications for the siting of ancient settlements.

6.3.405 The Late Bronze Age occupation in the Gatwick North West Zone seems to have been consciously placed at and above the 58 metre AOD contour, avoiding lower-lying areas (Framework Archaeology, 2002b). However, climatic variations have affected water tables and this localised finding does not permit this to be taken as an indication that no settlement will be present below 58 metres AOD. The availability of water was clearly of overriding importance for prehistoric settlement in the Weald. Rivers attract settlement for obvious reasons of security of water for human and stock consumption.

6.3.406 Other areas of known prehistoric settlement of the Weald are invariably close to rivers and include the Rivers Arun and Adur near a cluster of Iron Age sites at Broadbridge Heath, Horsham (Margetts, 2018), Burstow Stream at Horley (ASE, 2009) and at Westhawk Farm and Brisley Farm near Ashford in Kent (Booth, et al., 2008; Stevenson, 2013).

6.3.407 The Ashford prehistoric sites (7.44 hectares combined) are situated within the Weald Clay Vale in the upper valley headwaters of the Great Stour river at around 39-45 metres AOD with the East Stour river located to the east. These sites, like those demonstrated at Broadbridge Heath, Horley and Gatwick, were associated with former tributary streams that are now present as silted-up palaeochannels.

6.3.408 Pleistocene Head deposits are formed within periglacial conditions south of the icesheets and can produce Palaeolithic artefacts such as handaxes, deposited on the former land-surface during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic. Artefacts of earlier phases of the Palaeolithic are likely to have been removed from their primary contexts by subsequent freeze-thaw processes.

6.3.409 Alluvium has the potential to seal and mask earlier palaeochannels, which may contain peat and alluvium of archaeological interest. Low-lying, river-bank locations were attractive sites for early Mesolithic camps involved with fishing and fowling and for early farmers of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. Alluvium can also seal early settlements and field-systems that were sited near to rivers due to their advantages for water provision, fishing and fowling and as early communication route corridors.

6.3.410 Where alluvium is present, its removal may expose relatively well-preserved earlier prehistoric archaeology. During alluvium formation, floodplain locations were less attractive for inhabitation but remained useful for stock-grazing (and hence associated settlement) due to the presence of nutrient-rich pastures kept fertile by the deposition of silts.

6.3.411 The medieval settlement around Gatwick and Crawley is based upon dispersed moated sites, hamlets and villages, some of which survive as modern settlements or as archaeological earthworks. The Broadbridge Heath example has also shown that other dispersed settlement forms in this area include long houses or byres within farmyard compounds. Therefore, the known moated site locations may not be the only forms of dispersed settlement within the Project site boundary.

6.3.412 Given the location of a major medieval and post-medieval ironworks and forges at Crawley generally, including the forge at Tinsley Green in addition to the Westfield Bloomery, prior to the trenching for the Project there was considered to be some potential for further forge/bloomery sites, dumped concentrations of slag (perhaps used as metallurgy), hammer ponds and medieval and post-medieval mine pits. The 2021 and 2022 Project evaluations included limited evidence for medieval bloomery slag within the extreme south east extent of Area A and a much more significant concentration of medieval bloomery-related activity at Area H.

6.3.413 Zones with high archaeological potential typically comprise:

- areas of known or suspected specific locations of medieval and post-medieval inhabitation and industry (eg Area H);

- areas immediately adjacent to previously investigated fragments of significant archaeology (eg Area I); and
- areas of additional archaeology identified by archaeological geophysical surveys and trial trenching (eg Area B in addition to the aforementioned Area H).

6.3.414 Zones with medium to high archaeological potential typically comprise:

- topographical ridges and hills, particularly south facing-slopes;
- river and stream corridors including flanking terraces;
- the corridors of medieval and post-medieval lanes; and
- areas with low or moderate densities of scattered archaeological features as defined through trial trenching.

6.3.415 Zones of low to medium archaeological potential typically comprise:

- areas of heavy (eg Weald) Clay distant from watercourses;
- modern lines of communication; and
- areas with low densities of scattered archaeological features, as defined by archaeological evaluation.

6.3.416 Therefore, prior to the Project evaluations the corridors of the Gatwick Stream, Crawter's Brook and the River Mole were considered to have a high potential to contain palaeo-environmental deposits of low to medium significance and generally a medium to high potential to contain archaeological remains from the Mesolithic period onwards. The significance of any remains is likely to vary from low to medium/high depending on completeness, rarity and degree of preservation.

6.3.417 The identified zones of archaeological potential, as refined by the 2020 and 2021 Project archaeological evaluations, are indicated on Figure 6.3.14 and described as follows:

Areas of High Potential

6.3.418 These are areas where it is possible to predict, with reasonable confidence, specific localities likely to contain archaeology of low to medium significance. The predicted sites include Crawley and Horley ANAs/AHAPs comprising:

- A Crawley ANA for Iron Age settlement evidence and possible Roman settlement evidence (Sites 485, 696 and 735) at the former Horleyland Farm, now part of the airport's eastern car parks and incorporating a pollution control lagoon (also known as 'New Lagoon') within its southern area. The archaeological remains within the Flood Storage

Control Reservoir and Pollution Control Lagoon areas were removed following excavation and recording and these areas are therefore excluded from the mapped area of high potential indicated on Figure 6.3.14. Additionally, trial trenching for the Project at Area A suggests no Roman occupation there and therefore it can now be suggested that the potentially less truncated eastern extent of the ANA, immediately adjacent to the western zone of Area A, is unlikely to contain settlement evidence.

- The Crawley ANA site at Park House Farm (Sites 480, 695 and 715) for a former homestead moat, now airside within the south west part of the airport.
- An area of Iron Age settlement and burial evidence is a Crawley ANA (Site 484 at Area I), located to the south east side of the Crawley STW. This area was partially investigated to mitigate impacts from a former construction compound and a wheel-wash facility. Area I trial trenching for the Project has confirmed further Iron Age settlement features in adjacent locations not previously investigated. To the immediate west of the ANA and Project Area I, extensive archaeological trial trenching ahead of an earlier flood attenuation project known as the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir (between the Gatwick Stream and the railway) located a number of palaeochannels and associated alluvium in addition to a Mesolithic flint scatter (RPS 719 and 568).
- The Crawley ANA for Charlwood Park Farm and 'Holiday Parking' area, with potential for the extension of the Bronze Age settlement from the known (and investigated) Gatwick North West Zone to the south (Sites 487; 672), although only a very small part at the south western end of the ANA is within the Project site.
- A triangular Horley AHAP zone south of Horley Station and north of the Northern Terminal at the east end of Riverside Park, partially within the Project site boundary (Sites 498, 540 and 541), covers an area of prehistoric flintwork including flint arrowheads, Late Iron Age cremation burials, Roman pottery and Roman coins. However, the southern section of Reigate Field, to the east side of this AHAP, has been heavily disturbed by previous construction activities, thus removing any archaeological potential.
- An area at the northern extent of the Project site immediately adjacent to two Surrey AHAPs, associated with a medieval moated site and the Church of St Bartholomew at Horley (Sites 491, 492, 554, 497, 524, 525, 527, 556 and 711).

- An area of enclosures and a Late Iron Age to early Roman urned cremation burial identified by Project trenching at Area B (Site 861).
- An area of pits and alluvium containing medieval pottery and bloomery slag identified by Project trenching at Area H (Site 863). Zones of high potential just beyond the Project site boundary include two AHAPs for medieval and post-medieval Charlwood (Sites 493 and 494) and the medieval Charlwood House south of the airport (which has another a Crawley ANA relating to cropmarks located to the west (Site 479). The location of a post-medieval bloomery at Westfield Place (Site 486) at the western extent of the airport perimeter road) may also be considered to have high potential and is covered by an ANA.

Areas of Medium Potential

6.3.419 The watercourses and their floodplains are generally considered to have medium levels of archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential, where not previously subject to truncation (including by archaeological excavations). The River Mole and its tributary streams have influenced prehistoric settlement. Known sites include the small Late Bronze Age settlement and boundary adjacent to the River Mole in the North West Zone and the partially investigated area of Iron Age and Roman occupation adjacent to the Gatwick Stream, within the south eastern and eastern areas of the Project site. The excavation of those sites has, however, removed the associated potential (preservation by record), hence the North West Zone and excavated areas near the Gatwick Stream now retain a very low residual potential.

6.3.420 The Man's Brook corridor has a confirmed potential to include palaeochannels, but no former stream courses were identified at Gatwick Dairy Farm adjacent to the River Mole, or at Area I close to the Gatwick Stream.

6.3.421 The superficial deposits within the Project site boundary are of interest. Pleistocene Gravel and Head deposits have some potential to contain Palaeolithic material, although these artefacts are rarely 'in-situ', having been re-deposited by fluvial action. In later periods the lighter gravels were well-drained and would be attractive for farming. Islands of gravel within heavy claylands are particularly likely to have been sought out by early settlers due to the relative ease of tree-clearance and ploughing using an ard (in stark contrast to the heavy Wealden Clay).

6.3.422 Holocene alluvium (from overbank flooding) and channel deposits of the River Mole, Man's Brook, Crawter's Brook and the Gatwick

Stream are most likely to date from episodes in the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic and the Early Iron Age onwards (when water tables started to rise).

- 6.3.423 Impacts within the floodplain areas of watercourses such as the Gatwick Stream may affect waterlogged archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and later dates. In addition to the known alignments of the River Mole, Gatwick Stream etc, there may be other silted-up palaeochannels whose locations are presently unknown and whose soft alluvial fills may be locally affected. In particular the Project geophysical survey and trial trenching of Area C identified a palaeochannel of Man's Brook (Site 864).
- 6.3.424 The geophysical survey results also suggest a medium to high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the fields to the west, south and east of Brook Farm (geophysical survey and trenching Areas B, C and H; Sites 861-866). These also have high potential for later (probably post-medieval) remains of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries. The association with occupation has been tested through fieldwork and although at desk-based assessment stage the area between Man's Brook and the River Mole to the east was considered to have potentially proven attractive for prehistoric and later settlement, the results have been relatively limited. The HER suggestion of a large (200 metre diameter) double-ditched circular enclosure (Site 628) and an Iron Age banjo enclosure (Site 635) in these fields has not been supported by the subsequent aerial photographic analysis (APS, 2014), geophysical survey (SUMO, 2019) or the trial trenching.
- 6.3.425 Areas of medium potential for archaeological remains may include:
 - the currently wooded zones to the south west of Brockley Wood and within the operational airport (east of geophysical survey Area B);
 - the eastern area of Riverside Garden Park west of the Surrey AHAP that includes prehistoric flintwork, Roman coins and Late Iron Age cremation burials (Site 498); and
 - an area defined by sporadic undated hearth pits possibly associated with charcoal production and a curvilinear boundary gully identified by Project trenching at Area C (Site 862).
- 6.3.426 Prior to geophysical survey and trial trenching Area A was also considered to have medium to high potential as it is located just east of a Crawley APA for Roman occupation material and Iron Age settlement (Sites 114 and 283). However, as no evidence for

Roman (or earlier) activity was found it seems more likely that any associated settlement was closer to the Gatwick Stream to the west.

- 6.3.427 The Weald Clay area has a general potential to produce evidence of ironworking but, in addition to the bloomery site cited above, there are areas of general potential close to Forge Farm at Tinsley Green (although most, if not all the industrial remains may be contained in the area just to the south of the Project site boundary). Bell pits associated with the 'Pit Croft' place name have been noted beyond the south west extent of the airport. Other place names in this area and associated with ore extraction (outside the Project site boundary) might indicate post-medieval open pit mining that could have had earlier origins.

Areas of Low Potential

- 6.3.428 Weald Clay was formerly considered to have been actively avoided by prehistoric settlement, but this position can no longer be sustained (Margetts, 2018). The Weald Clay supports predominantly pastoral economies as indicated by the distribution of medieval moated sites and other settlement forms, many of which are known and are included in the areas of high potential described above.
- 6.3.429 Weald Clay areas also have potential to contain low densities of currently unknown more isolated settlement sites whose precise locations can only be ascertained by evaluation fieldwork such as the extensive investigations undertaken previously for the North West Zone, the Flood Attenuation projects east of the Airport and for the Project in 2021 and 2022.
- 6.3.430 As identified by the 2020 and 2021 trenching for the Project there will also be landscape remains (ditches) and perhaps some further evidence for ironworking. In particular, the geology includes seams of ore, and this resource has been systematically exploited since the Early Iron Age. The Gatwick area is located just beyond most of the known Iron Age and Roman ironworking areas, although one previously confirmed site is known nearby at Crawley and Project Area H includes the aforementioned medieval bloomery evidence.
- 6.3.431 The heavily built-over areas of the airport (Site 746) have low potential for survival of archaeology, including remnants of the former horse racing track, Charlwood Park, and various historic farmsteads that were previously located within the boundary of the airport.

- 6.3.432 Project areas (or parts of areas), including some of those trial trenched for the Project in 2021 and 2022, that identified heavy modern disturbance, no archaeology, or only identified undated ditches that are likely to be of post-medieval date based on historic maps and correspondence with existing field boundaries, are now considered to be of low potential for archaeological remains.
- 6.3.433 Areas with low potential comprise most of Area A (excluding northern and extreme south eastern areas), parts of Area B (areas away from eastern and south western enclosure and burial evidence), parts of Area H (around the central medieval bloomery evidence), part of Area I (where disturbed by modern made ground deposition and those areas previously excavated), Area F (where the western field is heavily disturbed by modern land-raise and the eastern field contains undated field boundaries of likely post-medieval date) and Gatwick Dairy Farm (Longbridge Roundabout - undated ditches of likely post-medieval date) (Sites 865 and 866).
- 6.3.434 Most of the North West Zone of the airport, in particular the zones previously trenched and found to be blank or examined through excavation by Framework Archaeology, have residual low archaeological potential.

Areas of Low Archaeological Potential But With Some Potential for Palaeochannels

- 6.3.435 As described above, in general the watercourses and their floodplains are considered to have medium levels of archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential. However, two areas in the western part of the airport are associated with the former alignment of the River Mole but the overall archaeological potential in these two areas is known to be greatly reduced as a result of previous archaeological investigation and/or known development.

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8 Glossary

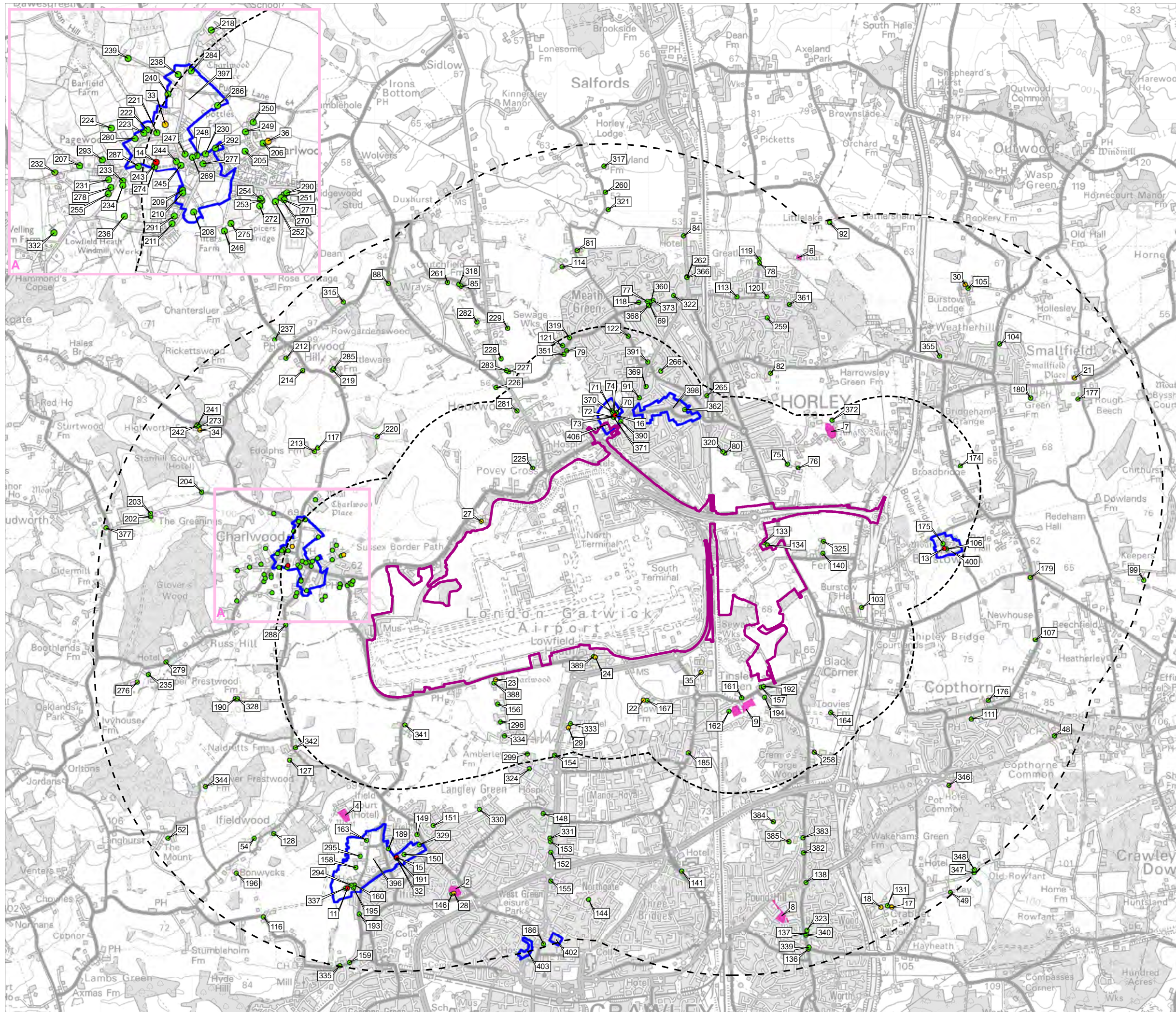
8.1 Glossary of Terms

Table 8.1.1: Glossary of Terms

Term	Description
AHAP	Area of High Archaeological Potential
Alluvium	Unconsolidated material deposited by floodwater
ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
AOD	above Ordnance Datum
APS	Archaeology Project Services
Ard	Simple light form of plough
Assart	Land informally cleared from the woodland
Banjo enclosure	Circular enclosure with long double-ditched entrance funnel – Iron Age date
Barrow	More usually round barrow, a circular burial monument of probable Bronze Age date
Beaker period	Archaeological Period c. 2,600 – 1,800 BC – the transition from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age
BGS	British Geological Survey
Bioturbation	Disturbance of deposit through biological processes, eg by root action or animal burrowing
Bronze Age	Archaeological Period c. 2,500 – 800 BC
CAA	Conservation Area Appraisal
Cal BC	Calibrated radiocarbon date within the prehistoric period
CAMP	Character Appraisal and Management Proposals
Causewayed enclosure	Earthwork enclosure of Early Neolithic date
Chalcolithic	Archaeological period usually described as the 'Copper Age'
Cretaceous	Geological Period c. 145 – 66 million years ago
Cropmark	Possible archaeological feature recorded on aerial photographs as a differentiated part of a crop in an arable field
CSAI	County Sites of Archaeological Interest
Cursus monument	Neolithic structure represented by two long parallel ditches
Devensian	The most recent glacial period – c. 115,000 – 11,700 BP

Term	Description
Early Bronze Age	Archaeological Period c. 2,500 – 1,500 BC
Early Iron Age	Archaeological Period c. 800 – 400 BC
Early Neolithic	Archaeological Period c. 4,000 – 3,000 BC
Early Saxon	Historic Period c. AD 410 - 650
Fieldwalking	Methodology for archaeological survey comprising surface artefact collection
GPA	Good Practice Advice
Head deposits	Fragmented material which has moved downslope in a post-glacial environment
HEAN	Historic England Advice Note
Henge monument	Earthwork enclosure of Neolithic date with the ditch positioned outside of the bank
Hengiform monument	Small henge monument
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEV	Historic Environment Value
Hillfort	Hilltop enclosed by earthworks
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
Holocene	The current geological epoch – commenced c. 11,700 BP
HUCA	Historic Urban Character Area
Iron Age	Archaeological Period c. 800 BC – AD 43
Late Bronze Age	Archaeological Period c. 1,100 – 800 BC
Late Iron Age	Archaeological Period c. 100 BC – AD 43
Late Neolithic	Archaeological Period c. 3,000 – 2,500 BC
Late Saxon	Historic Period c. AD 850 - 1066
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
Long barrow	Chambered tomb of early Neolithic date
Lower Palaeolithic	Archaeological Period c. 900,000 – 150,000 BC
Medieval	Historic Period AD 1066 - 1530
Mesolithic	Archaeological Period c. 12,000 – 4,000 BC
Microlith	Small piece of worked flint or chert used in composite tools such as spear points
Middle Bronze Age	Archaeological Period c. 1,500 – 1,100 BC
Middle Iron Age	Archaeological Period c. 400 – 100 BC
Middle Palaeolithic	Archaeological Period c. 150,000 – 30,000 BC

Term	Description
Middle Saxon	Historic Period c. AD 650 - 850
Modern	Historic Period AD 1900 - present
Mortuary enclosure	Area set aside for burials
Motte	Raised earth mound, often topped with a structure
Mousterian	Lithic industry usually associated in Europe with Neanderthals
NCA	National Character Area
Neanderthal	Extinct species or subspecies of hominin who lived in Eurasia until around 40,000 BP
Neolithic	Archaeological Period c. 4,000 – 2,500 BC
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
Palaeochannel	Former route of river or stream, now infilled
Palaeolithic	Archaeological Period c. 900,000 – 12,000 BC
Pleistocene	Geological epoch c. 2,580,000 – 11,700 BP
Pond barrow	Type of round barrow with concave depression encircled by an earth bank – Bronze Age date
Post-medieval	Historic Period AD 1530 – 1900
Ring ditch	Penannular trench denoting circular monument, possibly a barrow or round-house
Roman	Historic Period AD 43 - 410
Saxon / Early Medieval	Historic Period AD 410 - 1066
SCC	Surrey County Council
SEO	Statement of Environmental Opportunity
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Upper Palaeolithic	Archaeological Period c. 30,000 – 12,000 BC
WSCC	West Sussex County Council
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility



- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
 - 3km buffer from Project Site Boundary
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets within 3 km of the Project Site Boundary

DATE

July 2023

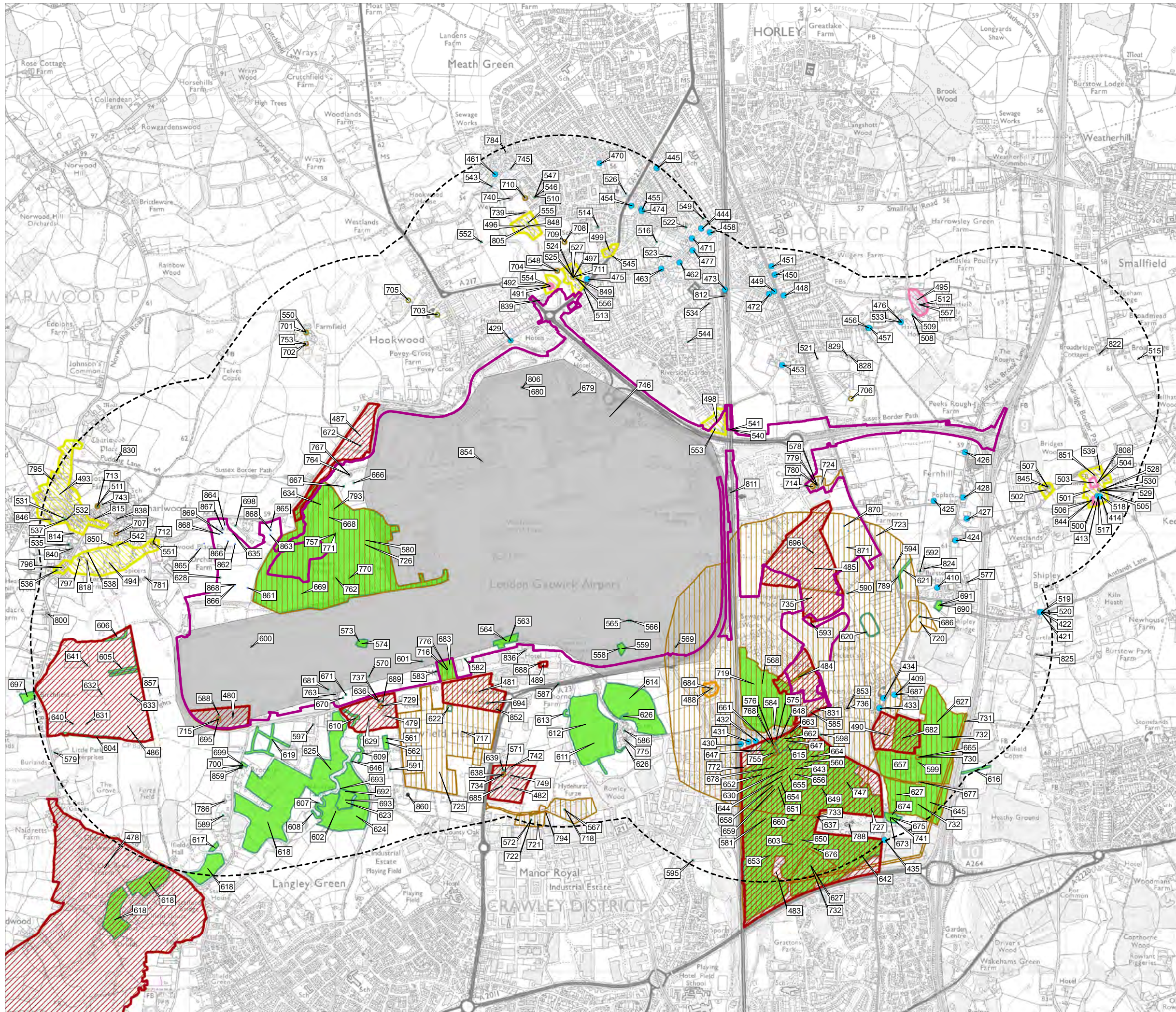
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	NB	For ES issue
	DRAWN BY	PM / CHECKED BY
	MR	MR

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- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
 - Locally Listed Building
 - County Site of Archaeological Interest (Surrey)
 - Area of High Archaeological Potential (Surrey)
 - Red Archaeological Notification Area (West Sussex)
 - Amber Archaeological Notification Area (West Sussex)
 - HER Feature
 - HER Event
 - NMR Record
 - Other Building
 - Geophysical Anomaly

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1 km of the Project Site Boundary

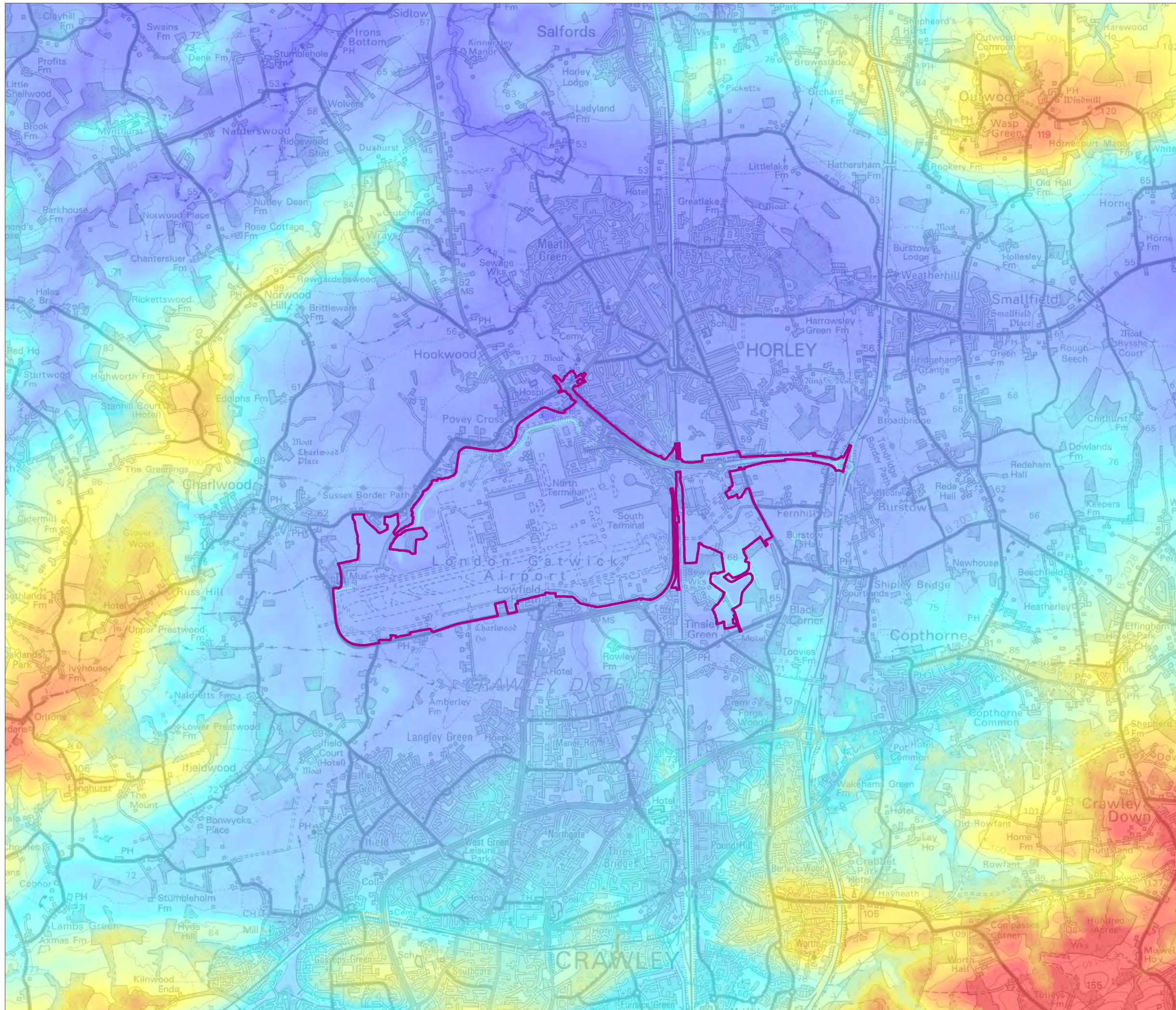
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July 2023

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	DRAWN BY NB	PM / CHECKED BY MR



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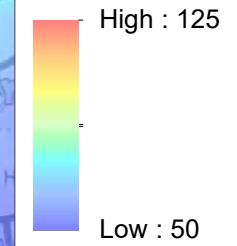
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KEY

Project Site Boundary

Elevation (m aOD)



DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Topography

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 3.1.1

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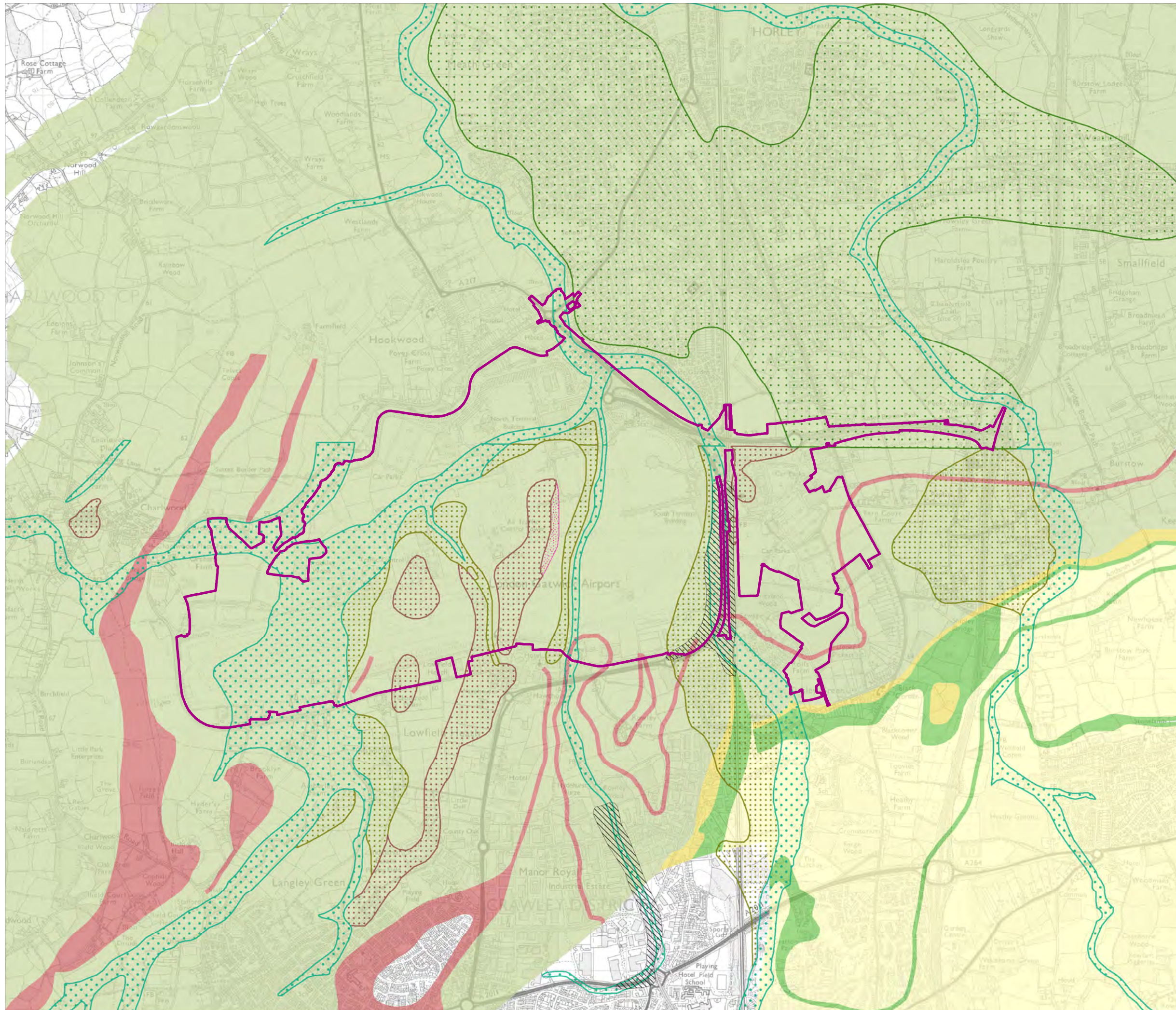
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- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Artificial**
 - Made Ground - Artificial Deposit
 - Superficial**
 - Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - Head - Clay, silt, sand and gravel
 - River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Sand and gravel
 - River Terrace Deposits, 1 (Mole) - Sand and gravel
 - River Terrace Deposits, 2 (Mole) - Sand and gravel
 - Bedrock**
 - Weald Clay Formation - Clay-ironstone
 - Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone
 - Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - Mudstone
 - Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - Sandstone and mudstone
 - Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand - Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Geology

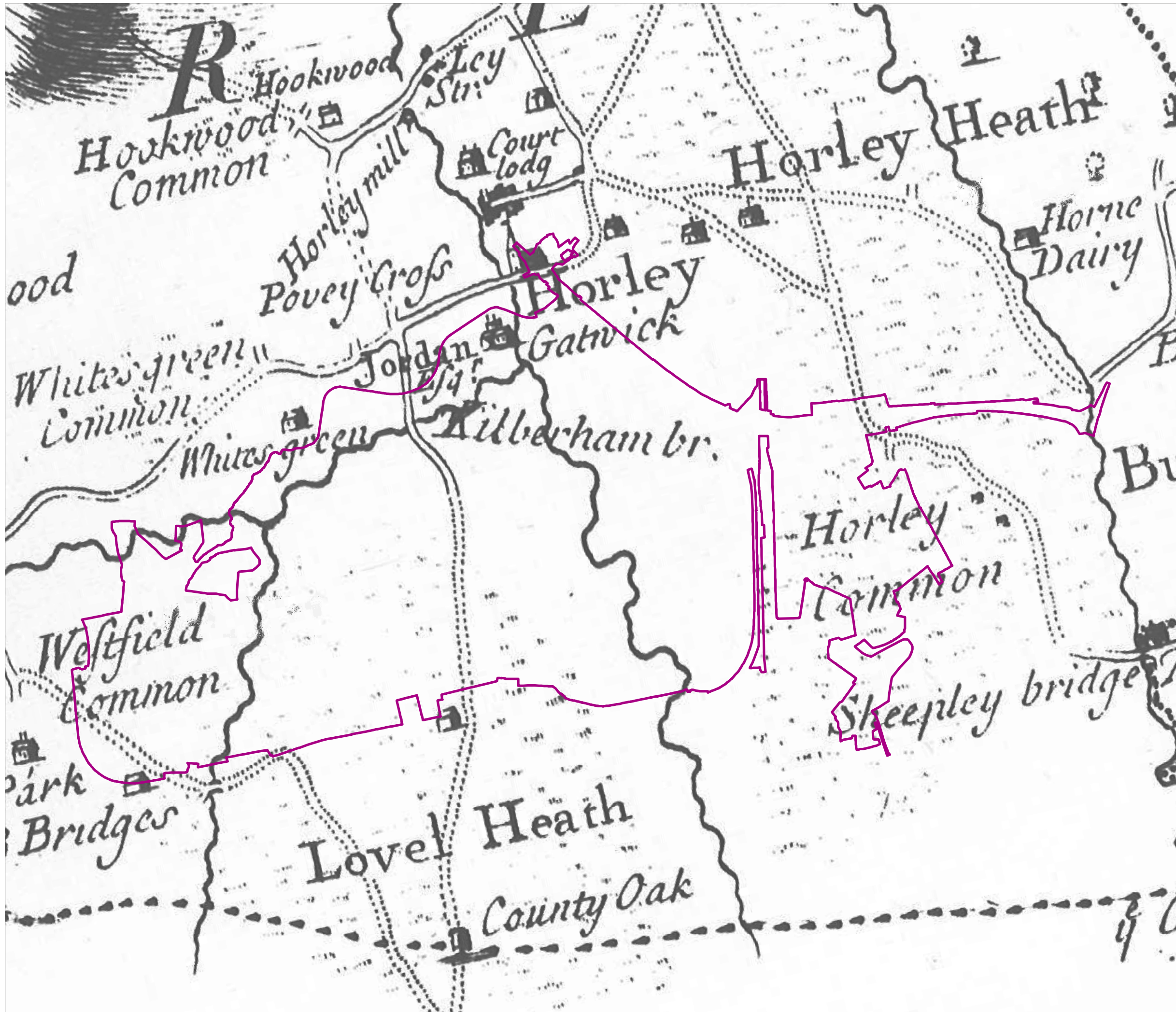
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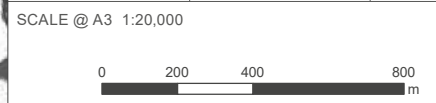
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DOCUMENT
 Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
 Senex Map of Surrey - 1729

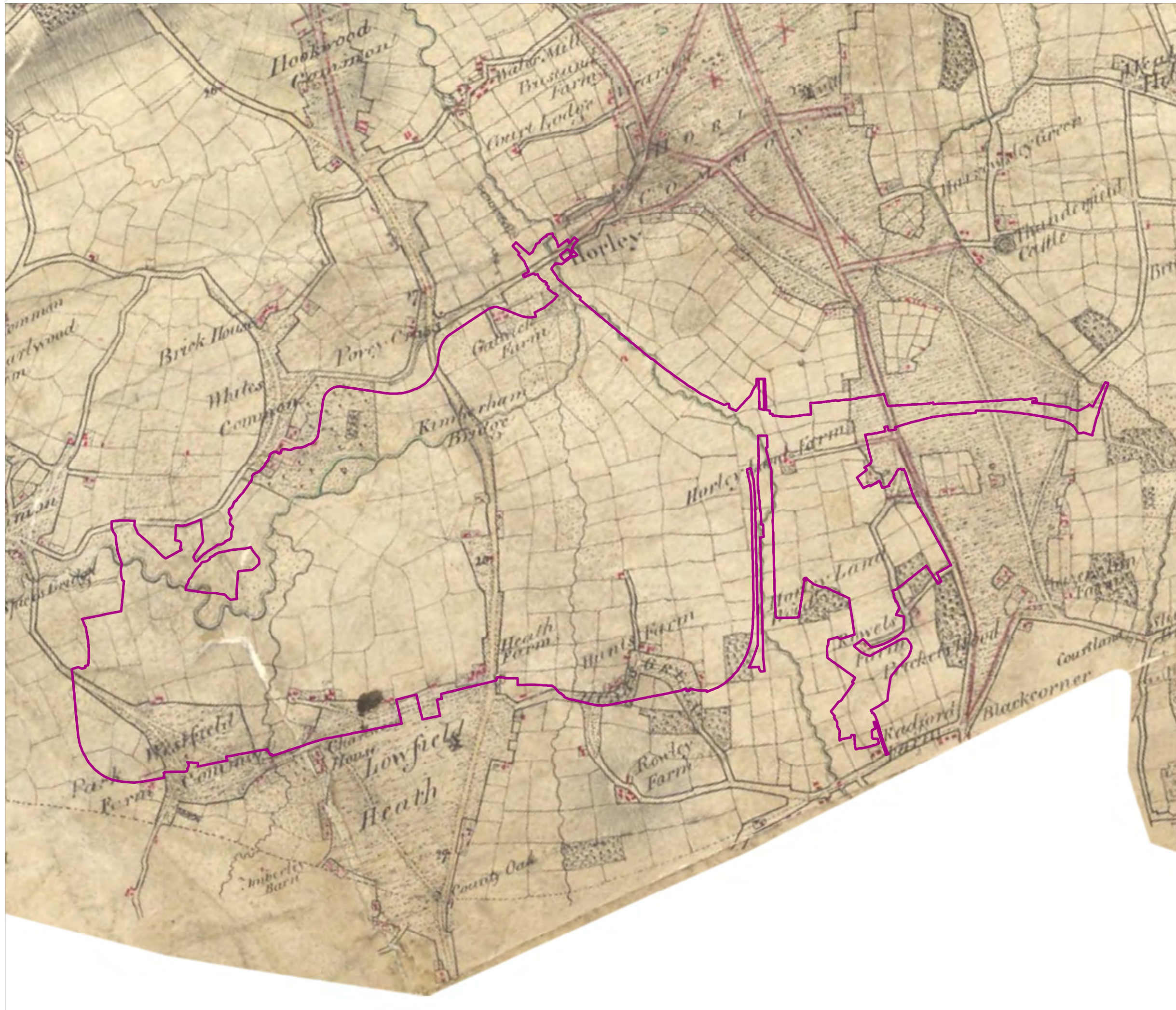
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KEY
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DOCUMENT
 Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
 Ordnance Survey Drawing - 1810

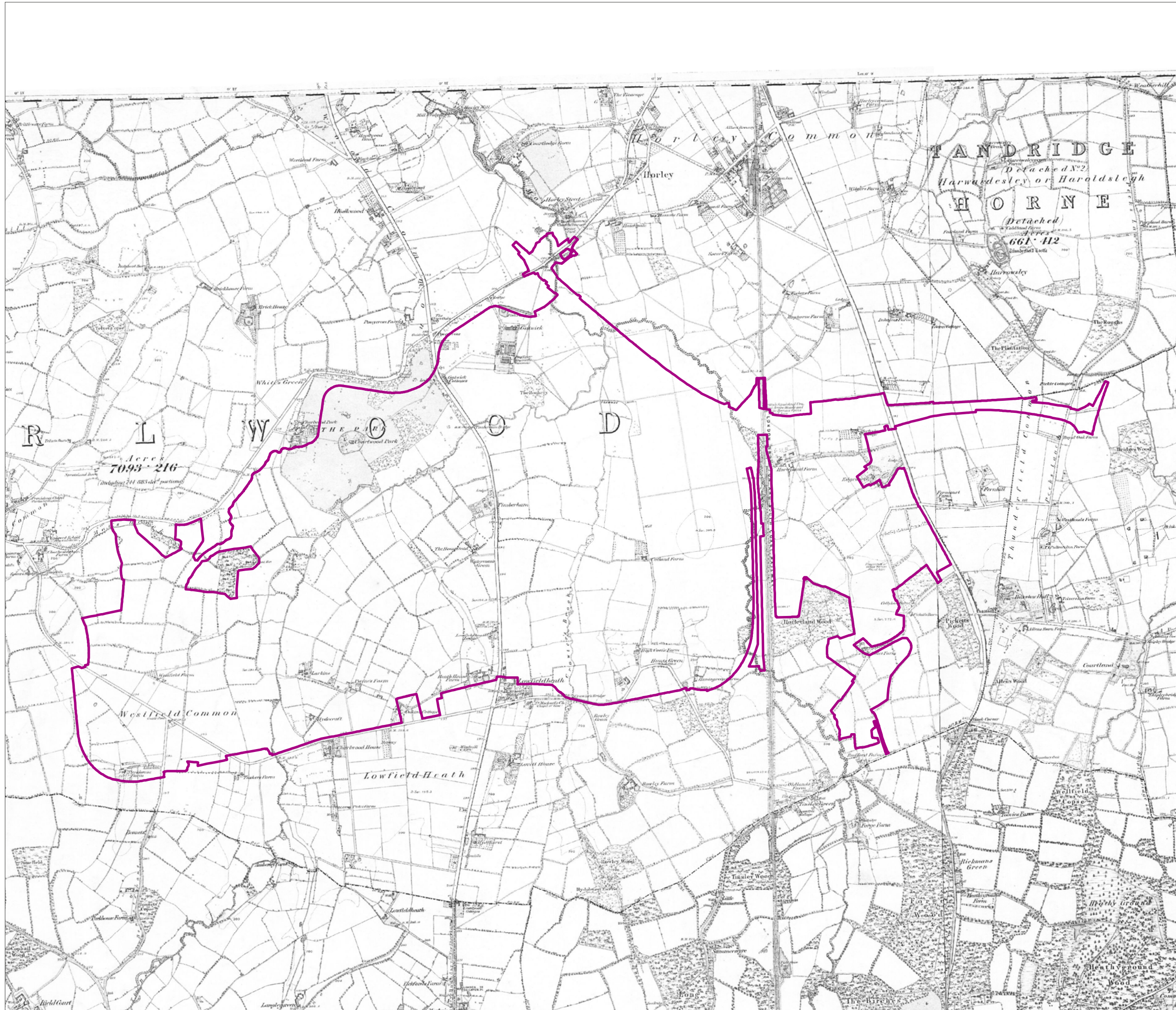
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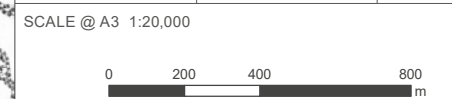
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 Project Site Boundary

DOCUMENT
 Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
 1st edition OS 6" (to the mile) map – 1874

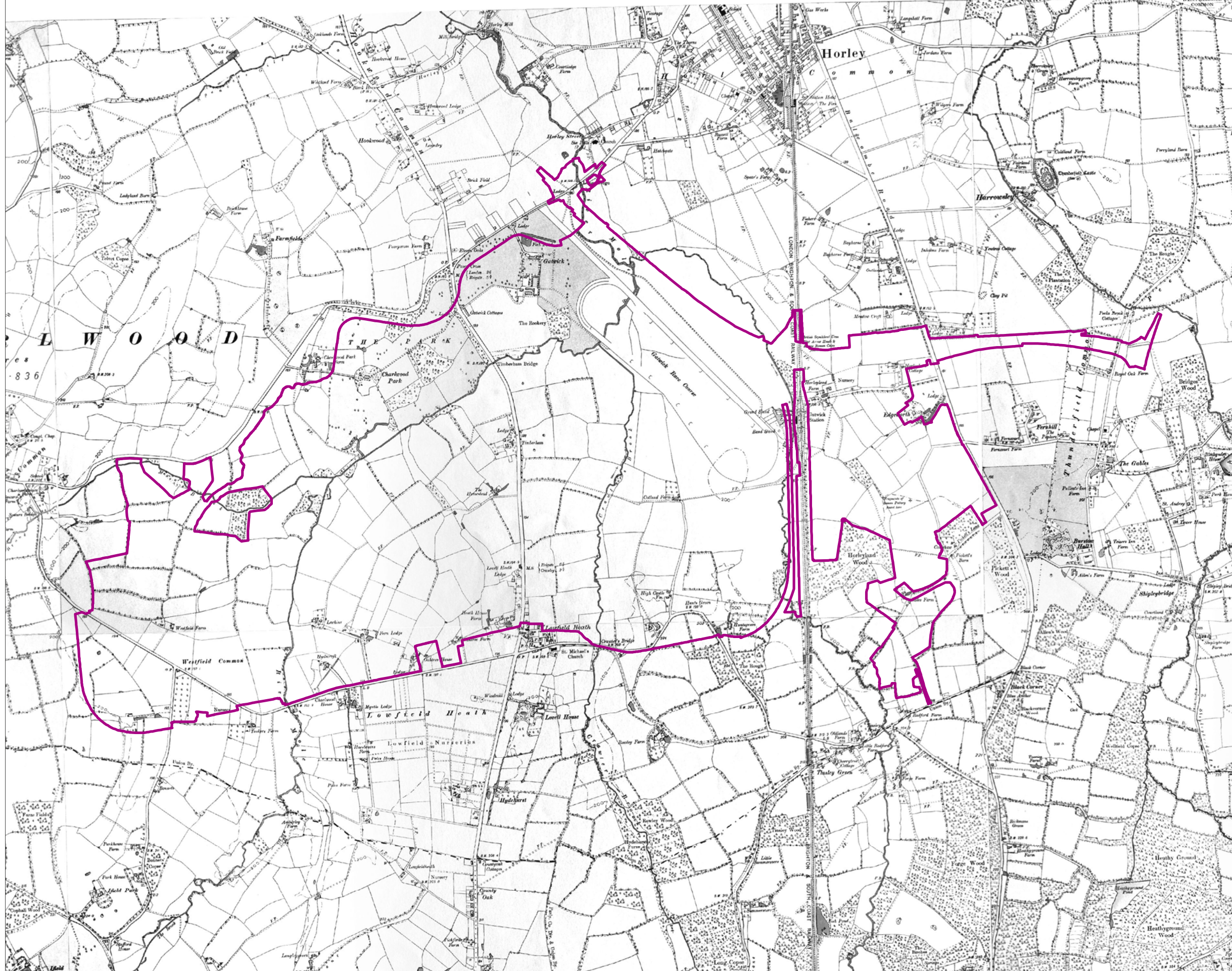
DATE
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ORIENTATION 	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 4.1.3	REVISION For ES issue
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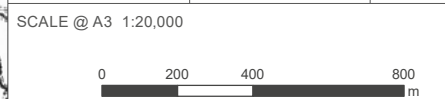
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DOCUMENT
 Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
 2nd edition OS 6" (to the mile) map – 1897

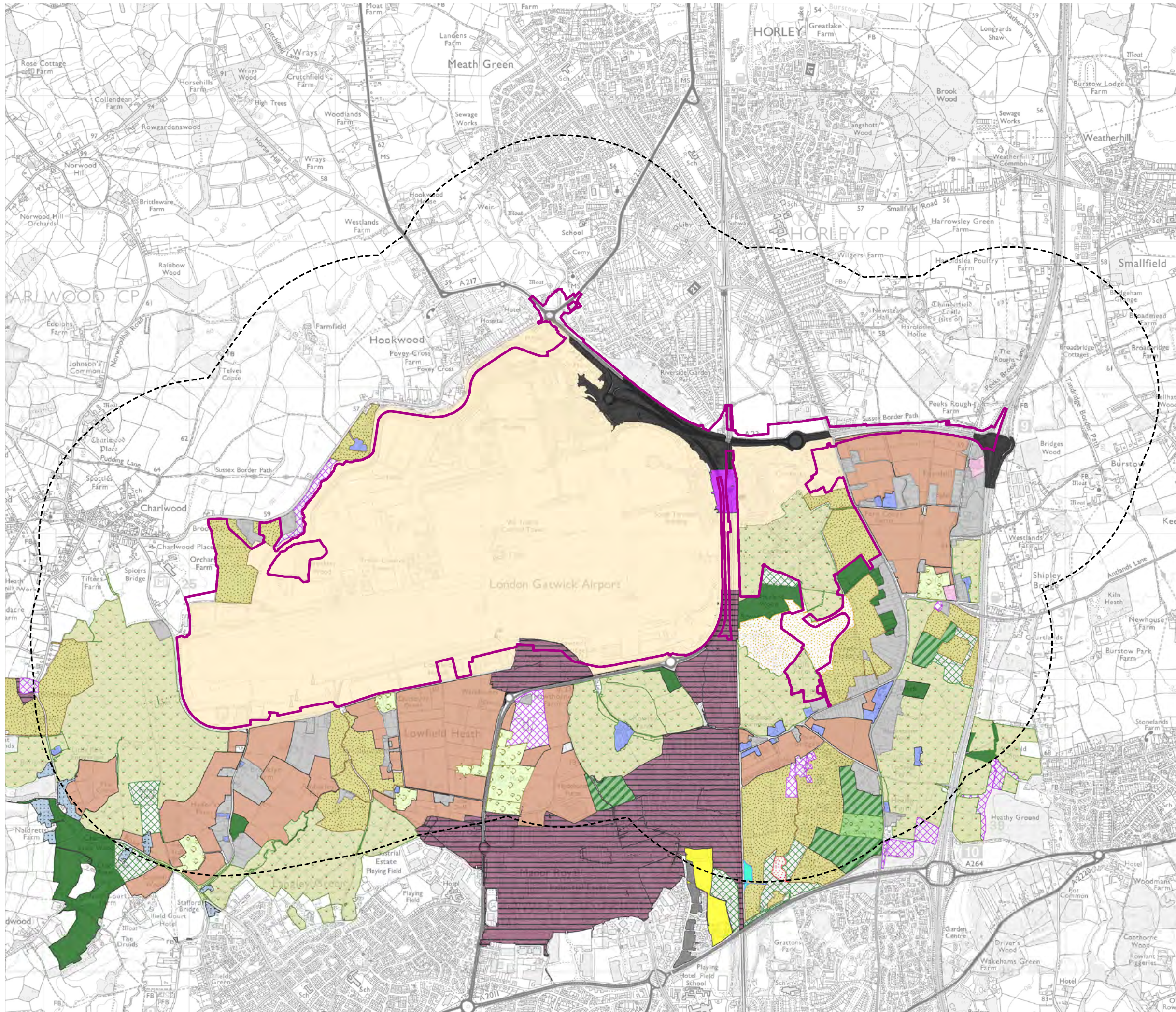
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
- County Boundary

Character Type

- Airfields
- Ancient Semi-natural
- Assarts
- Expansion - other
- Expansion - suburbs
- Extraction
- Formal Enclosure (planned/private)
- Formal parkland
- Historic dispersed
- Informal Fieldscapes
- Informal parkland
- Market Gardens/Allotments
- Motorway junctions (large areas of)
- Non-historic isolated
- Other Industry
- Plantations
- Ponds
- Processing
- Regenerated
- Replanted Ancient Semi-Natural
- Sports fields
- Stations & Sidings

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Historic Landscape Characterisation – Character type (Sussex)

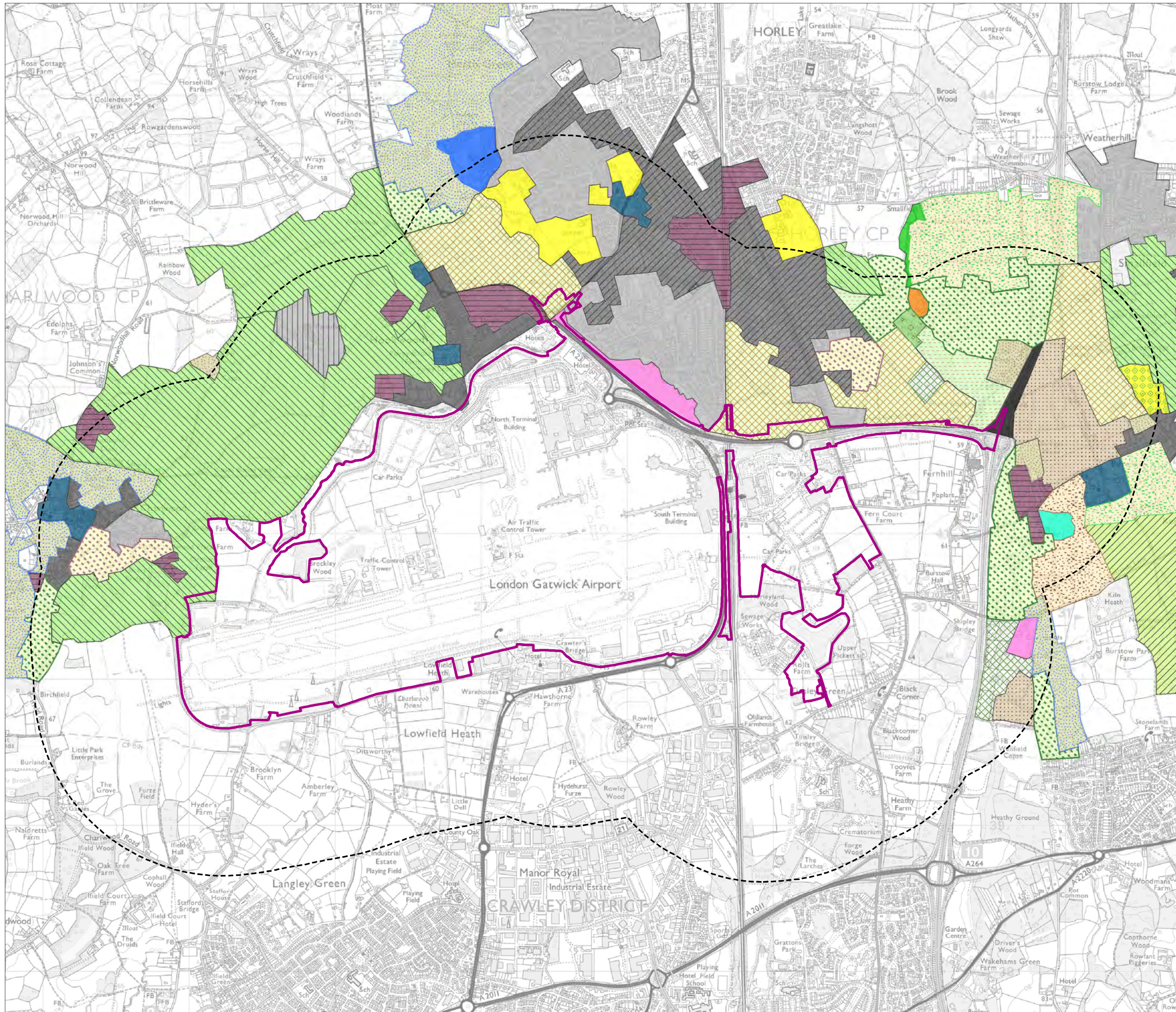
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	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 4.1.5	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
- County Boundary
- Subtype**
- 19th century and later parkland and large designed gardens
- 19th century plantations (general)
- Assarted pre-1811 woodland
- Common edge/roadside waste settlement (post-1811 & pre-1940 extent)
- Industrial complexes and factories
- Large irregular assarts with wavy or mixed boundaries
- Large regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
- Major sports fields and complexes
- Medieval (mottes and baileys; ring works)
- Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
- Medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries (late medieval to 17th/18th century enclosure)
- Motorway junctions
- Other commons and greens
- Post 1811 & pre-1940 settlement (small scale)
- Post-1811 & pre-1940 settlement - medium estates
- Post-1811 fishponds, hatchery complexes, 'natural' ponds and lakes
- Post-1940 luxury estates
- Post-1940 small to medium estates
- Regenerated secondary woodland on farmland - not plantations
- Regular settlement with paddocks post-1940
- Scattered settlement with paddocks (post-1811 & pre-1940 extent)
- Sewage works/water treatment
- Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries
- Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
- Smaller designed gardens
- Studs and horse paddocks
- Variable size, semi-regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
- Village or hamlet (pre-1811 extent)

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Historic Landscape Characterisation
– Character subtype (Surrey)

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



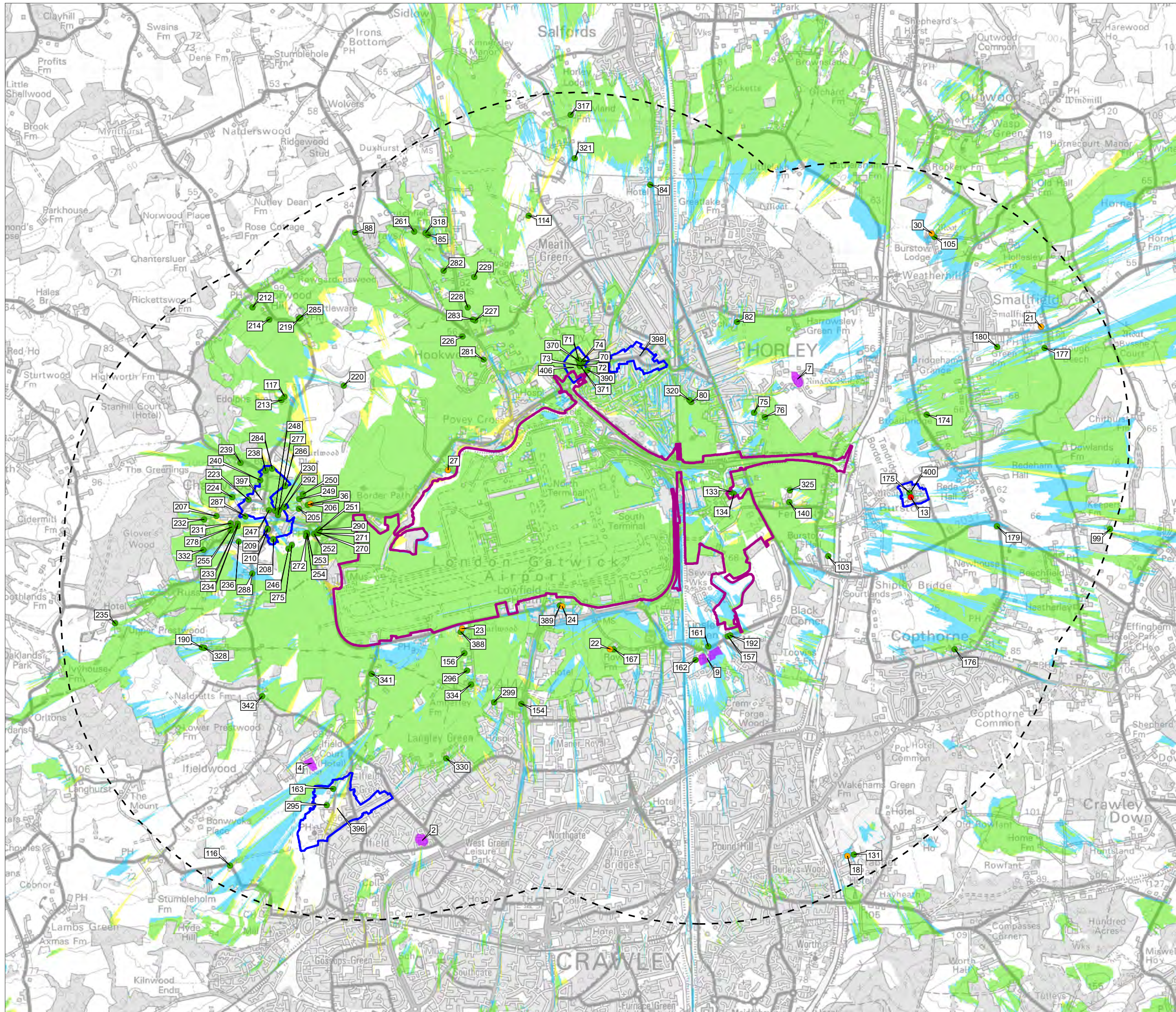
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 3km buffer from Project Site Boundary
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

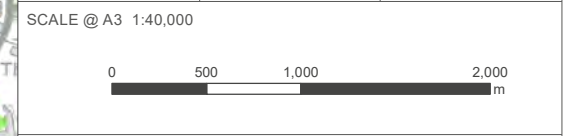
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- New elements visible
- Both new and existing elements visible

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets within 3km of the Project site boundary and within the ZTV

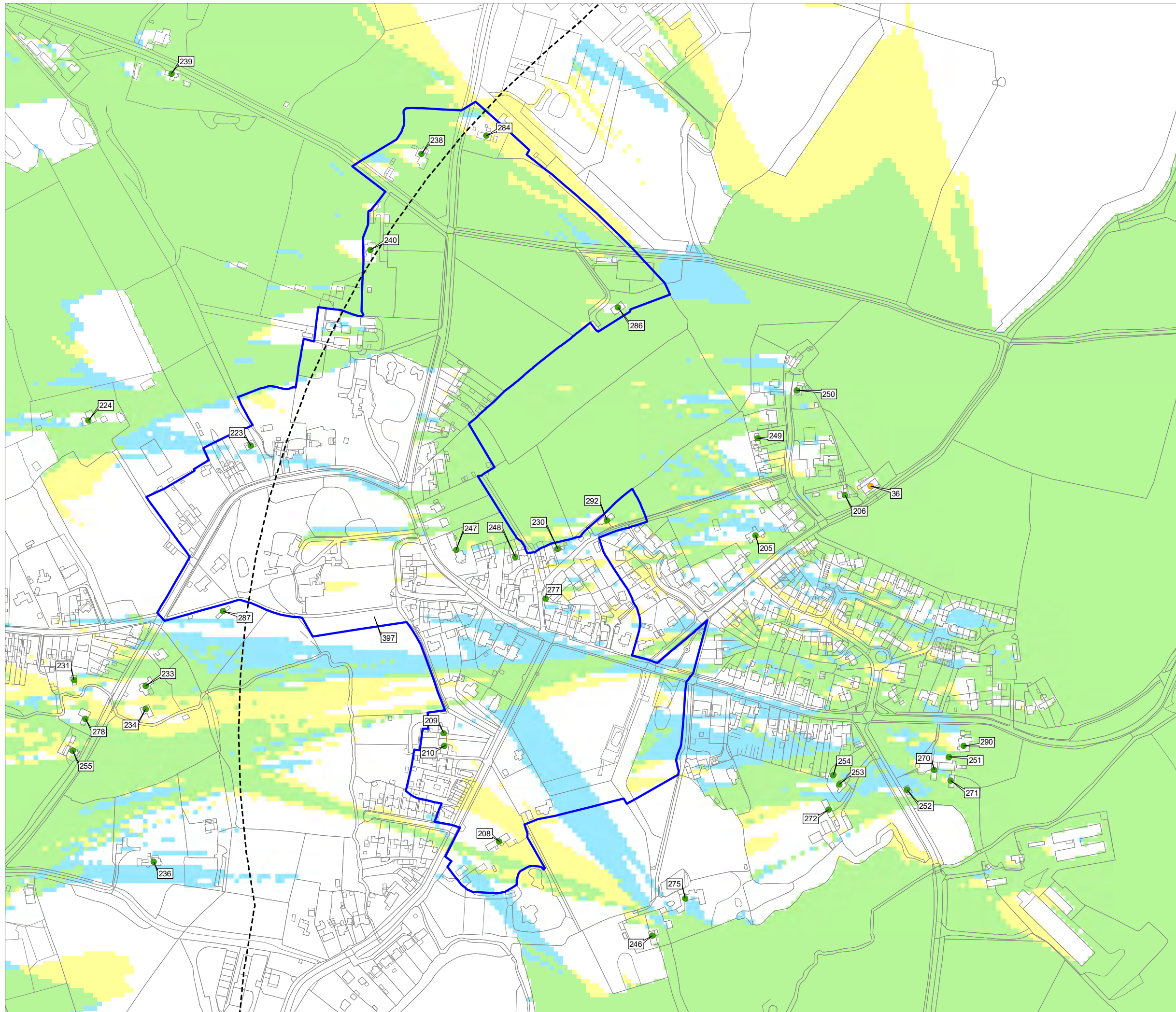
DATE
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	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 5.2.1	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

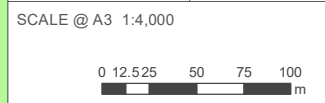
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- New elements visible
- Both new and existing elements visible

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets at Charlwood in relation to the ZTV

DATE
July 2023

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 5.2.2	REVISION For ES issue
	DRAWN BY NB	PM / CHECKED BY MR

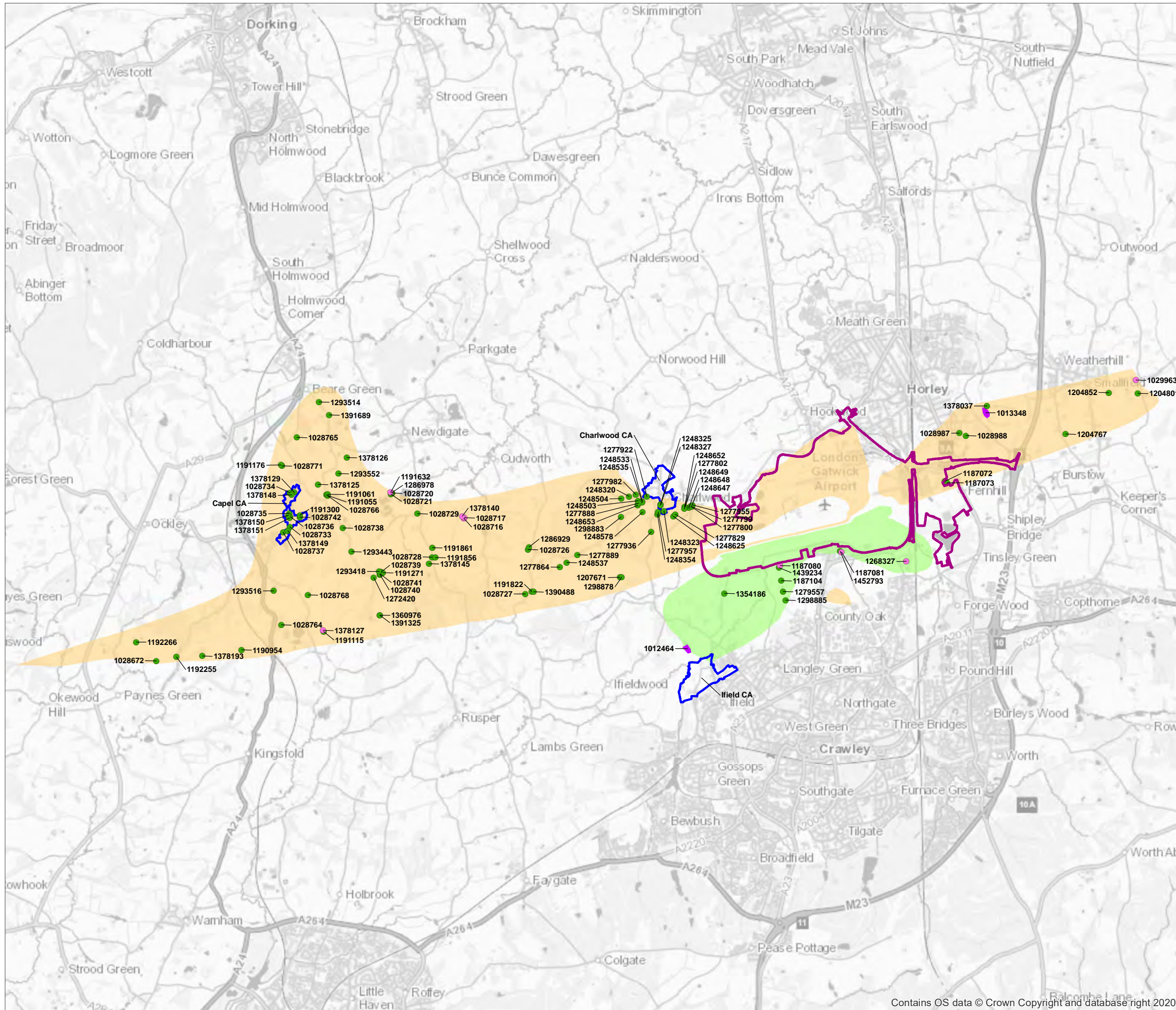


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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- Noise footprint with a predicted decrease of 1dB or more
- Noise footprint with a predicted increase of 1dB or more
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area



DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Predicted 2032 >1 dB Noise Change Footprints – All Designated Heritage Assets

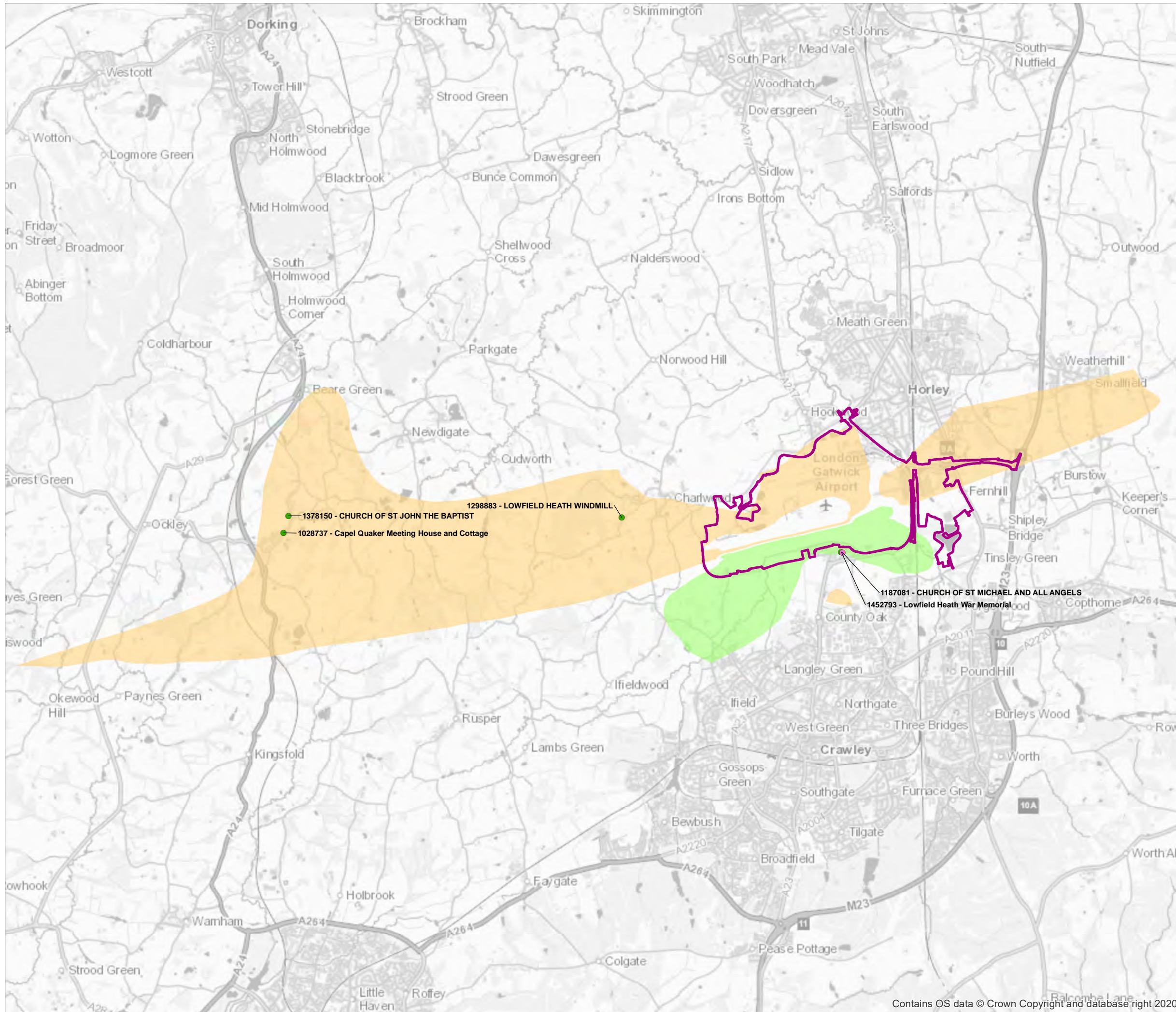
DATE
July 2023

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 5.4.1	REVISION For ES issue
	DRAWN BY NB	PM / CHECKED BY MR

SCALE @ A3 1:65,000

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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- Noise footprint with a predicted decrease of 1dB or more
- Noise footprint with a predicted increase of 1dB or more
- Grade II* Listed Building
- Grade II Listed Building

● 1378150 - CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
● 1028737 - Chapel Quaker Meeting House and Cottage
● 1298883 - LOWFIELD HEATH WINDMILL

● 1187081 - CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS
● 1452793 - Lowfield Heath War Memorial

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Predicted 2032 >1 dB Noise Change Footprints – Noise-Sensitive Designated Heritage Assets

DATE
July 2023

	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
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DRAWN BY	PM / CHECKED BY	
NB	MR	

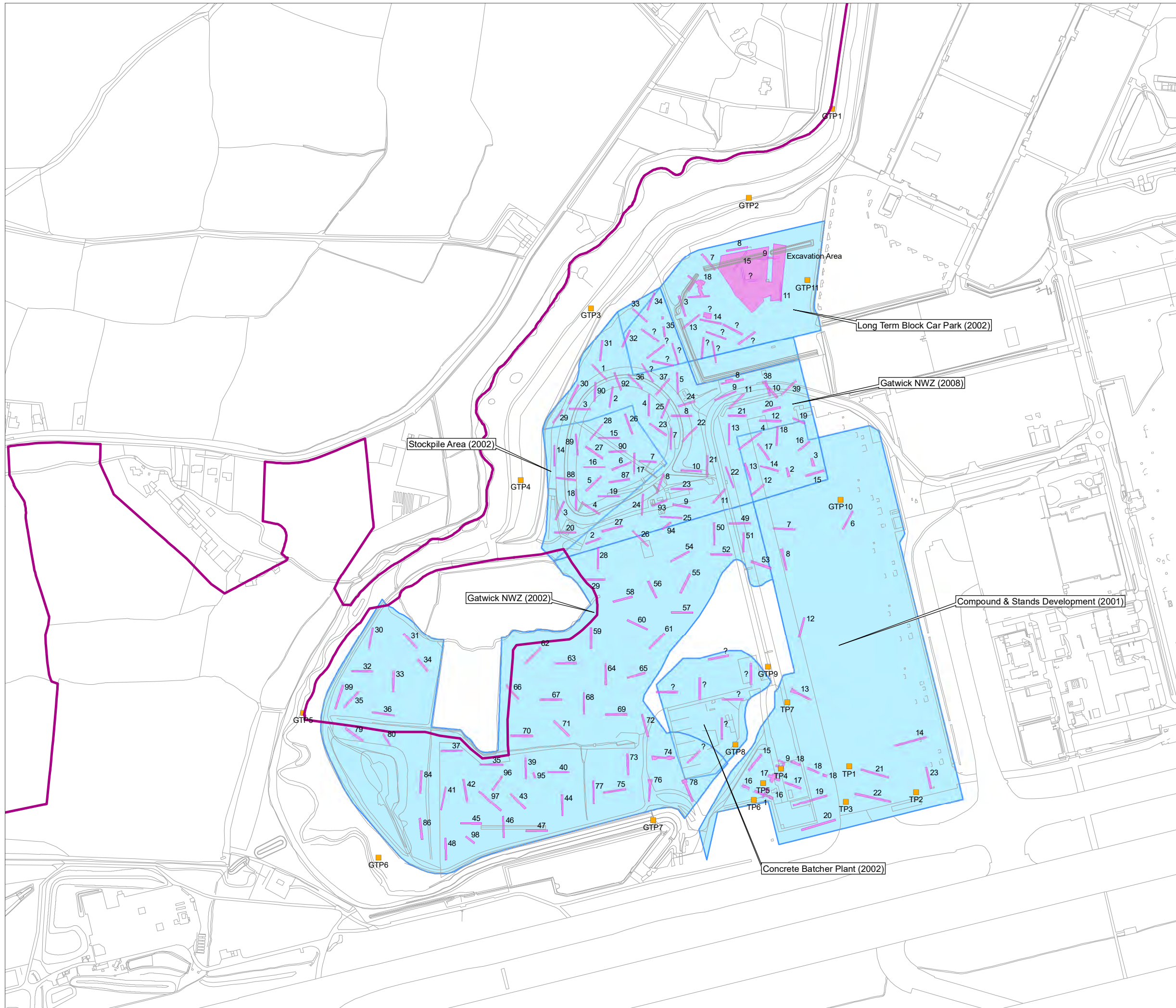
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- Previous Archaeological Works
- Archaeological & Geo-archaeological Test Pits (2001)
- Archaeological Trench / Excavation



DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

The Gatwick North West Zone
Archaeological Results

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.1

REVISION

For ES issue

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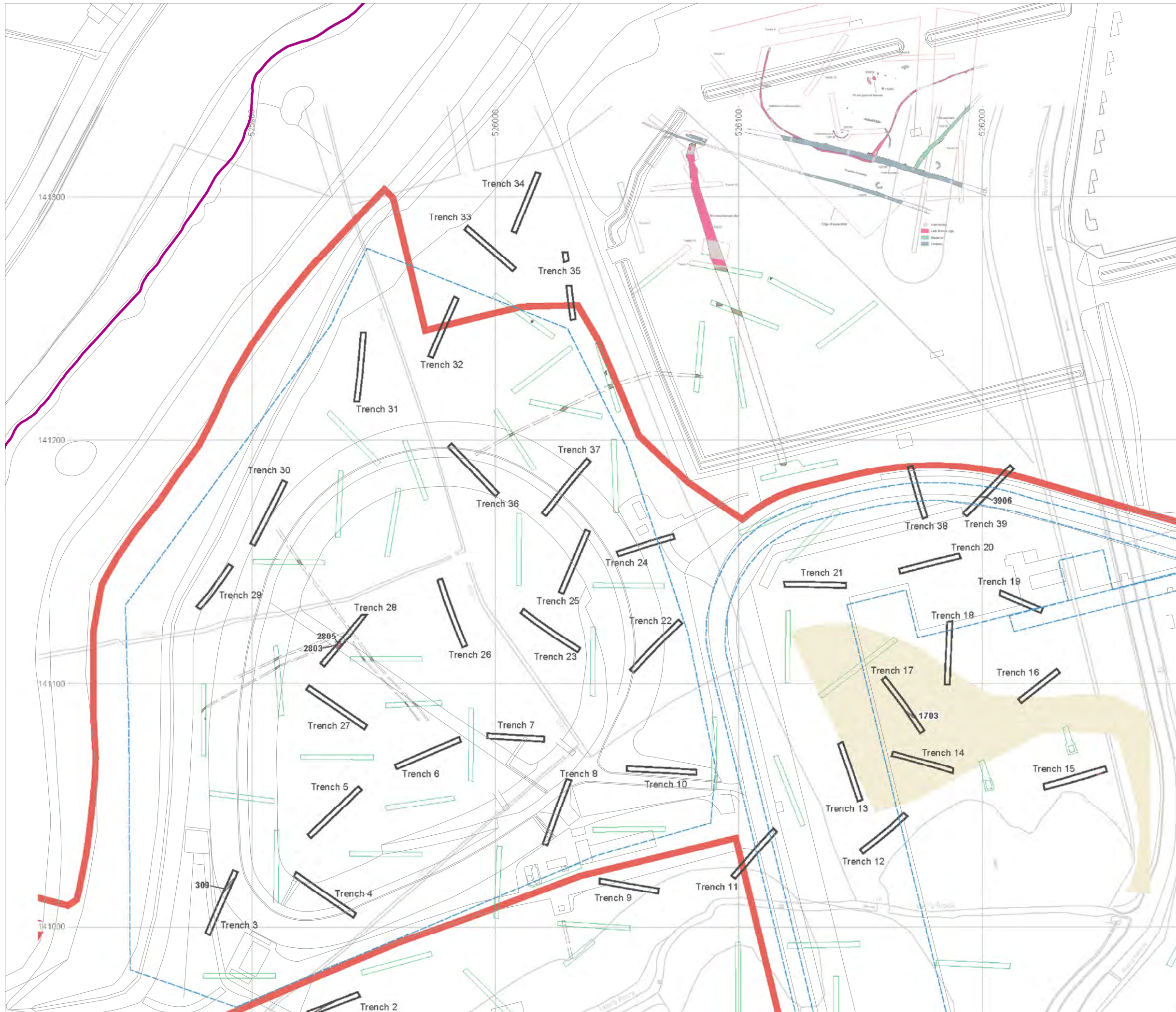
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary

- Intervention
- Late Bronze Age
- Medieval
- Undated

- Red line boundary
- Proposed development

- New evaluation trench
- Previous evaluation/excavation
- Archaeological feature
- Area of made ground

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

The Gatwick North West Zone
Archaeological Results - details

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.2

REVISION

For ES issue

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RM

SCALE @ A3 1:1,500

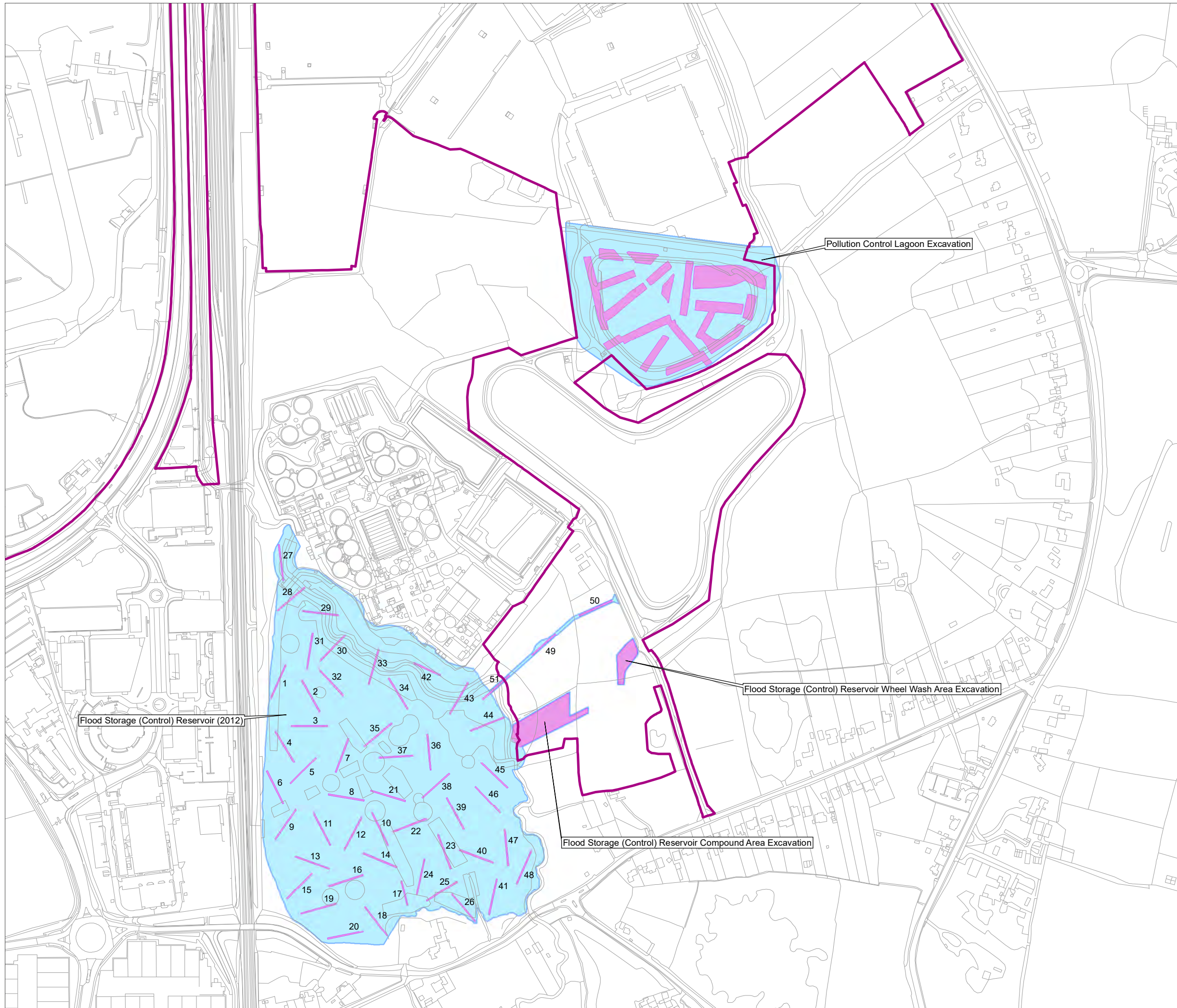


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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- Previous Archaeological Works
- Archaeological Trench / Excavation



DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

The Pollution Control Lagoon and
Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir
Archaeological Results

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.3

REVISION

For ES issue

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SCALE @ A3 1:5,000

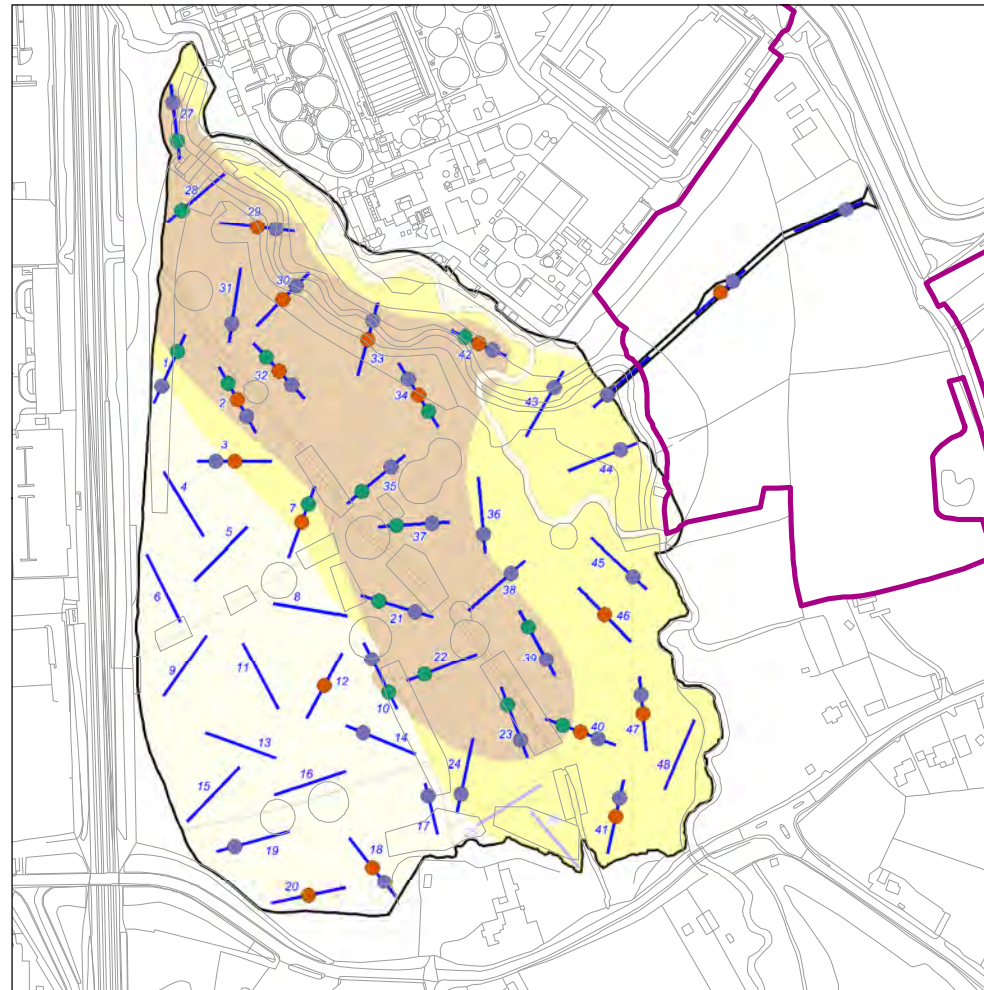


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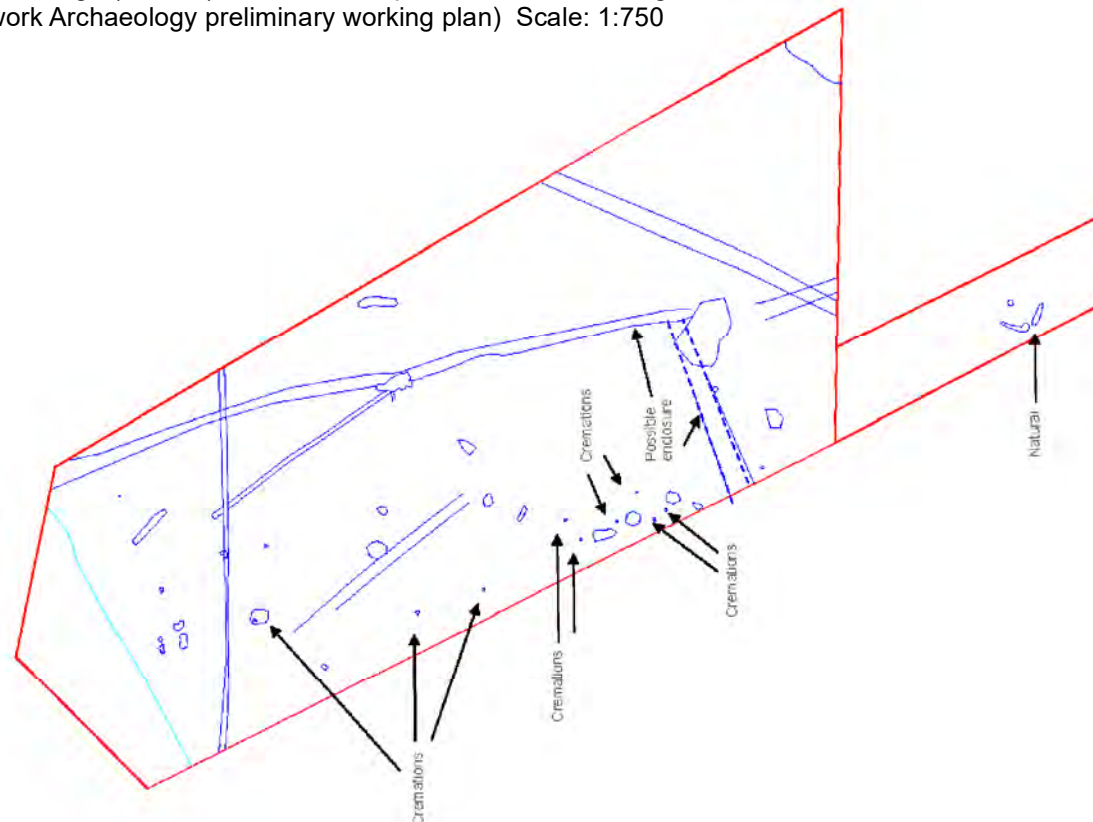
KEY

Project Site Boundary

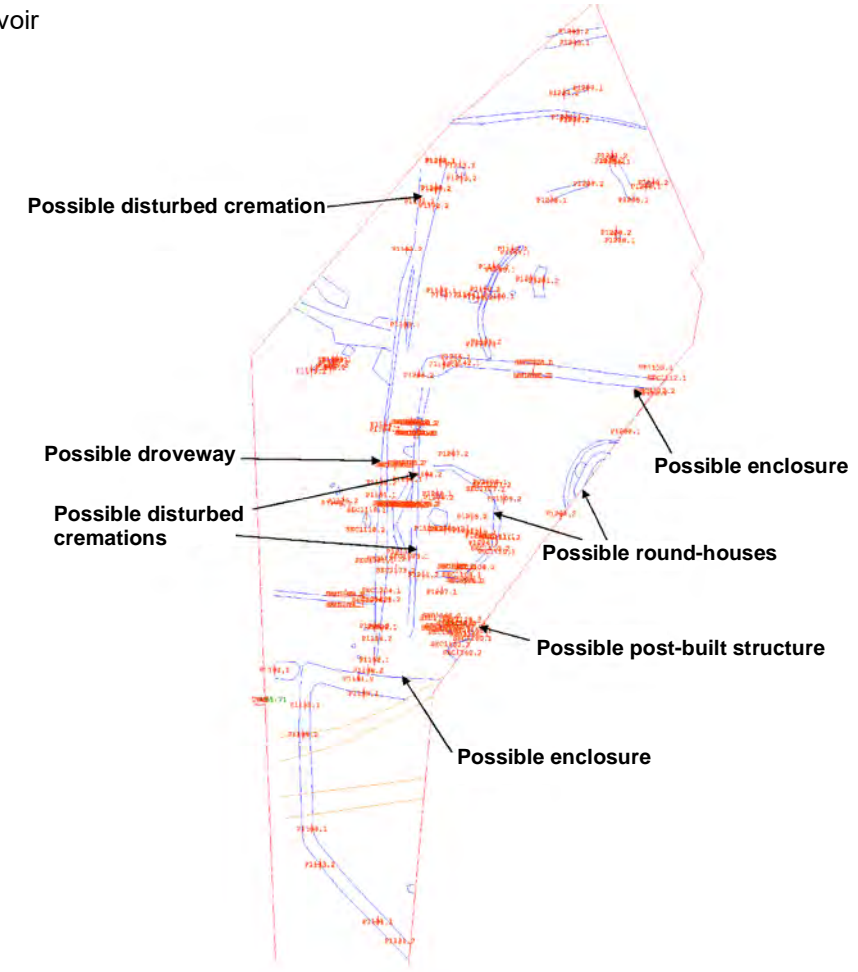


Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir Compound area archaeological excavation (Network Archaeology interim working plan) Scale: 1:5,000

Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir compound area archaeological excavation (Network Archaeology preliminary working plan) Scale: 1:750



115 115 181
Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir 'wheel wash' area archaeological excavation (Network Archaeology preliminary working plan) Scale: 1:500



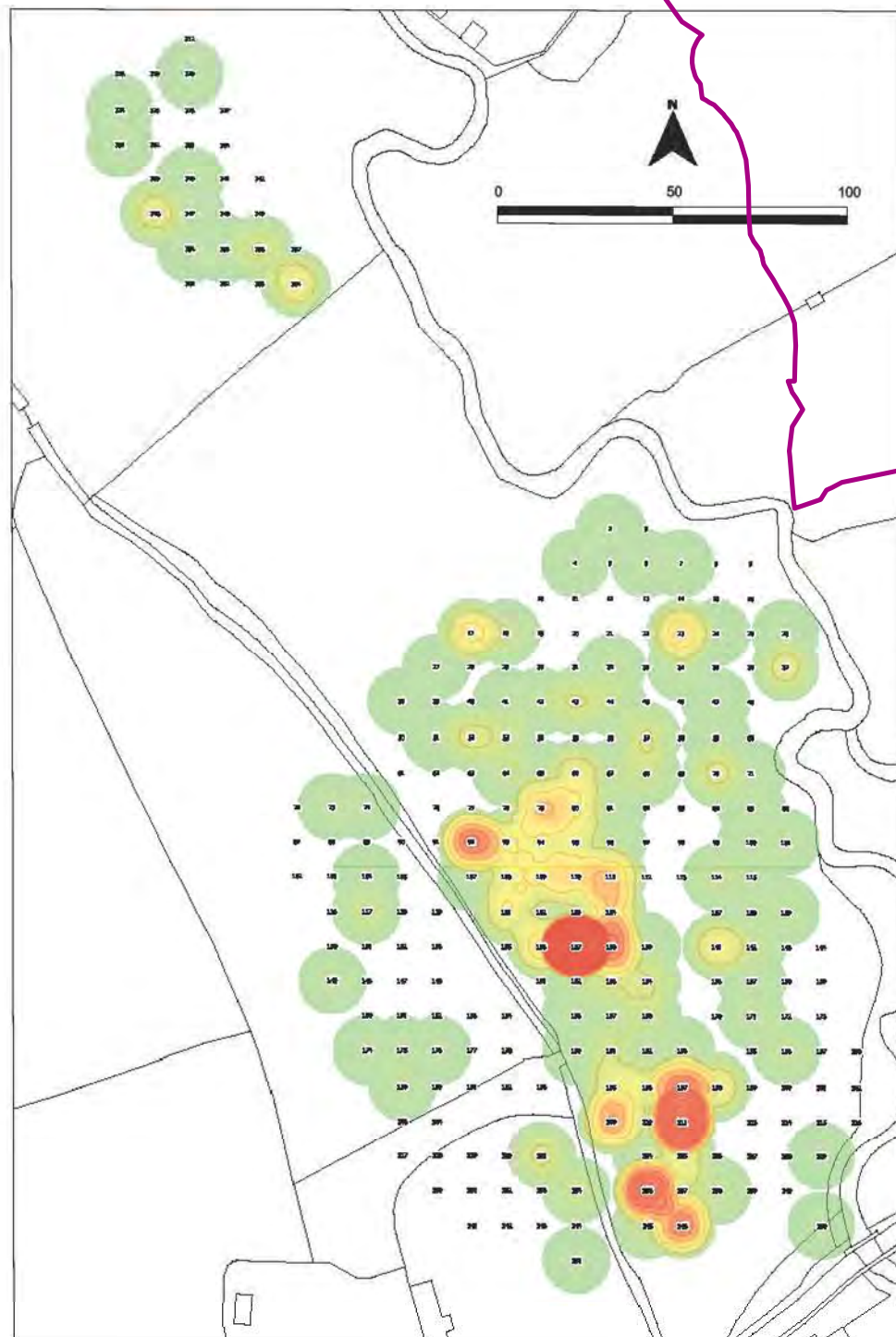
Pollution Control Lagoon (Network Archaeology interim working plan) Scale: 1:2,500

DOCUMENT		
Appendix 7.6.1		
DRAWING TITLE		
The Pollution Control Lagoon and Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir Archaeological Results - details		
DATE		
July 2023		
ORIENTATION	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
	FIGURE 6.3.4	For ES issue
	DRAWN BY NB	PM / CHECKED BY MR
SCALE @ A3 As Shown		

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Plan 1: Phase 1 flint distribution plan showing potential areas of intense activity



Plan 1: Phase 2 flint distribution plan



KEY

Project Site Boundary

Most dense

Less dense

Least dense

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

The Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir
Mesolithic Flint Density Plots

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.5

REVISION

For ES issue

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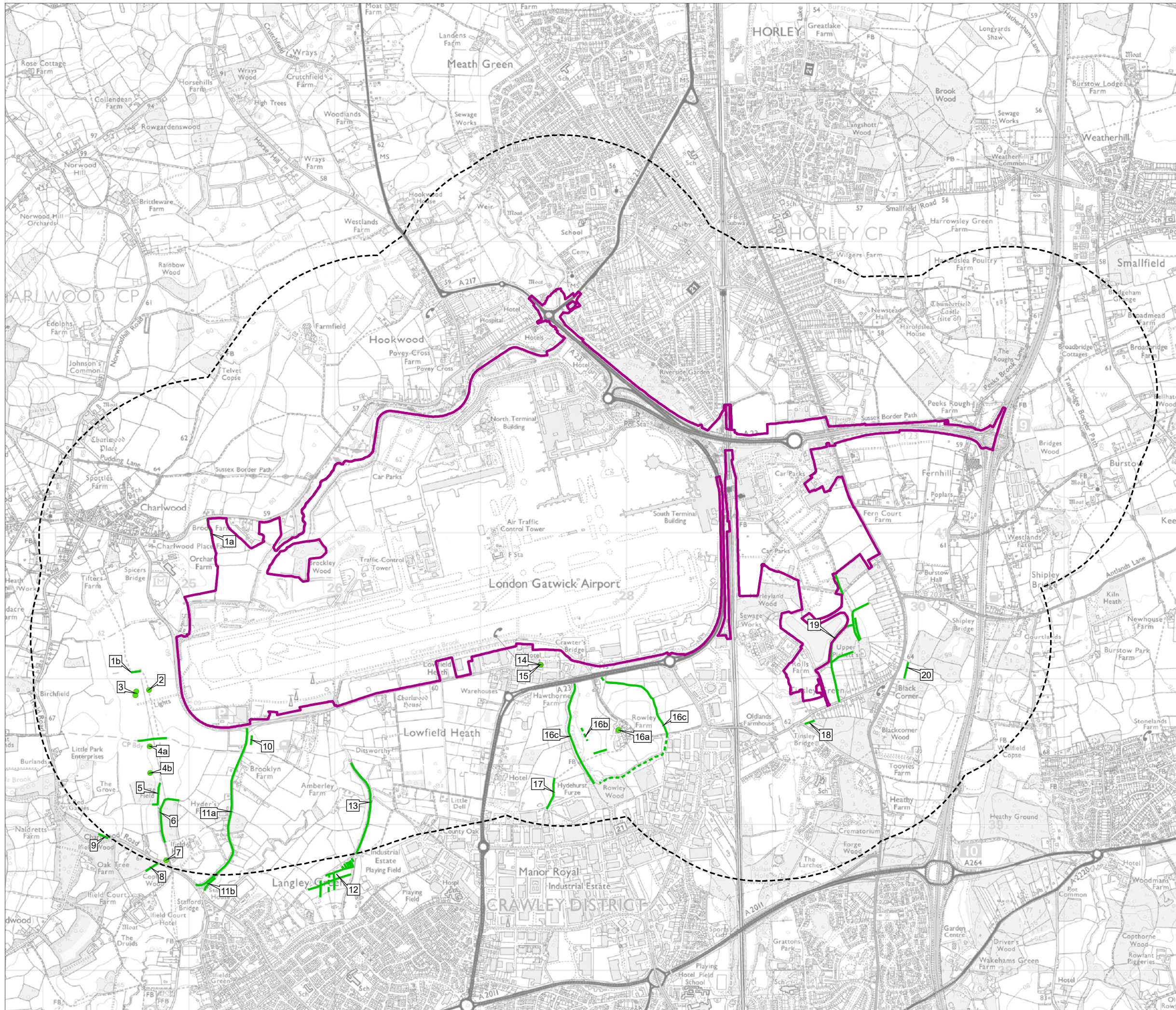
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SCALE @ A3 As Shown

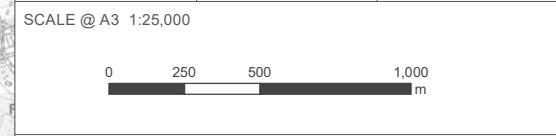
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- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
 - Features Noted During Walkover

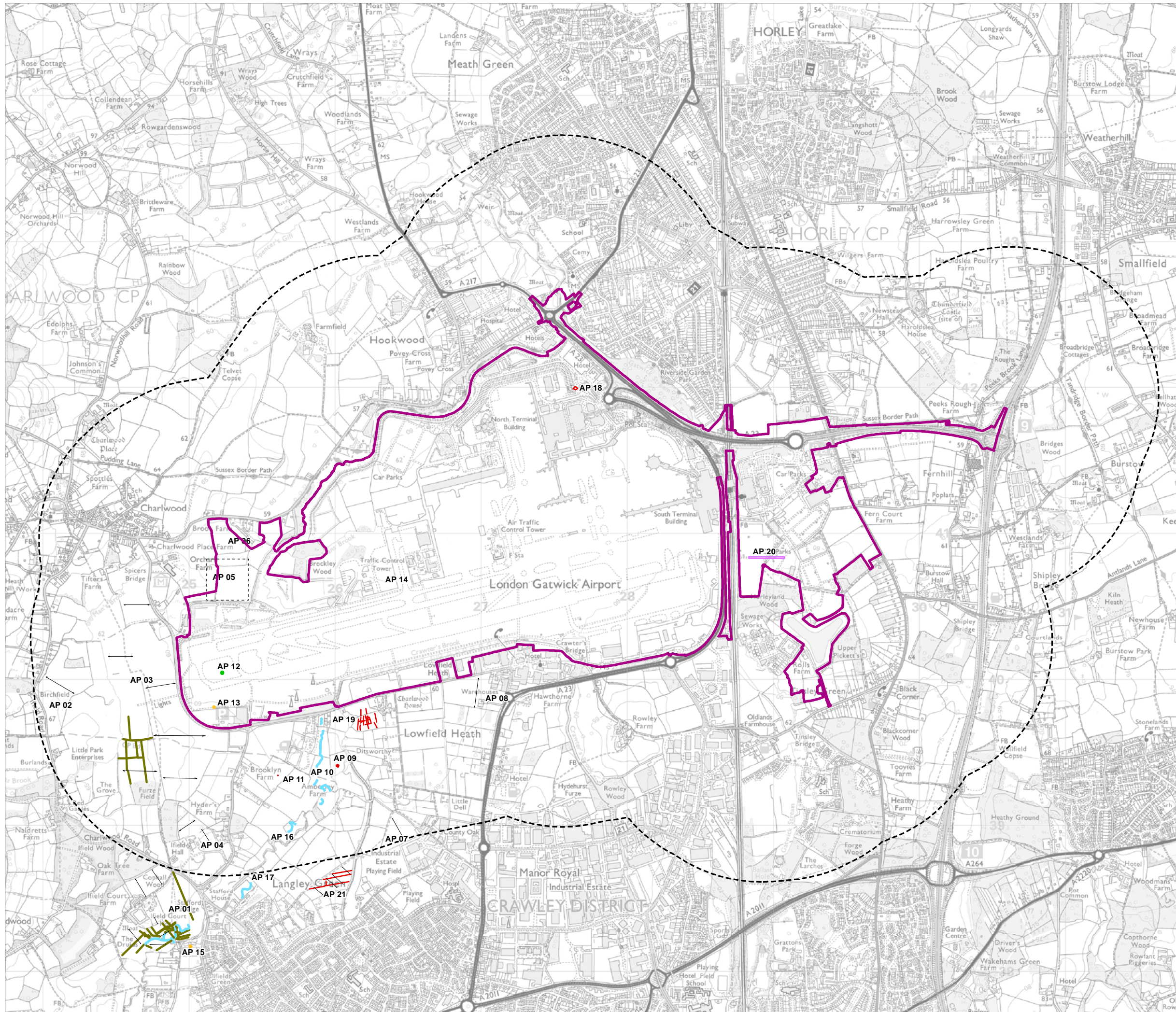


DOCUMENT		
Appendix 7.6.1		
DRAWING TITLE		
Walkover Observations Plan		
DATE		
July 2023		
ORIENTATION	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
	FIGURE 6.3.6	For ES issue
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	NB	MR



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- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - 1km buffer from Project Site Boundary
 - Former bomb craters
 - Cut features
 - Linear features (likely drainage)
 - Former field boundaries
 - Area of recently removed buildings
 - Area discussed in text
 - Palaeochannels
 - Unknown military or garden features

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Results of Aerial Photographic Study

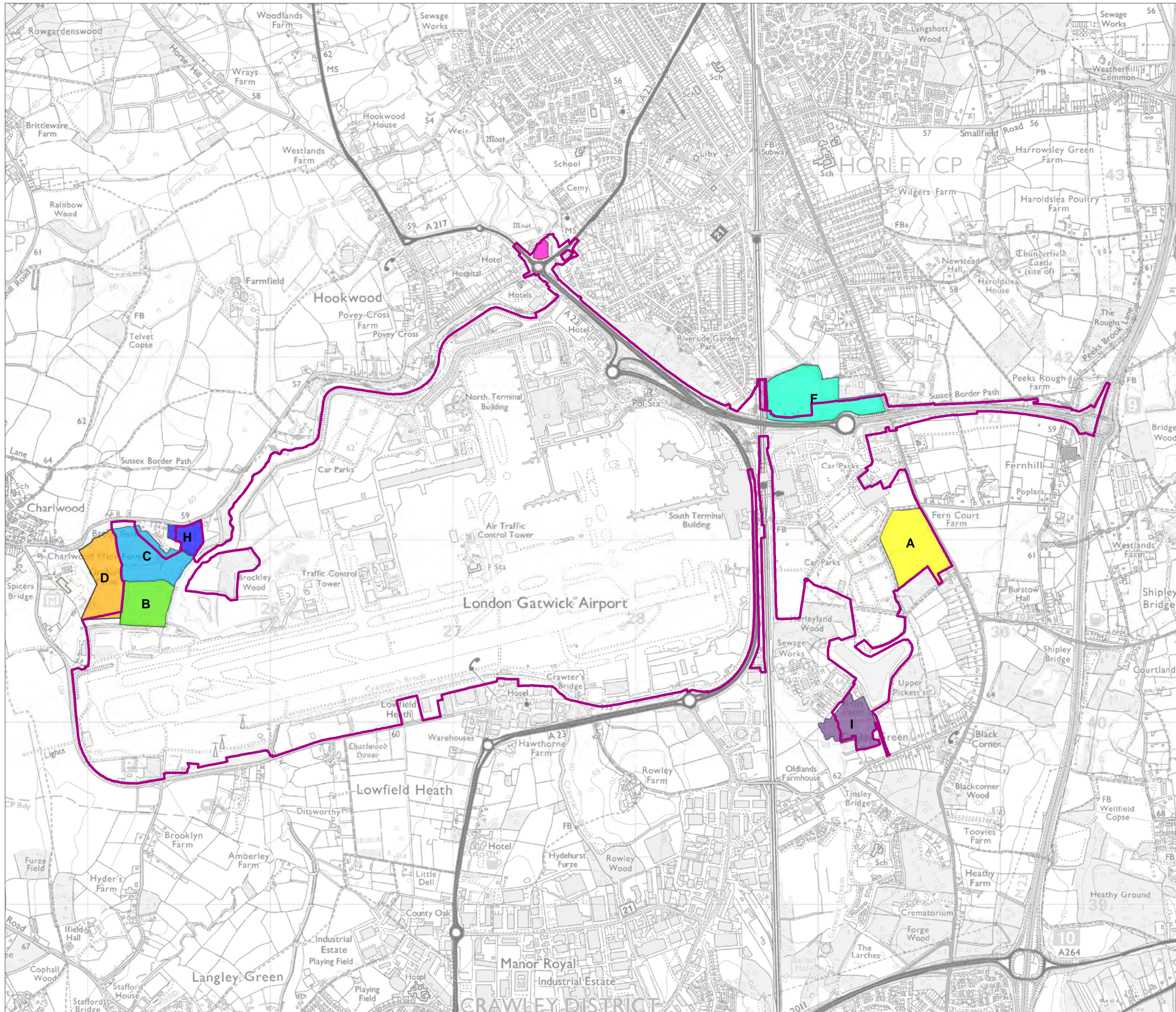
DATE
July 2023

ORIENTATION 	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.7	REVISION For ES issue
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SCALE @ A3 1:25,000

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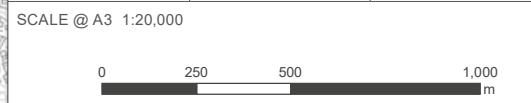
- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Geophysics and Trial Trenching Areas**
 - Area A
 - Area B
 - Area C
 - Area F
 - Area H
 - Area I
 - Geophysics Only**
 - Area D
 - Trial Trenching Only**
 - Longbridge Roundabout

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Locations of 2019 Geophysical Survey and 2021/22 Trial Trenching Areas

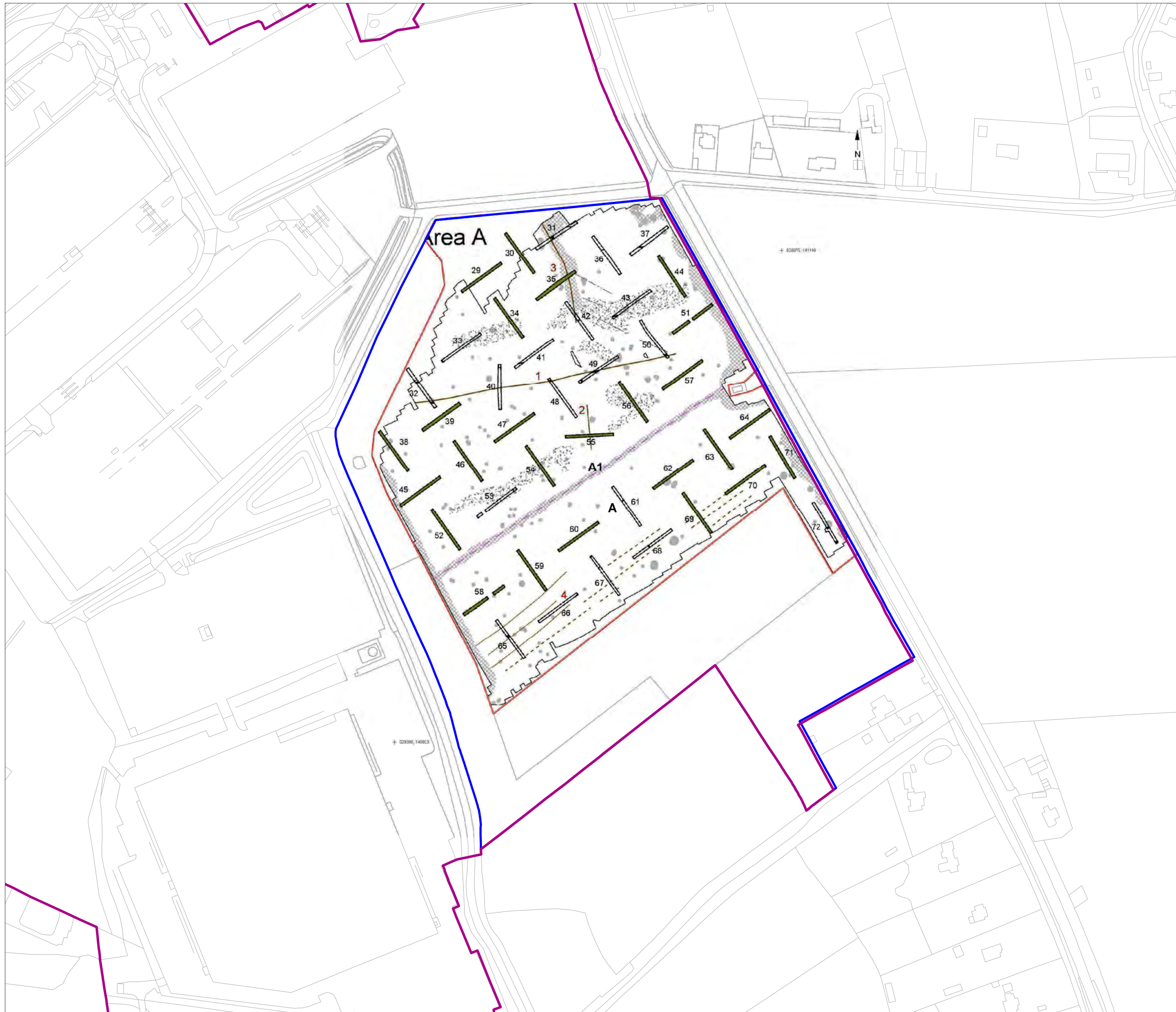
DATE
July 2023

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.8	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY	
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Land drain
	Magnetic disturbance
	Possible service / drain
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)
	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Interpretation of Geophysical Survey –
Area A overlaid by Trial Trenching Results

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.9

REVISION

For ES issue

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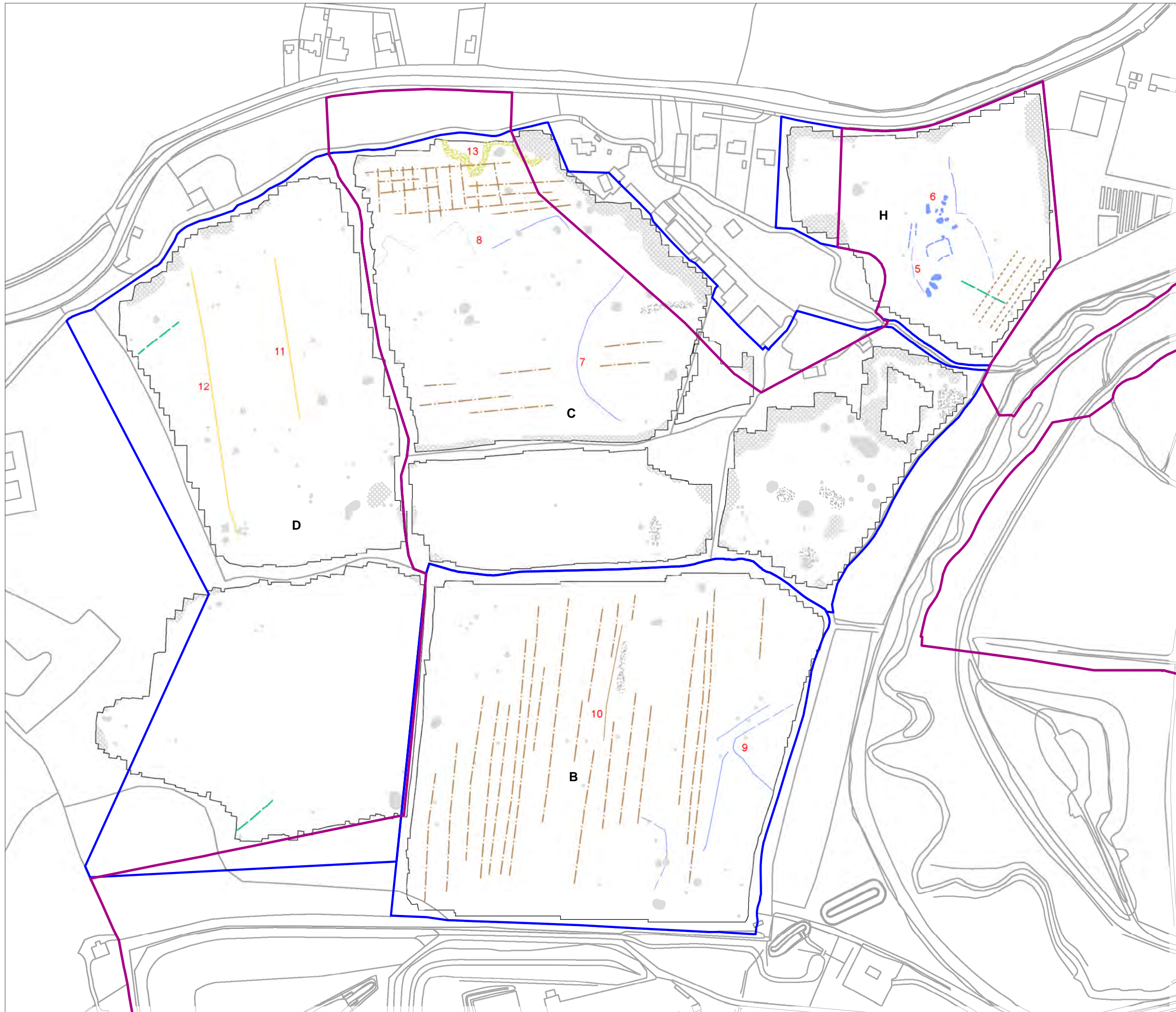
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Interpretation of Geophysical Survey Areas B, C, D & H

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.10a

REVISION

For ES issue

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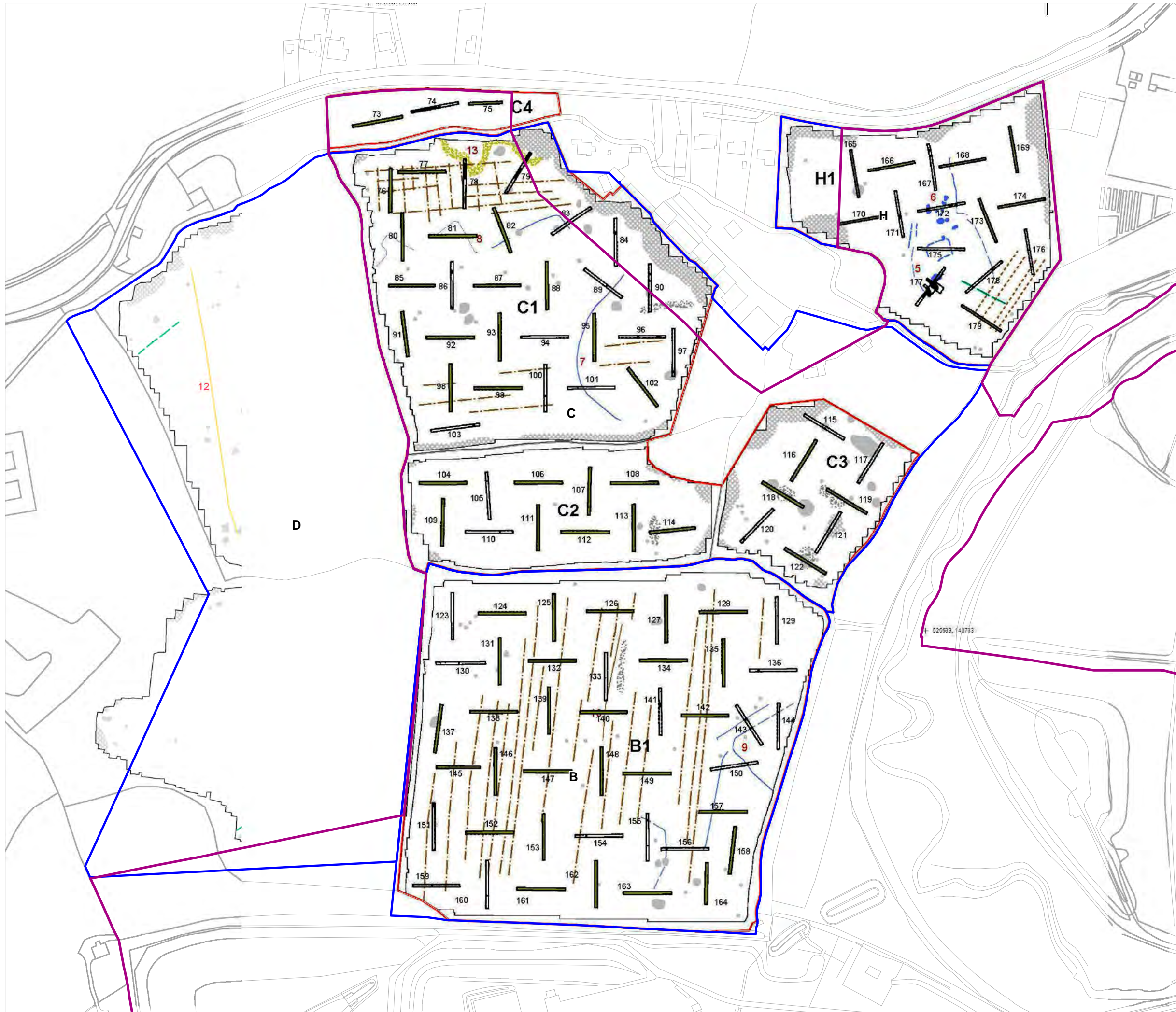
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY

	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Interpretation of Geophysical Survey Areas B, C, D & H Overlaid with Trial Trenching Results

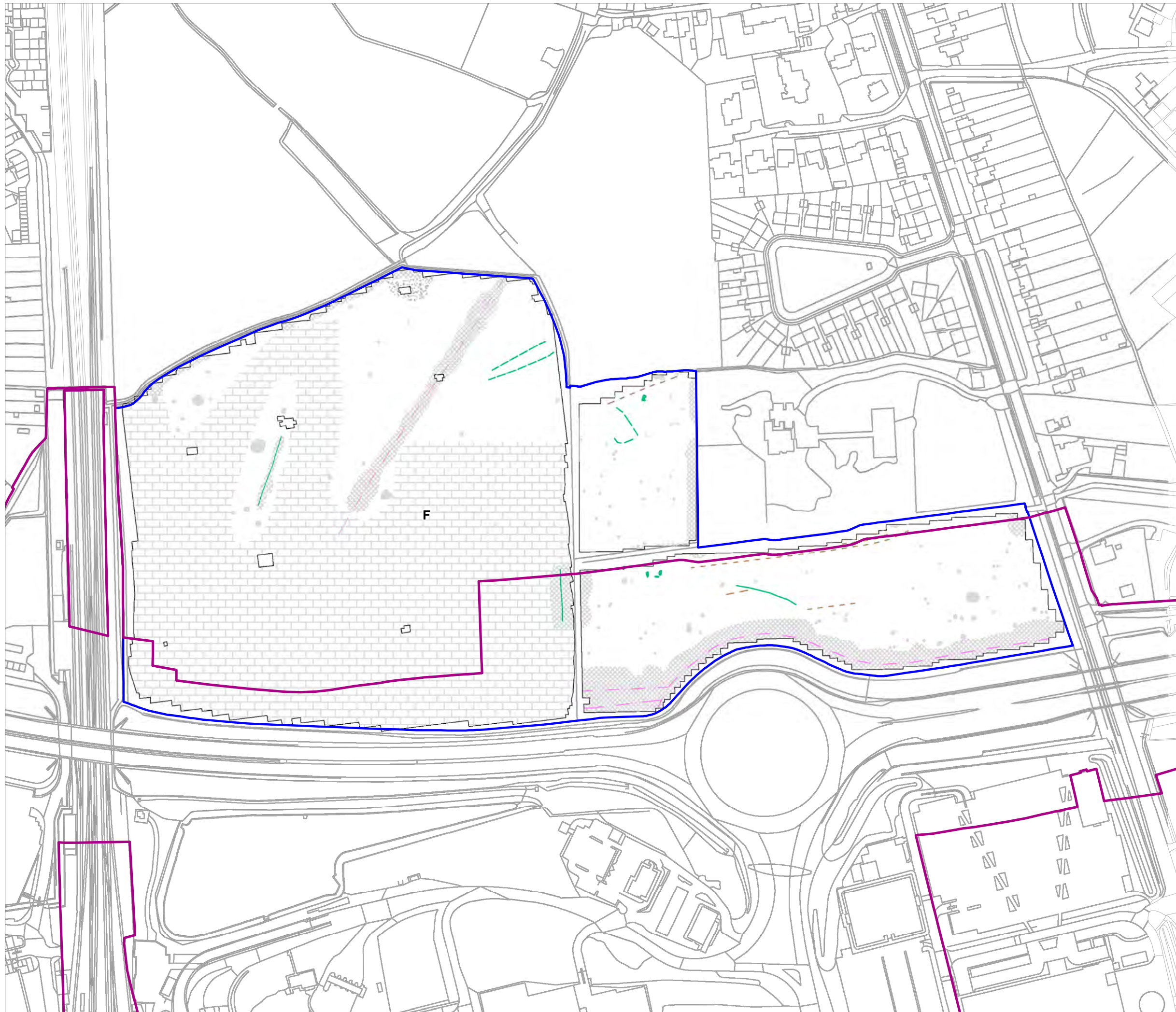
DATE
July 2023

ORIENTATION 	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.10b	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY

	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Possible service / track
	Magnetic disturbance
	Strong magnetic disturbance - made ground
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Interpretation of Geophysical Survey - Area F

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.11a

REVISION

For ES issue

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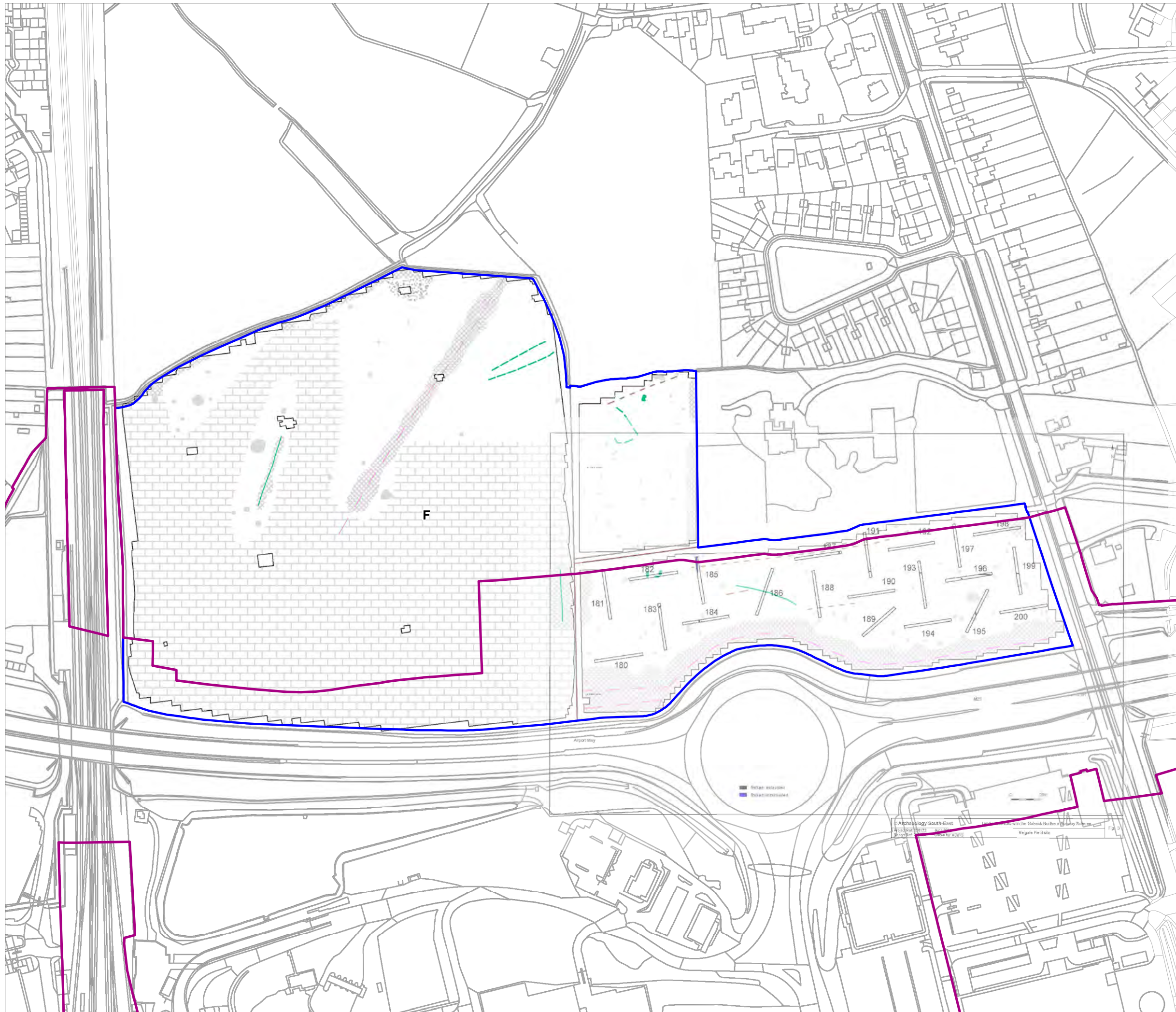
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KEY

	Project Site Boundary
	2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY

	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Possible service / track
	Magnetic disturbance
	Strong magnetic disturbance - made ground
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Trial Trenching Results - Area F

DATE
July 2023

ORIENTATION 	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.11b	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY
 Project Site Boundary

KEY	
	Former haul road / access track (zone / discrete)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Strong magnetic disturbance - made ground
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

- feature- excavated
- feature-unexcavated
- modern services

DOCUMENT
 Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
 Interpretation of Geophysical Survey – Area I overlaid with Trial Trenching Results

DATE
 July 2023

ORIENTATION 	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.12	REVISION For ES issue
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KEY

- Project Site Boundary
- 2019 Geophysical Survey Areas

KEY

	Former haul road / access track (zone / discrete)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Strong magnetic disturbance - made ground
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)
	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance

DOCUMENT

Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE

Interpretation of Geophysical Survey – Area I overlaid with Trial Trenching Results

DATE

July 2023

ORIENTATION



DRAWING NO.

FIGURE 6.3.13

REVISION

For ES issue

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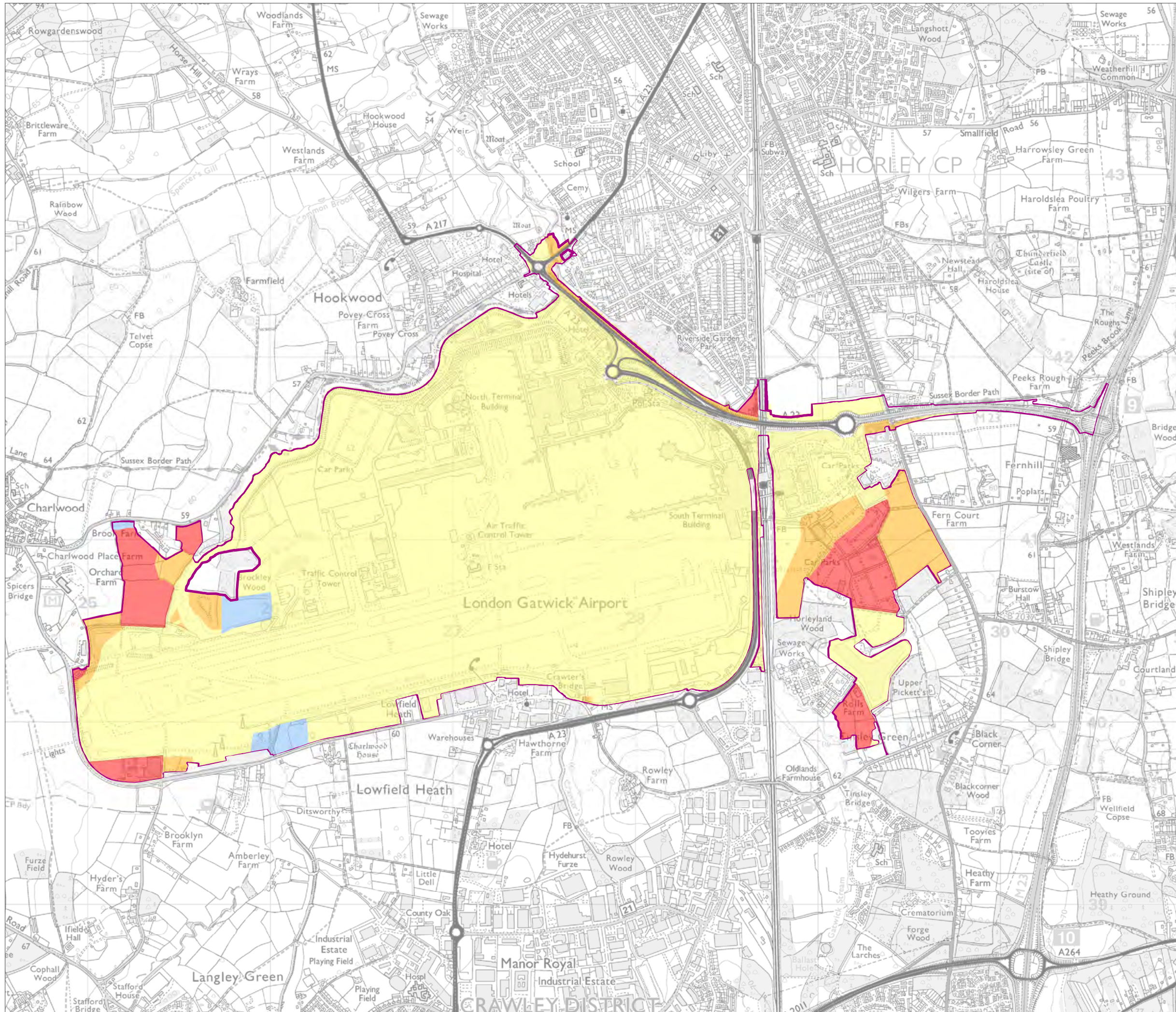
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- KEY**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Archaeological Potential**
 - High
 - Medium
 - Low
 - Low, but potential for Palaeochannels

DOCUMENT
Appendix 7.6.1

DRAWING TITLE
Predictive Modelling of Zones of Archaeological Potential

DATE
July 2023

	DRAWING NO. FIGURE 6.3.14	REVISION For ES issue
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Annex 1

Gazetteer of Historic Environment Resources

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
1	SM	1005815	Warren furnace			TQ 34758 39318	Historic England				5	1	
2	SM	1009754	Moated site at Ewhurst Place	1992-02-26		TQ 25883 37538	Historic England				3	1	1000
3	SM	1011583	Moated site at Bewbush Manor	1976-02-13	1994-05-18	TQ 24016 34803	Historic England				5	1	
4	SM	1012464	Medieval moated site at Ifield Court	1968-10-24	1991-06-19	TQ 24662 38379	Historic England				3	1	1001
5	SM	1012789	Medieval moated site, Cudworth Manor	1990-05-02		TQ 21152 41826	Historic England				5	1	
6	SM	1013014	Medieval or Early Post-medieval Tannery, Scotchman's Copse	1979-06-07	1990-10-17	TQ 29647 44489	Historic England				3	1	
7	SM	1013348	Thunderfield Castle medieval moated site	1981-10-09	1991-04-29	TQ 29996 42582	Historic England				1	1	1002
8	SM	1013770	Moated site and associated earthworks on Pound Hill, 700m east of Gatwick Stream.	1949-04-13	1992-12-18	TQ 29430 37252	Historic England				3	1	
9	SM	1018681	Medieval settlement remains 100m south east and 150m south west of Oldlands Farm, Tinsley Green	1998-08-07		TQ 29095 39584	Historic England				1	1	1003
10	LBI	1029961	Outwood Post Mill	1958-06-11		TQ 32770 45551	Historic England	I			5	2	
11	LBI	1187108	Church of St Margaret, Ifield	1983-02-23		TQ 24703 37576	Historic England	I			3	2	1004
12	LBI	1187114	Church of St Nicholas, Worth	1957-10-28		TQ 30194 36196	Historic England	I			5	2	
13	LBI	1204775	Church of St Bartholomew, Burstow	1958-06-11		TQ 31240 41296	Historic England	I			1	2	1005
14	LBI	1248610	Church of St Nicholas, Charlwood	1966-11-11		TQ 24050 41111	Historic England	I			1	2	1006
15	LBI	1298879	Quaker Meeting House, Ifield Green	1948-06-21		TQ 25243 37911	Historic England	I			3	2	1007
16	LBI	1378035	Church of St Bartholomew, Church Rd, Horley	1966-11-11		TQ 27633 42758	Historic England	I			1	2	1008
17	LBI*	1025535	Crabbett Park	1962-09-27		TQ 30666 37365	Historic England	II*			3	3	
18	LBI*	1025536	Tennis court and orangery at Crabbett Park	1983-05-11		TQ 30547 37363	Historic England	II*			3	3	
19	LBI*	1028716	Hay barn to south of Home Farm House	1966-11-11	1998-10-02	TQ2068940702	Historic England	II*			5	3	
20	LBI*	1028717	Old barn at Home Farm	1987-09-29		TQ 20700 40712	Historic England	II*			5	3	
21	LBI*	1029963	Crullings and Smallfield Place	1958-06-11	1984-04-25	TQ3266943168	Historic England	II*			3	3	
22	LBI*	1187079	Rowley Farmhouse	1948-06-21		TQ 27944 39634	Historic England	II*			1	3	512
23	LBI*	1187080	Charlwood House	1966-11-11		TQ 26326 39856	Historic England	II*			1	3	502
24	LBI*	1187081	Church of St Michael and All Angels, Lowfield Heath	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 27419 40102	Historic England	II*			1	3	511
25	LBI*	1187086	National Westminster Bank	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 26827 36771	Historic England	II*			5	3	
26	LBI*	1187088	The George Hotel	1948-06-21		TQ 26728 36603	Historic England	II*			5	3	
27	LBI*	1187090	Charlwood Park Farmhouse	1966-11-11	1983-02-23	TQ 26169 41593	Historic England	II*			1	3	1009
28	LBI*	1187092	Ewhurst Place	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 25869 37519	Historic England	II*			3	3	1010
29	LBI*	1187103	Gatwick Manor Inn / Hyders Hall	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 27124 39332	Historic England	II*			1	3	508
30	LBI*	1204768	Burstow Lodge	1958-06-11	1999-11-08	TQ 31471 44189	Historic England	II*			3	3	
31	LBI*	1207420	The Ancient Priors (Minters Restaurant a Louis Coiffeur)	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 26788 36580	Historic England	II*			5	3	
32	LBI*	1207683	Meeting House Cottage	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 25235 37908	Historic England	II*			3	3	1011
33	LBI*	1248380	The Manor House	1966-11-11		TQ 24099 41317	Historic England	II*			1	3	1012
34	LBI*	1248602	Highworth Farmhouse	1966-11-11		TQ 23086 42594	Historic England	II*			3	3	
35	LBI*	1268327	The Beehive (former combined terminal and control tower)	1996-08-19		TQ 28577 39938	Historic England	II*			1	3	514
36	LBI*	1277978	Providence Chapel	1983-04-07		TQ 24662 41225	Historic England	II*			1	3	1013
37	LBI*	1298875	Church of St John the Baptist, High St, Crawley	1948-06-21		TQ 26868 36540	Historic England	II*			5	3	
38	LBI*	1354912	Rowfant House	1957-10-28	1983-05-11	TQ 32490 37147	Historic England	II*			5	3	
39	LBI*	1377549	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Horne	1958-06-11	1984-04-25	TQ 33685 44349	Historic England	II*			5	3	
40	LBI*	1377560	Cogmans Farm House	1958-06-11		TQ 32480 44571	Historic England	II*			5	3	
41	LBI*	1378119	Park House Farmhouse	1987-09-29		TQ 21716 44326	Historic England	II*			5	3	
42	LBI*	1378140	Home Farm House and Nos. 1 and 2 Cottages	1966-11-11	1998-10-02	TQ 20660 40742	Historic England	II*			5	3	
43	LBI	1025533	East Cottage & Farthings	1983-05-11		TQ 34233 37930	Historic England	II			5	4	
44	LBI	1025534	Smuggler's Cottage	1983-05-11		TQ 34195 39609	Historic England	II			5	4	
45	LBI	1025537	Worth Hall	1983-05-11		TQ 32026 36164	Historic England	II			5	4	
46	LBI	1025539	The Firs	1983-05-11		TQ 33506 39132	Historic England	II			5	4	
47	LBI	1025540	Chelsea Cottage	1983-05-11		TQ3369738378	Historic England	II			5	4	
48	LBI	1025565	Tye Cottage	1983-05-11		TQ 32448 39243	Historic England	II			3	4	
49	LBI	1025570	Ley House	1957-10-28	1983-05-11	TQ 31308 37527	Historic England	II			3	4	
50	LBI	1026952	Lambs Cottages	1971-09-02		TQ 21967 36769	Historic England	II			5	4	
51	LBI	1026953	Old Chellows	1959-09-22	1980-11-28	TQ 21807 36458	Historic England	II			5	4	
52	LBI	1026954	Hill House	1959-09-22	1980-11-28	TQ2273738122	Historic England	II			3	4	1014
53	LBI	1026956	Venters Lodge	1959-09-22		TQ 21672 37616	Historic England	II			5	4	
54	LBI	1026984	Pockneys Farmhouse	1980-11-28	1982-01-28	TQ 23680 38120	Historic England	II			3	4	1015
55	LBI	1028673	Barn at Dene Farm approximately 5 m south east of farmhouse	1989-09-25		TQ 23825 46135	Historic England	II			5	4	
56	LBI	1028674	Barn approximately 40 m south of Little Stumbleholes	1989-09-25		TQ 24072 46254	Historic England	II			5	4	
57	LBI	1028675	Barn at Dene Farmhouse approximately 150 m north of farmhouse	1990-07-09		TQ 23761 46195	Historic England	II			5	4	
58	LBI	1028676	Dene Farmhouse	1990-07-09		TQ 23812 46148	Historic England	II			5	4	
59	LBI	1028713	Barn at Blank's Farm	1987-09-29		TQ 21555 43358	Historic England	II			5	4	
60	LBI	1028714	Halesbridge Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 21921 43364	Historic England	II			5	4	
61	LBI	1028715	Cudworth Manor	1966-11-11		TQ 21132 41828	Historic England	II			5	4	
62	LBI	1028725	Old Beam Brook	1987-09-29		TQ 21490 42292	Historic England	II			5	4	
63	LBI	1028726	Boothlands Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 21832 40143	Historic England	II			5	4	
64	LBI	1028727	Oaklands Park Farm House	1975-10-06		TQ 21782 39350	Historic England	II			5	4	
65	LBI	1028728	Marelands Farm Barn	1986-10-24		TQ 20118 40009	Historic England	II			5	4	
66	LBI	1028750	Heron's Head Farm House	1986-08-07		TQ 22313 45009	Historic England	II			5	4	
67	LBI	1028752	Sheepcote Cottage	1987-09-29		TQ 23062 45117	Historic England	II			5	4	
68	LBI	1028961	Jobs Farm Cottages	1989-05-24		TQ 30006 45774	Historic England	II			5	4	
69	LBI	1028962	Honeysuckle Cottages	1991-10-18		TQ 28010 43976	Historic England	II			3	4	1016
70	LBI	1028982	High House	1966-11-11		TQ 27651 42787	Historic England	II			1	4	1017
71	LBI	1028983	Barn 10 yards north of Ye Olde Six Bells	1984-04-26		TQ 27599 42807	Historic England	II			1	4	1018
72	LBI	1028984	Barns tomb 8 yards west of west end of Church of St Bartholomew	1984-04-26		TQ 27613 42742	Historic England	II			1	4	1019
73	LBI	1028985	Billingsley tomb 10 yards west of south aisle of Church of St Bartholomew	1984-04-26		TQ 27615 42739	Historic England	II			1	4	1020

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
74	LBII	1028986	Turner tomb 8 yards north of Church St Bartholomew	1984-04-26		TQ 27623 42776	Historic England	II			1	4	1021
75	LBII	1028987	Inholms Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 29524 42223	Historic England	II			1	4	1022
76	LBII	1028988	Yew Tree Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ2964042178	Historic England	II			1	4	1023
77	LBII	1028989	Yew Trees	1966-11-11		TQ 27987 44005	Historic England	II			3	4	1024
78	LBII	1028990	Barn 50 yards south of Great Lakes Farm	1984-04-26		TQ 29216 44423	Historic England	II			3	4	
79	LBII	1028991	The Orchard Cottage	1973-07-03		TQ 27104 43461	Historic England	II			1	4	1025
80	LBII	1028992	Fishers and Fishers Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 28837 42343	Historic England	II			1	4	1026
81	LBII	1028993	Cheswick Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 27220 44565	Historic England	II			3	4	
82	LBII	1028994	Jordans	1984-04-26		TQ 29338 43219	Historic England	II			3	4	1027
83	LBII	1028995	Axes Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 29689 46515	Historic England	II			5	4	
84	LBII	1028996	The Cambridge Hotel	1973-10-30		TQ 28384 44724	Historic England	II			3	4	
85	LBII	1028997	Granary barn 15 yards south of Crutchfield Farm	1972-02-07	1984-04-26	TQ 25948 44172	Historic England	II			3	4	
86	LBII	1028998	Stumble Hole Farmhouse	1984-04-26		TQ 24169 46018	Historic England	II			5	4	
87	LBII	1028999	Barn 5 yards south east of Dean Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 28733 46952	Historic England	II			5	4	
88	LBII	1029000	Horsehills Farmhouse	1984-04-26		TQ 25151 44201	Historic England	II			3	4	
89	LBII	1029002	Little Finches	1984-04-26		TQ 26689 46902	Historic England	II			5	4	
90	LBII	1029003	Christmas Close & Christmas Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 29096 46241	Historic England	II			5	4	
91	LBII	1029022	Ringley Oak Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ 27900 42947	Historic England	II			1	4	1028
92	LBII	1029866	Little Lake Farm House	1973-02-22		TQ 29986 44868	Historic England	II			3	4	
93	LBII	1029876	Woolborough Farm House	1973-02-22		TQ 30719 45782	Historic England	II			5	4	
94	LBII	1029880	Westernmost barn at Glen Farm	1989-11-24		TQ3481442690	Historic England	II			5	4	
95	LBII	1029904	Wilmots Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 33004 44582	Historic England	II			5	4	
96	LBII	1029936	September Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ 35440 43216	Historic England	II			5	4	
97	LBII	1029937	Chithurst Farm House	1958-06-11		TQ 33744 42184	Historic England	II			5	4	
98	LBII	1029938	Barn approximately 10 m north east of Church Farm House	1984-04-25	1988-04-28	TQ 33692 44404	Historic England	II			5	4	
99	LBII	1029939	Cherry Gardens	1984-04-25		TQ 33426 40949	Historic England	II			3	4	
100	LBII	1029941	Little Brook Farmhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 35175 42307	Historic England	II			5	4	
101	LBII	1029943	Hornecourt Manor Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 33842 45013	Historic England	II			5	4	
102	LBII	1029945	Whitewood Farm House	1973-03-22		TQ 34237 44596	Historic England	II			5	4	
103	LBII	1029955	Teizers Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 30335 40651	Historic England	II			1	4	518
104	LBII	1029956	Manor Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ 31847 43535	Historic England	II			3	4	
105	LBII	1029957	Barn 25 yards south west of Burstow Lodge	1984-04-25	1999-11-08	TQ 31502 44149	Historic England	II			3	4	
106	LBII	1029958	Dodd tomb 8 yards south east of chancel	1984-04-25		TQ 31264 41292	Historic England	II			1	4	1029
107	LBII	1029960	Allingham Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 32239 40295	Historic England	II			3	4	1030
108	LBII	1029962	Wasp Well	1984-04-25		TQ 32145 45551	Historic England	II			5	4	
109	LBII	1029964	Barn 2 yards north of Rookery Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31429 44901	Historic England	II			5	4	
110	LBII	1029965	The Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ3256244745	Historic England	II			5	4	
111	LBII	1039928	Simmonds Cottage	1993-11-23		TQ 31538 39427	Historic England	II			3	4	1031
112	LBII	1039935	Barn to east of Poplars Place	1987-11-26		TQ 33603 39032	Historic England	II			5	4	
113	LBII	1039978	The Farmhouse public house	1994-01-14		TQ 28970 44056	Historic England	II			3	4	
114	LBII	1039979	Landen's	1994-12-02		TQ 27054 44383	Historic England	II			3	4	
115	LBII	1067594	Granary to north west of Dene Farmhouse	1990-07-09		TQ 23793 46173	Historic England	II			5	4	
116	LBII	1067613	Old Pound Cottage	1980-11-28	1982-01-28	TQ 23782 37259	Historic England	II			3	4	1032
117	LBII	1119778	Farm building at Edolphs approximately 50 m north east of house	1998-06-19		TQ 24378 42399	Historic England	II			3	4	1033
118	LBII	1178256	Hutchins	1984-04-26		TQ 27894 43993	Historic England	II			3	4	1034
119	LBII	1178287	Great Lakes Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ2921244472	Historic England	II			3	4	
120	LBII	1178293	Tanyard Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 29299 44057	Historic England	II			3	4	
121	LBII	1178299	The Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ 27060 43518	Historic England	II			1	4	1035
122	LBII	1178322	Priestlands	1984-04-26		TQ 27779 43626	Historic England	II			1	4	1036
123	LBII	1178334	Oakdene	1984-04-26	2007-10-19	TQ 29311 46501	Historic England	II			5	4	
124	LBII	1180097	The Mill House Hotel	1984-04-26		TQ2814746754	Historic England	II			5	4	
125	LBII	1180117	Dean Farmhouse	1984-04-26		TQ 28709 46960	Historic England	II			5	4	
126	LBII	1180151	Lonesome Farmhouse	1984-04-26		TQ 26704 46717	Historic England	II			5	4	
127	LBII	1180381	Naldretts Farmhouse	1980-11-28		TQ 24070 38978	Historic England	II			3	4	1037
128	LBII	1180389	Oak Lodge	1980-11-28		TQ 23896 38170	Historic England	II			3	4	1038
129	LBII	1180434	Peter's Cottage	1959-09-22		TQ 21935 38423	Historic England	II			5	4	
130	LBII	1180468	Ifield Mill House	1974-05-01	1980-11-28	TQ 24375 36405	Historic England	II			5	4	1039
131	LBII	1182646	Pear Tree House, Crabbet Park	1983-05-11		TQ 30617 37379	Historic England	II			3	4	
132	LBII	1182679	Poplars Place	1957-10-28		TQ 33590 39033	Historic England	II			5	4	
133	LBII	1187072	Edgeworth House	1983-02-23		TQ 29266 41359	Historic England	II			1	4	522
134	LBII	1187073	Wing House	1983-02-23		TQ 29304 41333	Historic England	II			1	4	521
135	LBII	1187074	Green Lane Old Cottage	1960-02-11		TQ 29877 36641	Historic England	II			5	4	
136	LBII	1187075	Garden wall and entrance to Worth Training Centre	1983-02-23		TQ 29751 36904	Historic England	II			3	4	
137	LBII	1187076	Oakfield Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 29733 37077	Historic England	II			3	4	
138	LBII	1187077	Ridleys	1983-02-23		TQ 29726 37637	Historic England	II			3	4	1040
139	LBII	1187078	Blackwater Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 29224 36404	Historic England	II			5	4	
140	LBII	1187082	Old Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 29911 41243	Historic England	II			1	4	519
141	LBII	1187083	Hazelwick Grange	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 28364 37762	Historic England	II			3	4	1041
142	LBII	1187084	39 High Street	1983-02-23		TQ 26777 36536	Historic England	II			5	4	
143	LBII	1187087	34 and 36 High Street	1983-02-23		TQ 26736 36529	Historic England	II			5	4	
144	LBII	1187089	Blackdog Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 27345 37445	Historic England	II			3	4	1042
145	LBII	1187091	Cheals Garden Centre	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 25752 35699	Historic England	II			5	4	
146	LBII	1187093	Bridge over moat at Ewhurst Place	1983-02-23		TQ 25848 37507	Historic England	II			3	4	1043
147	LBII	1187094	60 and 62 Ifield Road	1948-06-21		TQ 26296 36641	Historic England	II			5	4	
148	LBII	1187095	Old Martyrs	1960-02-11	1983-02-23	TQ 26847 38389	Historic England	II			3	4	1044
149	LBII	1187096	Finches Cottage	1983-02-08		TQ 25465 38160	Historic England	II			3	4	1045
150	LBII	1187097	Old Inn Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 25323 37942	Historic England	II			3	4	1046
151	LBII	1187098	Langley Grange	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 25642 38259	Historic England	II			3	4	1047

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
152	LBI	1187099	The Old House	1983-02-23		TQ 26931 37966	Historic England	II			3	4	1048
153	LBI	1187100	Jordans	1948-06-21		TQ 26927 38084	Historic England	II			3	4	1049
154	LBI	1187101	Sycamore House	1983-02-08		TQ 26973 39033	Historic England	II			1	4	
155	LBI	1187102	Fir Tree Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 26931 37652	Historic England	II			3	4	1050
156	LBI	1187104	Spikemead Farmhouse	1983-02-23		TQ2634839591	Historic England	II			1	4	503
157	LBI	1187105	Brookside	1983-02-23		TQ 29235 39776	Historic England	II			1	4	516
158	LBI	1187106	The Old Rectory	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 24795 37799	Historic England	II			3	4	1051
159	LBI	1187107	Turks Croft	1960-02-11		TQ 24725 36759	Historic England	II			3	4	1052
160	LBI	1187109	Harrow Cottage, Old Plough Cottage and the Plough Inn	1983-02-23		TQ 24783 37608	Historic England	II			3	4	1053
161	LBI	1187110	Oldlands Farmhouse	1972-02-07		TQ 29021 39660	Historic England	II			1	4	515
162	LBI	1187111	Cherry Tree Cottage	1948-06-21		TQ 28882 39513	Historic England	II			1	4	1054
163	LBI	1187112	The Tweed	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 24913 38097	Historic England	II			3	4	1055
164	LBI	1187113	Toovies Farmhouse	1983-10-25		TQ 29996 39497	Historic England	II			1	4	1056
165	LBI	1187115	Street House	1957-10-28		TQ 30171 36247	Historic England	II			5	4	
166	LBI	1187116	Caxtons	1978-03-17		TQ 30273 36845	Historic England	II			5	4	
167	LBI	1187117	Crown post barn to east of Rowley Farm House	1986-09-05		TQ 27985 39632	Historic England	II			1	4	513
168	LBI	1187118	10 Ifield Road	1992-08-06		TQ 26665 36566	Historic England	II			5	4	
169	LBI	1191822	Ivyhouse Farm House	1975-10-06		TQ 21899 39398	Historic England	II			5	4	
170	LBI	1191856	Nye's Place	1973-03-13	1987-09-29	TQ 20182 40001	Historic England	II			5	4	
171	LBI	1191861	Newhouse Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 20123 40176	Historic England	II			5	4	
172	LBI	1194820	Stumblehome Farmhouse	1980-11-28	1982-01-28	TQ2297236952	Historic England	II			5	4	1057
173	LBI	1204412	Gayhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 33209 45568	Historic England	II			5	4	
174	LBI	1204767	Broadbridge Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31417 42202	Historic England	II			1	4	1058
175	LBI	1204784	Burstow Court	1984-04-25		TQ 31228 41348	Historic England	II			1	4	1059
176	LBI	1204793	Stonelands Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31723 39633	Historic England	II			3	4	1060
177	LBI	1204801	Rough Beech	1984-04-25		TQ3270642933	Historic England	II			3	4	
178	LBI	1204808	Greenmeads Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31138 45732	Historic England	II			5	4	
179	LBI	1204822	Keepers Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ 32185 40979	Historic England	II			3	4	1061
180	LBI	1204852	Green Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ3218842944	Historic England	II			3	4	
181	LBI	1204873	Rookery Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31442 44887	Historic England	II			5	4	
182	LBI	1205020	Branford Wells	1984-04-25		TQ 35316 43605	Historic England	II			5	4	
183	LBI	1205048	Church Farmhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 33681 44380	Historic England	II			5	4	
184	LBI	1205054	Horne House Farmhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 33771 43993	Historic England	II			5	4	
185	LBI	1207387	Little Orchards	1982-03-24		TQ 28436 39058	Historic England	II			1	4	1062
186	LBI	1207485	Boscobel CGA Insurance Brokers Ltd	1981-08-28		TQ 26850 36960	Historic England	II			3	4	1063
187	LBI	1207575	Goffs Manor	1960-02-11		TQ 26113 36119	Historic England	II			5	4	
188	LBI	1207630	Ifield Water Mill	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 24509 36446	Historic England	II			5	4	1065
189	LBI	1207650	Michaelmas Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 25151 38004	Historic England	II			3	4	1066
190	LBI	1207671	Upper Prestwood Farmhouse	1983-02-23		TQ 23473 39649	Historic England	II			3	4	1067
191	LBI	1207719	Mounting block in forecourt of Friends Meeting House	1983-02-23		TQ 25245 37900	Historic England	II			3	4	1068
192	LBI	1207831	Radford Farmhouse	1983-02-23		TQ 29261 39782	Historic England	II			1	4	517
193	LBI	1207872	St Margaret's Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 24832 37290	Historic England	II			3	4	1069
194	LBI	1207886	Tinsley Farmhouse	1983-02-22	1983-02-23	TQ 29274 39664	Historic England	II			1	4	1070
195	LBI	1207927	The Vicarage	1983-02-23		TQ 24770 37576	Historic England	II			3	4	1071
196	LBI	1240231	Bonwyke Place	1982-01-28		TQ 23485 37738	Historic England	II			3	4	1072
197	LBI	1240234	Garden gate, overthrow and side railings to west of Stumbleholme Farmhouse	1982-01-28		TQ2296036941	Historic England	II			5	4	1073
198	LBI	1240235	Barn to north of Stumbleholme Farmhouse	1982-01-28		TQ 22956 36986	Historic England	II			5	4	1074
199	LBI	1240236	Granary to west of Stumbleholme Farmhouse	1982-01-28		TQ2293136947	Historic England	II			5	4	1075
200	LBI	1240237	Cattle shed to south west of Stumbleholme Farmhouse	1982-01-28		TQ 22943 36896	Historic England	II			5	4	1076
201	LBI	1246873	Barn east of Stumbleholme Farmhouse	2001-03-26		TQ 24229 46046	Historic England	II			5	4	
202	LBI	1248291	Greenings	1966-11-11	1983-04-07	TQ 22547 41643	Historic England	II			3	4	
203	LBI	1248292	Barn approximately 30 m north of Greenings	1983-04-07		TQ 22546 41679	Historic England	II			3	4	
204	LBI	1248293	Beggars Cottage & Eastlands	1983-04-07		TQ 23106 41914	Historic England	II			3	4	1077
205	LBI	1248295	Harrow House	1966-11-11		TQ 24536 41171	Historic England	II			1	4	1078
206	LBI	1248298	Chapel Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24634 41215	Historic England	II			1	4	1079
207	LBI	1248320	Brook Cottage & Brookside	1983-04-07		TQ 23631 41091	Historic England	II			3	4	1080
208	LBI	1248323	Ye Olde Bakehouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24255 40836	Historic England	II			1	4	1081
209	LBI	1248325	Mytten Croft	1983-04-07		TQ 24194 40954	Historic England	II			1	4	1082
210	LBI	1248327	Vintners Wells	1983-04-07		TQ 24195 40940	Historic England	II			1	4	1083
211	LBI	1248354	Little Dolby	1983-04-07		TQ 24136 40772	Historic England	II			1	4	1084
212	LBI	1248356	Myrtle Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ2402843381	Historic England	II			3	4	
213	LBI	1248357	Edolphs	1973-03-13	1983-04-07	TQ 24342 42360	Historic England	II			3	4	1085
214	LBI	1248359	The Morgans	1966-11-11		TQ 24213 43249	Historic England	II			3	4	
215	LBI	1248364	Chantesluer	1983-04-07		TQ 23408 43895	Historic England	II			5	4	
216	LBI	1248368	Well house approximately 5 m north of Chantesluer	1983-04-07		TQ 23395 43906	Historic England	II			5	4	
217	LBI	1248381	Barn at Chantesluer Farm	1983-04-07		TQ 23429 43896	Historic England	II			5	4	
218	LBI	1248396	Charlwood Place	1966-11-11		TQ 24351 41832	Historic England	II			3	4	1086
219	LBI	1248404	Water pump approximately 5 m south west of Brittleware Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ2453643254	Historic England	II			3	4	
220	LBI	1248408	Spencers	1983-04-07		TQ 25029 42523	Historic England	II			3	4	1087
221	LBI	1248410	Laurel Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24053 41271	Historic England	II			1	4	1088
222	LBI	1248414	Bristow Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24002 41289	Historic England	II			3	4	1089
223	LBI	1248443	Spring Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 23983 41269	Historic England	II			3	4	1090
224	LBI	1248444	Pagewood House	1983-04-07		TQ 23805 41297	Historic England	II			3	4	1091
225	LBI	1248454	Povey Cross House	1983-04-07		TQ 26733 42176	Historic England	II			1	4	1092
226	LBI	1248455	Westlands Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 26330 43059	Historic England	II			3	4	1093
227	LBI	1248463	Hookwood House including attached garden wall and gate	1966-11-11		TQ 26468 43234	Historic England	II			3	4	1094
228	LBI	1248464	Hookwood Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 26387 43375	Historic England	II			3	4	1095
229	LBI	1248465	The Hopps	1983-04-07		TQ 26459 43711	Historic England	II			3	4	1096

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
230	LBII	1248466	Tudor Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24319 41156	Historic England	II			1	4	1097
231	LBII	1248503	Primrose Cottage	1973-03-13		TQ 23789 41012	Historic England	II			3	4	1098
232	LBII	1248504	The Glovers	1983-04-07	1984-02-22	TQ 23496 41053	Historic England	II			3	4	1099
233	LBII	1248533	Tanyard	1983-04-07		TQ 23868 41006	Historic England	II			3	4	1100
234	LBII	1248535	Barn at Tanyard	1983-04-07		TQ 23868 40981	Historic England	II			3	4	1101
235	LBII	1248537	Westlands	1983-04-07		TQ 22522 39914	Historic England	II			3	4	1102
236	LBII	1248578	Ringers	1973-03-13	1983-04-07	TQ 23877 40813	Historic England	II			3	4	1103
237	LBII	1248598	Roundabout Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 23906 43586	Historic England	II			3	4	
238	LBII	1248599	Dormers	1983-04-07		TQ 24170 41589	Historic England	II			3	4	1104
239	LBII	1248600	Stan Hill	1973-07-03		TQ 23896 41677	Historic England	II			3	4	1105
240	LBII	1248601	Staggers Avon	1983-04-07		TQ 24114 41484	Historic England	II			1	4	1106
241	LBII	1248608	Hovels at Highworth Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 23062 42652	Historic England	II			3	4	
242	LBII	1248609	Barn at Highworth Farm about 40 m north west of farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 23046 42637	Historic England	II			3	4	
243	LBII	1248622	Stone causeway in churchyard of Church of St Nicholas	1983-04-07		TQ 24041 41094	Historic England	II			1	4	1107
244	LBII	1248623	The Cottage	1966-11-11	1983-04-07	TQ 24160 41114	Historic England	II			1	4	1108
245	LBII	1248624	Temple Bar House	1983-04-07		TQ 24185 41094	Historic England	II			1	4	1109
246	LBII	1248625	Barn about 50 m south west of Tifters	1983-04-07		TQ 24423 40732	Historic England	II			1	4	1110
247	LBII	1248637	Hunts	1983-04-07		TQ 24208 41155	Historic England	II			1	4	1111
248	LBII	1248638	Sun Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24273 41147	Historic England	II			1	4	1112
249	LBII	1248639	Mores	1983-04-07		TQ 24539 41277	Historic England	II			1	4	1113
250	LBII	1248640	Swan Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24581 41330	Historic England	II			1	4	1114
251	LBII	1248647	Granary at Charlwood Place Farm approximately 20 m south west of farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24748 40928	Historic England	II			1	4	1115
252	LBII	1248648	Cart shed at Charlwood Place Farm	1983-04-07		TQ 24702 40892	Historic England	II			1	4	1116
253	LBII	1248649	Spicers	1972-02-07	1983-04-07	TQ 24628 40898	Historic England	II			1	4	1117
254	LBII	1248652	Spicers Farm granary	1972-02-07	1983-04-07	TQ 24621 40908	Historic England	II			1	4	1118
255	LBII	1248653	Barn at Robin's Farm approximately 40 m south west of the house	1989-09-25		TQ 23788 40935	Historic England	II			3	4	1119
256	LBII	1250212	The lychgate to churchyard of Church of St Nicholas	1957-10-28		TQ 30159 36235	Historic England	II			5	4	
257	LBII	1250219	Toll House	1983-02-23		TQ 30048 36293	Historic England	II			5	4	
258	LBII	1250230	Heathy Ground Farmhouse	1992-03-10		TQ 29817 39065	Historic England	II			1	4	1120
259	LBII	1253608	Catt's Cottage	1988-11-21		TQ 29302 43826	Historic England	II			3	4	
260	LBII	1253611	The Old Cottage	1990-08-07		TQ 27529 45204	Historic England	II			3	4	
261	LBII	1253622	Wrays	1994-01-05		TQ 25799 44211	Historic England	II			3	4	
262	LBII	1253627	Wailly	1994-12-02		TQ 28421 44276	Historic England	II			3	4	
263	LBII	1253638	Pickett's Cottage	1992-11-26		TQ 29180 45695	Historic England	II			5	4	
264	LBII	1257998	Kinnersley Manor, South Bank & The Manor House	1997-02-06		TQ 26359 46192	Historic England	II			5	4	
265	LBII	1261682	Station Goods Shed	1993-05-27		TQ 28640 42970	Historic England	II			1	4	1121
266	LBII	1261718	Birchwood Cottage	1993-02-18		TQ 28136 43242	Historic England	II			1	4	1122
267	LBII	1263375	1 and 2 lfield Road	1984-04-25		TQ 26730 36570	Historic England	II			5	4	
268	LBII	1263390	Frogshole Farmhouse	1983-10-25		TQ 29776 36049	Historic England	II			5	4	
269	LBII	1277798	Elm Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24248 41138	Historic England	II			1	4	1123
270	LBII	1277799	Barn at Charlwood Place Farm approximately 30 m south west of farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24732 40914	Historic England	II			1	4	1124
271	LBII	1277800	Stabling at Charlwood Place Farm approximately 30 m south of farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24750 40902	Historic England	II			1	4	1125
272	LBII	1277802	Spicers Farm barn	1972-02-07	1983-04-07	TQ 24616 40870	Historic England	II			1	4	1126
273	LBII	1277823	Barn at Highworth Farm about 20 m north west of farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 23077 42633	Historic England	II			3	4	
274	LBII	1277824	Lychgate	1983-04-07		TQ 24042 41086	Historic England	II			1	4	1128
275	LBII	1277829	Tifters	1983-04-07		TQ 24459 40773	Historic England	II			1	4	1129
276	LBII	1277864	Westlands Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 22399 39831	Historic England	II			3	4	1130
277	LBII	1277887	The lock up	1972-02-07	1983-04-07	TQ 24306 41102	Historic England	II			1	4	1131
278	LBII	1277888	Robins	1966-11-11	1983-04-07	TQ 23802 40970	Historic England	II			3	4	1132
279	LBII	1277889	Hillands	1983-04-07		TQ 22714 40051	Historic England	II			3	4	1133
280	LBII	1277900	Pagewood Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 23934 41240	Historic England	II			3	4	1134
281	LBII	1277903	Hookwood Manor	1983-04-07		TQ 26560 42804	Historic England	II			1	4	1135
282	LBII	1277904	Woodlands Farmhouse	1973-03-13	1983-04-07	TQ 26122 43780	Historic England	II			3	4	1136
283	LBII	1277911	Stable about 10 m north of Hookwood House	1983-04-07		TQ 26444 43249	Historic England	II			3	4	1137
284	LBII	1277915	The Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24241 41609	Historic England	II			1	4	1138
285	LBII	1277918	Brittleware Farmhouse	1966-11-11		TQ 24550 43267	Historic England	II			3	4	
286	LBII	1277920	Spottles	1983-04-07		TQ 24385 41421	Historic England	II			1	4	1139
287	LBII	1277922	Cattle shelter	1983-04-07		TQ 23952 41088	Historic England	II			3	4	1140
288	LBII	1277936	Fullbrook Cottage	1983-04-07		TQ 24026 40461	Historic England	II			1	4	1141
289	LBII	1277937	Rickettswood Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 23070 43348	Historic England	II			5	4	
290	LBII	1277955	Charlwood Place Farmhouse	1983-04-07		TQ 24764 40940	Historic England	II			1	4	1142
291	LBII	1277957	Weavers Cottages	1973-03-13		TQ 24149 40814	Historic England	II			1	4	1143
292	LBII	1277979	Old Rosemary Cottages	1983-04-07	1996-08-23	TQ 24373 41188	Historic England	II			1	4	1144
293	LBII	1277982	Two Stacks	1983-04-07		TQ 23756 41124	Historic England	II			3	4	1145
294	LBII	1279522	Church Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 24744 37606	Historic England	II			3	4	1146
295	LBII	1279535	Newstead Lodge	1983-02-23		TQ 24842 37923	Historic England	II			3	4	1147
296	LBII	1279557	Poles Acre Barn	1983-02-23		TQ2637839396	Historic England	II			1	4	504
297	LBII	1279697	Freeman Hardy and Willis & Smith Bros	1983-02-23		TQ 26736 36572	Historic England	II			5	4	
298	LBII	1279715	Brewery Shades Inn	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 26805 36714	Historic England	II			5	4	
299	LBII	1279757	County Oak Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ2667339047	Historic England	II			1	4	506
300	LBII	1279766	John Penfold Ltd	1981-07-23		TQ 26771 36495	Historic England	II			5	4	
301	LBII	1280860	Quarry Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 35522 41934	Historic England	II			5	4	
302	LBII	1280975	Old Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ 32534 45151	Historic England	II			5	4	
303	LBII	1280983	Old Hall Farmhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 32586 44654	Historic England	II			5	4	

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
304	LBII	1281032	Hook House Farmhouse	1984-04-25		TQ 32684 45944	Historic England	II			5	4	
305	LBII	1284412	Shepherds Farmhouse	1983-05-11		TQ 33625 38711	Historic England	II			5	4	
306	LBII	1284416	Westlands	1983-05-11		TQ 33739 38113	Historic England	II			5	4	
307	LBII	1284441	Rushmore Cottage	1983-05-11		TQ 30796 36820	Historic England	II			5	4	
308	LBII	1284465	Snowhill Cottages	1983-05-11		TQ 34573 39812	Historic England	II			5	4	
309	LBII	1285457	Little Ventors & Venters	1959-09-22	1980-11-28	TQ 21518 37748	Historic England	II			5	4	
310	LBII	1285492	Putticks Cottages	1959-09-22		TQ 21855 36682	Historic England	II			5	4	
311	LBII	1286901	Chaffolds Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 20522 38639	Historic England	II			5	4	
312	LBII	1286925	Sturtwood Farm House	1966-11-11		TQ 21481 42688	Historic England	II			5	4	
313	LBII	1286929	Barn to north of Boothlands Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 21848 40191	Historic England	II			5	4	
314	LBII	1287053	Grove Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 23510 45284	Historic England	II			5	4	
315	LBII	1295037	Collendean Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 24659 43997	Historic England	II			3	4	
316	LBII	1295049	Barn 40 yards south west of Dean Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 28677 46895	Historic England	II			5	4	
317	LBII	1295066	Ladyland Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 27513 45489	Historic England	II			3	4	
318	LBII	1295082	Crutchfield Farm House	1972-02-07		TQ 25922 44192	Historic England	II			3	4	
319	LBII	1295115	The Old House	1972-02-07		TQ 27136 43609	Historic England	II			1	4	1148
320	LBII	1295120	Fishers Cottage & The Barn	1984-04-26		TQ 28814 42359	Historic England	II			1	4	1149
321	LBII	1295125	Cinderfield	1973-03-13		TQ 27560 45013	Historic England	II			3	4	
322	LBII	1295137	Benhams Farm Annex, Benhams Farmhouse & Benhams House	1972-02-07		TQ 28275 44070	Historic England	II			3	4	1150
323	LBII	1298870	Antique Centre & Hillside Kennels	1983-02-23		TQ 29738 37114	Historic England	II			3	4	
324	LBII	1298873	Oak Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 26694 38879	Historic England	II			3	4	1151
325	LBII	1298874	Lilac Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 29917 41375	Historic England	II			1	4	520
326	LBII	1298876	White Hart Hotel	1983-02-23		TQ 26796 36649	Historic England	II			5	4	
327	LBII	1298877	Offices of the Crawley Borough Council Housing and Estates Department & The Tree	1948-06-21		TQ 26825 36839	Historic England	II			5	4	
328	LBII	1298878	The Old Fox House	1983-02-23		TQ 23499 39648	Historic England	II			3	4	1152
329	LBII	1298880	Apple Tree Farm	1983-02-08		TQ 25488 38050	Historic England	II			3	4	1153
330	LBII	1298881	Langley Green Farmhouse	1983-02-23		TQ 26150 38434	Historic England	II			3	4	1154
331	LBII	1298882	Jordans Social Club	1983-02-23		TQ 26922 38121	Historic England	II			3	4	1155
332	LBII	1298883	Lowfield Heath Windmill	1966-11-11	1983-02-23	TQ2349140723	Historic England	II			3	4	510
333	LBII	1298884	Barn at Gatwick Manor	1948-06-21	1983-02-23	TQ 27146 39377	Historic England	II			1	4	509
334	LBII	1298885	St Barbe Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ2642239243	Historic England	II			1	4	505
335	LBII	1298886	Brook Cottage	1983-02-23		TQ 24619 36723	Historic England	II			3	4	1156
336	LBII	1298887	Railway signal box	1983-02-23		TQ 26738 36364	Historic England	II			5	4	
337	LBII	1298888	Table tomb to George and Mary Hutchinson in parish churchyard	1983-02-23		TQ 24679 37575	Historic England	II			3	4	1157
338	LBII	1298889	K6 telephone kiosk pair on island site	1988-05-13		TQ 26771 36619	Historic England	II			5	4	
339	LBII	1298908	Worth Training Centre	1983-02-23		TQ 29760 36926	Historic England	II			3	4	
340	LBII	1298909	Oakfield Lodge	1983-02-23		TQ 29726 37058	Historic England	II			3	4	
341	LBII	1354186	Old Bonnetts Cottage	1980-11-28		TQ 25333 39362	Historic England	II			1	4	501
342	LBII	1354208	Red Gables	1980-11-28		TQ 24134 39115	Historic England	II			3	4	1158
343	LBII	1354209	Peter's Farmhouse	1959-09-22		TQ 22032 38197	Historic England	II			5	4	
344	LBII	1354210	Lower Prestwood Farmhouse	1980-11-28		TQ 23146 38687	Historic England	II			3	4	1159
345	LBII	1354211	Chowles Barn	1980-11-28		TQ 21756 37461	Historic England	II			5	4	
346	LBII	1354887	Cophorne Hotel	1983-05-11		TQ 31293 38700	Historic England	II			3	4	1160
347	LBII	1354890	Rowfant Mill	1983-05-11		TQ 31568 37744	Historic England	II			3	4	
348	LBII	1354908	Rowfant Mill House	1983-05-11		TQ 31570 37778	Historic England	II			3	4	
349	LBII	1354911	Granary to the south of Poplars Place	1983-05-11		TQ 33596 38986	Historic England	II			5	4	
350	LBII	1356637	Barn at Dene Farm approximately 50 m south of farmhouse	1990-07-09		TQ 23831 46096	Historic England	II			5	4	
351	LBII	1372057	Old Bell House, Old Mill House & Wisteria Cottage	1994-01-05		TQ 27075 43422	Historic England	II			1	4	1161
352	LBII	1372077	Large barn to south west of Poplars Place	1987-11-26		TQ 33574 38986	Historic England	II			5	4	
353	LBII	1377550	Bakers Barn	1984-04-25		TQ 33734 44355	Historic England	II			5	4	
354	LBII	1377552	East Park Farmhouse	1980-06-16		TQ 35106 41738	Historic England	II			5	4	
355	LBII	1377561	Twyners Croft	1976-03-16		TQ 31190 43404	Historic England	II			3	4	1162
356	LBII	1377562	Barn 5 yards north west of Hook House Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 32374 45816	Historic England	II			5	4	
357	LBII	1377563	Stonehouse Farm House	1984-04-25		TQ 31390 46320	Historic England	II			5	4	
358	LBII	1377564	The Old Farmhouse	1958-06-11		TQ 32001 45588	Historic England	II			5	4	
359	LBII	1377574	Paradise Cottage	1984-04-25		TQ 33020 43991	Historic England	II			5	4	
360	LBII	1378000	Monks Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ 28029 44007	Historic England	II			3	4	1163
361	LBII	1378001	Langshott Manor	1984-04-26		TQ 29544 43971	Historic England	II			3	4	
362	LBII	1378002	Vulcan Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ 28396 42818	Historic England	II			1	4	1164
363	LBII	1378003	Granary 5 yards west of Dean Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 28698 46944	Historic England	II			5	4	
364	LBII	1378004	Elmersland	1984-04-26		TQ 27496 46185	Historic England	II			5	4	
365	LBII	1378005	Starlings	1984-04-26		TQ 29880 46148	Historic England	II			5	4	
366	LBII	1378014	Forge Cottage	1984-04-26		TQ 28421 44266	Historic England	II			3	4	
367	LBII	1378023	Picketts Farm House	1966-11-11		TQ 29207 45911	Historic England	II			5	4	
368	LBII	1378024	Sawpit, Anderson's builders yard	1991-10-18		TQ 28002 43960	Historic England	II			3	4	1165
369	LBII	1378025	32 and 34 Brighton Road	1993-04-27		TQ2797543069	Historic England	II			1	4	
370	LBII	1378034	Ye Olde Six Bells	1966-11-11		TQ 27609 42787	Historic England	II			1	4	1166
371	LBII	1378036	Flint tomb 8 yards south west of Church of St Bartholomew	1984-04-26		TQ 27621 42732	Historic England	II			1	4	1167
372	LBII	1378037	Oldlands Farm House	1984-04-26		TQ 30012 42702	Historic England	II			1	4	1168
373	LBII	1378038	Lydford	1984-04-26		TQ 28051 44018	Historic England	II			3	4	1169
374	LBII	1378118	Barn to rear of Grove Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ2351945273	Historic England	II			5	4	
375	LBII	1378138	Blank's Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 21569 43331	Historic England	II			5	4	
376	LBII	1378139	Barn to right of Halesbridge Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 21952 43333	Historic England	II			5	4	
377	LBII	1378144	Rolls Farm House	1987-09-29		TQ 22058 41521	Historic England	II			3	4	
378	LBII	1378145	Marelands	1987-09-29		TQ 20063 39890	Historic England	II			5	4	

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
379	LBII	1378175	Little Mynthurst Farm House	1972-02-07		TQ 23612 44594	Historic England	II			5	4	
380	LBII	1390488	Ivyhouse Farm Barn	2003-01-13		TQ 21929 39390	Historic England	II			5	4	
381	LBII	1392317	Friary church of St Francis and St Anthony	2007-10-25		TQ 26951 36453	Historic England	II			5	4	
382	LBII	1392429	Ridley's Court (former stables to Worth Park)	2008-02-27		TQ 29697 37960	Historic England	II			3	4	1170
383	LBII	1392579	Pulhamite rockery at Milton Mount Gardens (former Worth Park gardens)	2008-05-01		TQ 29692 38125	Historic England	II			3	4	1171
384	LBII	1392580	Pulhamite rock islet in lake at Milton Mount Gardens (former Worth Park)	2008-05-01		TQ 29369 38299	Historic England	II			3	4	1172
385	LBII	1392581	Fountain and pond basin at Milton Mount Gardens (former Worth Park)	2008-05-01		TQ2954138084	Historic England	II			3	4	1173
386	LBII	1393329	Heatherwood South and Heatherwood West (formerly Oaklawn)	2009-06-16		TQ 33918 38029	Historic England	II			5	4	
387	LBII	1403249	Church of St John the Baptist with adjacent war memorial	2011-09-26		TQ3195546021	Historic England	II			5	4	
388	LBII	1439234	Lowfield Hall	2017-02-22		TQ2630439811	Historic England	II			1	4	
389	LBII	1452793	Lowfield Heath War Memorial	2018-01-09		TQ2739840111	Historic England	II			1	4	
390	LBII	1457234	Boer War Memorial Lychgate, Church of St Bartholomew, Horley	2018-09-18		TQ2769742692	Historic England	II			1	4	
391	LBII	1457672	Horley War Memorial	2018-09-06		TQ2799343341	Historic England	II			1	4	
392	LBII	1459067	War Memorial Lych Gate, Emmanuel Church, Sidlow	2018-09-18		TQ2589446922	Historic England	II			5	4	
393	CA		High Street	1986-11-01	1996-10-01		Crawley BC				5	5	
394	CA		Forestfield and Shrublands	1996-10-15			Crawley BC				5	5	
395	CA		Worth	1987-03-01			Crawley BC				5	5	
396	CA		Ifield	1981-09-01			Crawley BC				3	5	
397	CA		Charlwood	1974-03-26	1997-06-18		Mole Valley DC				1	5	297
398	CA		Massetts Road, Horley	2003-05-21	2005-03-15		Reigate and Banstead BC				1	5	296
399	CA		Outwood	1990-08-16			Tandridge DC				5	5	
400	CA		Burstow	1990-08-16			Tandridge DC				1	5	294
401	CA		Rusper	1976-11-26			Horsham DC				5	5	
402	CA		Dyers Almshouses	1996-10-15			Crawley BC				3	5	
403	CA		Sunnymead Flats	1997-06-01			Crawley BC				3	5	
404	CA		St Peter's, Ifield Road	1996-01-01	2004-05-01		Crawley BC				5	5	
405	CA		Brighton Road, Southgate	2009-03-25	2013-04-03		Crawley BC				5	5	
406	CA		Church Road, Horley	1970-02-24	2009-06-10		Reigate and Banstead BC				1	5	295
407	CA		Cross Oak Lane, Salfords	1990-12-13			Reigate and Banstead BC				5	5	
408	LLB		Windmill - Ifield				West Sussex HER		Ifield Mills (flour) on Ifield Green. {1} This was a postmill which had been moved from Cox's Hill, Surrey and was demolished in 1898. The old beam engine formerly in an adjoining building and used in conjunction with the mill is now in the Science Museum, where it was taken in 1928, and is said to be the smallest of its type in the country. Only the three storied round house remains. {2} No remains. {3} The windmill is shown on the 1841 Tithe Map of Ifield and its site is shown on OS 1874 6' map and on 1910 25' map, possibly slightly to the SE of location at 1 above (possibly TQ 2504 3786). Crawley locally listed building.		3	6	
409	LLB		The Cottage in the Wood, Balcombe Road, Crawley - Historic Building Information				West Sussex HER		The Cottage in the Wood occupies the site of a derelict gamekeeper's cottage. It was built between 1931-3, designed by Blunden Shadbolt (1879-1949), an Arts-and-Crafts architect known for his convincing historicist buildings, which often incorporated fabric from older structures. Crawley locally listed building.		1	6	
410	LLB		Burstow Hall, Antlands Lane, Burstow				Surrey HER		Large Victorian house, divided into three houses. Crawley locally listed building.		1	6	
411	LLB		Bolthods Cottage, Hathersham Close, Horley				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Boltholds Cottage, 17th century, Hall House; NMR ref 516521 - House, built in the mid 16th century.		3	6	
412	LLB		Rede Hall, 122 Redehall Road, Smallfield				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Rede Hall is of two storeys plus attic and is basically square in plan. The building is rendered and colour washed. There are decorative string courses of terra cotta panels. The windows have round and pointed gothic arches with drip moulds above. There is a three storey tower on the south west corner. This had a spire-type roof in 1900 but is now a castellated turret. The roofs are slate in plain and fish scale patterns and are steeply pitched. There are decorative barges on the gable ends and there are two rendered stacks. On the front of the building the figure of an angel holds a shield with the date 1874. Most of the existing building dates from this time when it replaced the remains of an older building which originally occupied the moated site.		3	6	
413	LLB		Rectory, Church Road, Burstow				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Burstow Rectory was apparently built by John Flamstead in the sixteenth century when he was rector of the parish (and also acting as the First Astronomer Royal at Greenwich Observatory). There are later additions and alterations. Burstow Rectory has been since divided into two properties; The Rectory and Bartlemv.		1	6	269
414	LLB		Bartlemy, Church Road, Burstow				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Bartlemy previously formed part of The Rectory, Burstow. NMR ref 516522 - Bartlemy House, c. 1720.		1	6	270

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415	LLB		Anns Villa, Copthorne Bank, Copthorne				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. This tall three storey house is sited on the east side of the highway well back from the frontage. It is of simple rectangular plan with (tarnished) white colour-washed brickwork with stucco quoining and gauged flat arch wood casement windows. The low pitch slated roof has a chimney stack in each gable and apart from a single storey lean-to on the north, the house is entirely symmetrical. The entrance doorway has a moulded stucco surround, the door being panelled and having a semi-circular fanlight with radial glazing bars. There is a modern prefabricated flat roof garage on the north and later outbuildings at rear.		3	6	
416	LLB		Old Forge Cottage, Keepers Corner, Burstow				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Old Forge Cottage may date from the first half of the 19th century with a later Victorian porch and possibly earlier outbuildings. The walls are of white colour washed stucco, lined to imitate masonry and the roof has modern plain tiling. The windows are wood casements - some with glazing bars - and the porch has coloured glass in leaded lights of ornamental pattern.		3	6	
417	LLB		Cherry Tree Inn, Copthorne Bank, Copthorne				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. The Northern portion with its twin double (low) pitched slate covered roofs with central valley gutter, white painted weatherboard cladding on brick plinth and wood sliding casement windows with glazing bars, together with chimney breast and stack on its northern gable end, probably stems from the 18th century. On the south is a late Edwardian brick built cross wing with plain tiled roof and sash windows with vertical glazing bars, whilst on its front elevation is a 'modern' single storey flat roofed extension and lean-to which partially masks 18th century portion.		3	6	
418	LLB		Yew Cottage, 13 Wheelers Lane, Smallfield, Horley				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. 17th century with later additions. Yew Cottage, appears to date from the 19th century, is of two storeys, built in flemish-bond brick with dark headers and has gabled roof slates. The main part has a stack at both ends and has four vertical sliding sash windows set symmetrically about a central door. To the west part is another with a separate roof, with a stack at the north-end but which extends further to the south. This part has tile hanging on the first floor.		3	6	
419	LLB		Barn north of Allingham Farm, Copthorne Bank, Copthorne. NMR ref 516520				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. A 2 bay barn with opposing double doors. The high doors face the farmyard. A stable adjoins. Probably 19th century.		3	6	
420	LLB		Redehall Lodge, 132 Redehall Road, Smallfield				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building. Sited on the west side of Redehall Road and originally related to Redehall slightly to the west, but now in separate ownership, the 'Lodge' is clearly Victorian in character and one of the better examples of the period. The original entrance gates and flanking railings to the Hotel still exist with their griffin piers, but now lead only to the lodge whose front is on the road boundary. The single storey building appears to be basically terra cotta faced (cement painted) with ornamental buff terra cotta tile course at cill level, label moulds over the wood casement windows with their diamond leaded lights and a steeply pitched tile roof with crested ridges whose gables have elaborate and varied ornamental barge boards. The eaves have moulded brackets and the all wood open entrance porch has elaborate uprights. There are also two bay windows. Some flat roofed additions occur at rear.		3	6	
421	LLB		Brook Cottage, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building.		1	6	277
422	LLB		Brook Farm, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge				Surrey HER		Tandridge locally listed building.		1	6	278
423	LLB		Chequers Hotel, Horley Row				Reigate & Banstead LLB		Reigate & Banstead locally listed building. Medieval Hall House. Two bays remain within much extended hotel.		3	6	
424	LLB		1 Pullcotts Farm Cottages				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This three-bay house has polychromatic brickwork at ground-floor level and tile-hanging in various styles above. The windows are all original sashes, but the roof and entrance doors have been modernised.		1	6	523
425	LLB		Poplars				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This is a three-bay detached house with ground-floor bay windows flanking an open porch at ground-floor level and three evenly spaced windows above. No original windows survive from its mid-19th-century construction, but the slate roof has not been altered.		1	6	524
426	LLB		Royal Oak House				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. Dating from the 1880s, this villa-style detached house has stuccoed walls and a partly jettied upper storey. The sash windows are original, and one of the side windows is a bay. A small cottage, possibly older, stands next to the house.		1	6	525
427	LLB		Gatwick House				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. Since its conversion into offices, this building has been extended several times in various styles, but the original 11-bay country house of 1876 survives. It is a concrete-faced Gothic Revival two-storey structure with a castellated parapet and tower. To the rear are 19th-century red-brick and 20th-century Neo-Georgian sections.		1	6	526

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428	LLB	Touchwood Chapel				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This was built in 1885 and was described in 1911 as a Baptist chapel in Burstow parish (of which Fernhill was an outlying settlement until boundary changes brought it into West Sussex). It has become a house, the red-brick walls have been painted and the windows have been modernised, but the slate roof remains from the original building.		1	6	527
429	LLB	Gatwick Manor Lodge				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. The medieval Gatwick Manor survives and is a Grade II* listed building, but nothing remains of its old estate or associated buildings except this former lodge, on the other side of Gatwick Airport at Povey Cross. A single-storey structure with barge boarded gables, purple glazed brickwork and external stonework, it also retains its tiled roof and mullioned windows.		1	6	531
430	LLB	Newbridge and Zell Cottages				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. These 18th-century buildings have been altered, but remain as examples of early artisan accommodation in the rural areas around Crawley. Original features include the slate roof and the weatherboarded upper storeys.		1	6	532
431	LLB	Greyhound Cottage				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This is a two-storey house attributed to either the 1780s or a few decades later. The upper storey is hung with red clay tiles; below that are stock bricks which have now been painted. The barge boarded porch is not original, and no old windows survive.		1	6	533
432	LLB	Greyhound Inn (Public House)				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. The centuries-old Sussex tradition of marble-playing on Good Friday was reintroduced at this pub in Tinsley Green, one of the old centres of the game, and it now hosts the British and World Marbles Championship. The 1930s building combines the Neoclassical and Arts and Crafts styles. A round, conical-roofed projecting entrance bay is fronted by a Doric-columned arcade with a balcony on top.		1	6	534
433	LLB	The Open Door				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. The two-storey house faces Balcombe Road and has red brickwork, weatherboarding and a slate-tiled roof. It dates from the late 18th century		1	6	535
434	LLB	Parsons Pig Public House				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. A Premier Inn hotel has been built in the grounds of this pub on the Balcombe Road, but it retains its late-19th-century appearance. The architectural style is Arts and Crafts, as demonstrated by the timber-framed gable ends, tile-hanging and large chimneys. The brick-built ground floor has an entrance porch.		1	6	536
435	LLB	Rose Cottage				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This late-19th-century detached house on the Balcombe Road has a double-pitched roof with a chimney in the "valley". The ground floor is of red brick; between this and the first-floor tile-hanging is a brick string-course with dentil decoration.		1	6	537
436	LLB	55-59 Grattons Drive				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. Now a terrace of three houses, this "architecturally impressive" painted brick building was originally part of a farm. Decorative features include brick string-courses and dentils, a shingled and spire-capped central tower and rows of clay ridge tiles in front of the roof.		3	6	
437	LLB	Deerswood Court				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. Deerswood was a farm and partly 15th-century timber-framed mansion southeast of Ifield village. Demolished in the 1950s, it was replaced in 1961-62 by a development of 99 flats set in three-storey blocks around the old grounds (in which a pergola survives). Architects K.H. Saunders and E.M. Bourne were responsible. Various traditional materials were used, such as clay tiles and variegated brickwork.		3	6	
438	LLB	Malvern Cottage and the Old Post Office				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. These semi-detached cottages have been dated to the 1890s. One was originally Ifield village's post office, which gives the building additional historic significance. There are bay windows at ground-floor level, and the quoins are picked out in a different shade of brickwork.		3	6	
439	LLB	Oak House				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This is a detached villa-style house of the late 19th century, with sash windows flanking a central entrance bay which features a projecting gabled porch. The building is red-brick throughout.		3	6	
440	LLB	The Royal Oak				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. One of two old inns in Ifield village (The Plough is the other), this building dates from the mid-19th century or earlier. Ironstone is the main building material, unusually for the Crawley area, but there are red-brick quoins and string-courses. Original features include the side chimneys and the casement windows, but the main façade is dominated by a 1960s extension.		3	6	
441	LLB	Brooklands				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. The council describes this as "a little altered late Victorian villa". The detached house stands on Rectory Lane by Ifield Green and has red stock brick walls with red fish scale tiles to the gable ends. The building also retains its old sash windows with mullions.		3	6	

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442	LLB		Barn Theatre				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This stands near St Margaret's Church, the ancient parish church. It is 17th- or 18th-century and is attached to some brick and tile stables. In 1973, both structures were converted into the field Barn Theatre and were connected by a porch that "detracts" from the overall appearance. The building has a capacity of 85 and also holds exhibitions.		3	6	
443	LLB		Rectory Farmhouse				Crawley LLB		Crawley Locally Listed Building. This "large and handsome" house of the 1860s stands behind St Margaret's Church. It has red brickwork, a slate roof and a central entrance porch which is characteristic of its era		3	6	
444	LLB		Horley Fire Station				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1903. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	563
445	LLB		137 to 143 Albert Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		(Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	571
446	LLB		3 (the Old Bakehouse), Bakehouse Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		17C former chapel and bakehouse. (Reigate & Banstead DC) NMR ref 1496270 - Former General Baptist chapel opened in 1760 but closed in 1791 when the congregation moved to Nutfield. The building was then subdivided, one half becoming a bakehouse. Now a single dwelling of two storeys. Brick walls below but tile-hung above, roof h		3	6	
447	LLB		5 Bakehouse Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		e19C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
448	LLB		1 Balcombe Gardens, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1924 by Blunden Shadbolt. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	549
449	LLB		114 Balcombe Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		Granite Setts 1930. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	550
450	LLB		125 Balcombe Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		c1900. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	553
451	LLB		129 Balcombe Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		c1900. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	554
452	LLB		Little Manor Cottage, Little Manor, Little Manor Lawn & Hatch End, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		formerly Bayhorne 18C. Location uncertain. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
453	LLB		Granary to east of Bayhorne Farmhouse, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		location uncertain. m19C stone staddles. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	546
454	LLB		The Air Balloon, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		PH, formerly The Thorns and The Game Bird, 118C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	570
455	LLB		Stoney Way, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		location uncertain. Periwinkle stone path formerly to Court Lodge 16C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	569
456	LLB		Pear Tree Cottage, Haroldslea Drive, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		location not known. Pear Tree Cottage (18C) and former coach house to west (m19C, Gothic, weatherboard). (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	547
457	LLB		Small barn, Haroldslea Drive, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		location not known. Now a pigeon shed, to north of Harrowsley Bungalow (117C). (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	548
458	LLB		34 and 36 High Street, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		e19C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	564
459	LLB		51 High Street, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		119C Wealden sandstone, former bank. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
460	LLB		Offices, outbuildings & works to west of Chequers Hotel, Horley Row, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		18C or earlier. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
461	LLB		53 (Yew Tree Cottage), Lee Street, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		117C; location approximate. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	573
462	LLB		27 Massetts Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		16C remodelled. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	561
463	LLB		Coopers Lodge, Massetts Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		location unknown, 1904. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	560
464	LLB		Wilger's Farmhouse, Silverlea Gardens, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		119C Blue headers. (Reigate & Banstead DC) NMR Ref 516151 - late 18th century house		3	6	
465	LLB		Barn & outbuildings to NE of Wilger's Farmhouse, Silverlea Gardens, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		m18C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
466	LLB		Cart shed to north of Wilger's Farm barn, Silverlea Gardens, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		118C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
467	LLB		Barn to south of Harrowsley Green Farmhouse, Smallfield Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		117C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
468	LLB		123 Smallfield Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1924 by Blunden Shadbolt. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
469	LLB		Former Albert Brewery, including Brewery Tower, Station Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		119C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		3	6	
470	LLB		Chantry House, Vicarage Lane, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1853. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	572
471	LLB		88 and 90 (The Foresters Arms PH) Victoria Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		c.1812. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	562
472	LLB		4 Victoria Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1930 granite setts. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	551
473	LLB		Horley Station, Station Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1905. (Reigate & Banstead DC) NMR Ref 501601 - Railway station on the London and Brighton Main Line, opened in 1841. approx. location. 118C. (Reigate & Banstead DC)		1	6	552
474	LLB		140 Victoria Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB				1	6	568
475	LLB		Cast iron mile post outside 7 Church Walk, Brighton Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB				1	6	
476	LLB		Haroldslea House and Westharrow, Haroldslea Drive, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		C19		1	6	
477	LLB		13 Massetts Road, Horley				Reigate & Banstead LLB		1925 former cinema		1	6	
478	ANA Red		Iron Ore Industry and Medieval Moated Site, Rusper		2016-02-16		West Sussex HER				1	7	
479	ANA Red		Charlwood House Medieval Moated Site, Crawley		2015-03-10		West Sussex HER				1	7	
480	ANA Red		Parkhouse Farm Medieval Moated Site, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	
481	ANA Red		Site of Lowfield Heath Windmill, Crawley		2016-02-17		West Sussex HER				1	7	
482	ANA Red		Medieval Moated Site, Gatwick Manor Inn, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	
483	ANA Red		Medieval Iron Working and Settlement Site, Tinsley Green, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	
484	ANA Red		Site of an Iron Age Cremation Cemetery, Tinsley Green, Crawley		2016-02-17		West Sussex HER				1	7	
485	ANA Red		Roman Occupation, Balcombe Road, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	
486	ANA Red		Mine Pits to the West of Gatwick Airport, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	
487	ANA Red		Bronze Age Settlement to the North of Gatwick Airport, Crawley				West Sussex HER				1	7	

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488	ANA Amber		The Beehive, Gatwick Airport, Crawley	2016-02-17			West Sussex HER				1	7	
489	ANA Red		The Church of St Michael and All Angels, Lowfield Heath, Crawley	2016-02-17			West Sussex HER				1	7	
490	ANA Red		Toovies Farm Medieval Earthworks, Crawley	2016-02-17			West Sussex HER				1	7	
491	CSAI		Medieval Moated Site or fish ponds, Povey Cross, Charlwood				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 868		1	7	
492	AHAP		Medieval moated site, stock enclosure or fish pond, Povey Cross				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 868		1	7	
493	AHAP		(associated with CSAI MV033) Charlwood Historic Core including St Nicholas' 11th century church				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 862, various		1	7	
494	AHAP		Charlwood Green Historic Core				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: various		1	7	
495	CSAI		Thunderfield Castle, Medieval Ring and Bailey, or Medieval Moated Site, Horley				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 873		1	7	
496	AHAP		Medieval Manor and possible Medieval Moated Site, Court Lodge Farm, Horley				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 869		1	7	
497	AHAP		St Bartholomew's 14th century Church, Horley				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 870, various		1	7	
498	AHAP		Prehistoric occupation/burial site, Horley				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 867, 2460-1		1	7	
499	AHAP		possible Medieval Moated Site, Ringley Oak Cottage, Horley				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 4560, 9952,		1	7	
500	CSAI		Medieval Moated site at Burstow Rectory				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 1297		1	7	
501	AHAP		Medieval Moated site, Burstow Rectory (associated with CSAI TA029 and CSAI TA135)				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 1297		1	7	
502	AHAP		Medieval Mound at Topnotch, Church Lane, Burstow				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 1299		1	7	
503	CSAI		Medieval Moated Site, Burstow Court Lodge Farm				Surrey HER		Related Monuments: 1292		1	7	
504	BLD		16th-Century moated manor house, Court Lodge Farm, Burstow				Surrey HER		Remains of a 16th-Century homestead moat around 'Old Court'.	MANOR HOUSE; HOMESTEAD; 11	1	8	
505	MON		St Bartholomew's Church, Burstow				Surrey HER			CHURCH; CHURCH	1	8	
506	MON		Site of 14th-Century house and moat, Burstow Rectory, Burstow				Surrey HER		Very small moat, waterfilled and in good condition. Excavations carried out in 1964 revealed a building and pottery suggesting 14th-Century occupation.	MOAT; MANOR HOUSE; SITE	1	8	171
507	MON		12th/13th-Century homestead site and possible glasshouse, Topnotch, Church Lane, Burstow				Surrey HER		A mound excavated in 1937, yielding 12th/13th-Century pottery, an iron object, a portion of a crucible, and glass.	MOUND; HOMESTEAD; GLASS V 1	1	8	172
508	MON		Mesolithic site and flint finds, Horley				Surrey HER			SITE; SITE	1	8	215
509	FS		Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead, Haroldslea, Horley				Surrey HER		Early Bronze Age arrowhead struck from red/brown flint.	SITE; SITE	1	8	216
510	MON		Medieval field boundaries and features: Court Lodge School, Horley				Surrey HER		Trial trench evaluation by Surrey County Archaeological Unit revealed two medieval ditches, possibly early field boundaries, and an undated hearth and gully.	FIELD BOUNDARY; DITCH	1	8	220
511	BLD		No. 2 Rosemary Cottages, Charlwood				Surrey HER			HOUSE; HOUSE	1	8	
512	PRK		Thunderfield Castle Gardens/Park, Horley				Surrey HER			GARDEN; PARK	1	8	256
513	MON		Milestone, Brighton Road, opposite St Bartholomew's Church, Horley				Surrey HER			MILESTONE; MILESTONE	1	8	261
514	MON		World War Two aircraft crash site: Horley				Surrey HER			AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE	1	8	263
515	MON		World War Two Aircraft Crash: Smallfield				Surrey HER			AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE	1	8	264
516	MON		Aircraft Crash: Horley				Surrey HER			AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE	1	8	265
517	BLD		Burstow Rectory, Church Road, Burstow				Surrey HER			HOUSE; VICARAGE	1	8	
518	BLD		Bartlemy House, Church Road, Burstow				Surrey HER			HOUSE; VICARAGE	1	8	
519	BLD		Brook Cottage, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge				Surrey HER			HOUSE	1	8	
520	BLD		Brook Farm, Antlands Lane, Shipley Bridge				Surrey HER			HOUSE; FARMHOUSE	1	8	
521	MON		Linear features, probably 17th Century, land north of Tanyard Farm, Horley				Surrey HER		A number of linear features revealed by an archaeological evaluation, most probably drainage and/or boundary ditches dating to the Post Medieval period. Two of the ditches produced small quantities of Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age pottery.	LINEAR FEATURE; DRAINAGE D 1	1	8	279
522	BLD		Regent Cinema, Horley				Surrey HER			CINEMA; SUPERMARKET	1	8	
523	BLD		Old Cinema (demolished), Massetts Road, Horley				Surrey HER			CINEMA	1	8	
524	MON		War Memorial, St Mary the Virgin Church, Holmbury St Mary				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
525	MON		War Memorial, St Bartholomews, Horley				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
526	MON		War Memorial, Brighton Road, Horley				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
527	MON		War Memorial, Horley Parish Church, Horley				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
528	MON		War Memorial, St Bartholomews Church, Burstow				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
529	MON		War Memorial, St Bartholomews Church, Burstow				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
530	MON		War Memorial, St Bartholomews Church, Burstow				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
531	MON		War Memorial, St Nicholas Church, Charlwood				Surrey HER			WAR MEMORIAL	1	8	
532	BLD		The Half Moon Public House, Charlwood				Surrey HER			PUBLIC HOUSE	1	8	
533	BLD		Haroldslea House, Haroldslea Drive, Horley				Surrey HER			HOUSE	1	8	
534	MON		10 Spiers Farm Close, Horley.				Surrey HER			PLAQUE	1	8	
535	BLD		Butternut, Charlwood.				Surrey HER			HOUSE	1	8	
536	BLD		Felbrook Cottage, Charlwood.				Surrey HER			HOUSE	1	8	
537	BLD		Half Moon Inn, Charlwood.				Surrey HER			HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	1	8	
538	BLD		Kingswhim, Charlwood.				Surrey HER			HOUSE	1	8	
539	BLD		The Coach House, Burstow				Surrey HER			COACH HOUSE; HOUSE	1	8	
540	FS		Flint Arrowheads, Horley				Surrey HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	181
541	FS		Bronze Roman Coins, Horley				Surrey HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	182
542	MON		Charlwood Windmill: Brick Base Of Smock Mill				Surrey HER			WINDMILL; SMOCK MILL	1	8	190
543	BLD		Horley Mill, Horley				Surrey HER			WATERMILL; WATERMILL; WAT 1	1	8	192
544	MON		No 35 Munition Store, Horley				Surrey HER			BUILDING; MUNITION HOUSE	1	8	

Site No	Record Type	HE List Entry / Original Ref	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	NGR	Source	Grade	Description	MonType	Distance from site (km)	sort by type	Previous (G2) ref
545	MON		Possible Medieval moated site, Ringley Oak (Picketts Farm), Horley				Surrey HER			MOAT	1	8	197
546	MON		Narrow ditches - possible field boundaries: Former Court Lodge School, Horley				Surrey HER		A number of narrow ditches, probably field boundaries of perhaps Medieval date, recorded during a watching brief in 1994	LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM	1	8	199
547	MON		Medieval pottery: Former Court Lodge School, Horley				Surrey HER			SITE	1	8	200
548	MON		Negative evidence: Ye Olde Six Bells public house, Horley				Surrey HER		A watching brief on limited groundworks revealed no features of archaeological significance.	SITE; SITE	1	8	201
549	FS		19th century features, Land adjacent to the High Street, Lumley Road and Albert Road, Horley				Surrey HER			SITE	1	8	204
550	MON		Site of former Farmfield Hospital, Farmfields, near Horley				Surrey HER			HOSPITAL; SITE	1	8	205
551	BLD		Charlwood Place Farm, Charlwood				Surrey HER			HOUSE; FARMHOUSE	1	8	
552	MON		Nodal Point				Surrey HER		Anti Invasion Defence Site: Nodal Point	NODAL POINT	1	8	209
553	MON		Late Iron Age burial urn, Horley				Surrey HER		A "British" burial urn, probably of Late Iron Age origin, found south of Horley station in 1839-40.	FINDSPOT	1	8	159
554	MON		Povey Cross: possible moated enclosure and fish trap, Horley Street				Surrey HER		Small sub-rectangular moated enclosure, water-filled and in fair condition. It was formerly connected with the river from the south corner and may have been used as a fish trap.	MOAT; ENCLOSURE; MOAT; FIS	1	8	160
555	MON		12th-century manor and homestead moat, Court Lodge Farm, Horley				Surrey HER			MOAT; UNASSIGNED; MANOR H	1	8	161
556	MON		St Bartholomew's Church, Horley				Surrey HER			CHURCH; CHURCH; CHURCH	1	8	162
557	MON		"Thunderfield Castle" medieval ring and bailey castle				Surrey HER			MOAT; CASTLE; RINGWORK; BL	1	8	
558	MON		Site of Farmstead (unnamed) Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	129
559	MON		Site of Farmstead (unnamed) Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	129
560	MON		Forge Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
561	MON		Hairbrains Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
562	MON		Hairbrains Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
563	MON		Site of Heath House Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
564	MON		Site of Heath House Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
565	MON		Site of High Castle Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; L SHAPE PLAN	1	8	
566	MON		Site of High Castle Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; L SHAPE PLAN	1	8	
567	MON		Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land to the East of London Road, Crawley.				West Sussex HER			LINEAR FEATURE; BOUNDARY	1	8	
568	MON		Gatwick Upper Mole Flood Storage Reservoir: Archaeological Investigation				West Sussex HER			TREE THROW; PIT; DITCH; PAL	1	8	
569	MON		Site of Huntsgreen Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
570	MON		Site of Hydecroft Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
571	MON		Hydehurst Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
572	NEG		Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land South of Hydehurst Lane, Northgate, Crawley				West Sussex HER			Negative Evidence	1	8	
573	MON		Site of Larkins Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
574	MON		Site of Larkins Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
575	BLD		Little Radford Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; L S	1	8	
576	BLD		Little Radford Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; L S	1	8	
577	MON		Little Teizers (Teizers Inn Farm) Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
578	MON		Gatwick Airport: Proposed Hotel, Edgeworth Site, Buckingham Gate, Crawley				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY DITCH; RUBBISH PI	1	8	
579	MON		Littlepark Farm Historic Farmstead, Rusper				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
580	MON		Gatwick Airport, North West Zone Project Gatwick Airport: Archaeological Evaluation Report				West Sussex HER			LINEAR FEATURE	1	8	
581	MON		Land at Forge Wood, Tinsley Green, Crawley - Archaeological Investigations				West Sussex HER			PIT; PIT; GULLY; POST HOLE; D	1	8	
582	MON		Site of Oaktree Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
583	MON		Site of Oaktree House Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
584	MON		Oldlands Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
585	MON		Radford Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
586	MON		Rowley Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
587	MON		Site of Historic Outfarm North East of Lovell Farm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM	1	8	
588	MON		Site of Historic Outfarm West of Taskers Farm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM	1	8	
589	MON		Parkhouse Farm Historic Farmstead, Rusper				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
590	MON		Site of Pickett's Barn Historic Outfarm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM	1	8	
591	MON		Polesacre (Poles Farm) Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
592	MON		Riverington Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
593	MON		Site of Roles Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
594	BLD		Rose Cottage Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	1	8	
595	MON		Site of Summersvere Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
596	MON		Gatwick Airport R2 Heritage Assessment: Lidar Analysis - Overview Record				West Sussex HER			ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE	1	8	
597	BLD		Taskers Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	1	8	
598	BLD		Tinslow Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE	1	8	
599	MON		Toovies Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
600	MON		Site of Westfield Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	
601	MON		Site of Yard South East of Fern Lodge, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM	1	8	
602	MON		Yard South West of Amberley Farm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM	1	8	
603	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
604	MON		Field Boundary on the Crawley-Rusper boundary				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY	1	8	

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605	MON		Field Boundary, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; DITCH	1	8	
606	MON		Field Boundary, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; DITCH	1	8	
607	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
608	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
609	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
610	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
611	MON		Bank or Field Boundary, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; BANK (EART	1	8	
612	MON		Cultivation Remains, Crawley				West Sussex HER			CULTIVATION MARKS	1	8	
613	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
614	MON		Area of possible Ridge and Furrow, Crawley				West Sussex HER			RIDGE AND FURROW	1	8	
615	MON		Palaeochannel, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PALAEOCHANNEL	1	8	
616	MON		Field Boundary, Worth				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; BANK (EART	1	8	
617	MON		Field Boundary, Rusper				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; BANK (EART	1	8	
618	MON		Area of possible Ridge and Furrow, Rusper and Crawley				West Sussex HER			RIDGE AND FURROW	1	8	
619	MON		Field Boundaries or Drainage Ditches, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY; BANK (EART	1	8	
620	MON		Oval Enclosure, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OVAL ENCLOSURE; BANK (EAR	1	8	
621	MON		Field Boundary, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FIELD BOUNDARY	1	8	
622	MON		Square Enclosure, Crawley				West Sussex HER			ENCLOSURE; EARTHWORK	1	8	
623	MON		Sub-Rectangular Enclosure, Crawley				West Sussex HER			ENCLOSURE; BANK (EARTHWC	1	8	
624	MON		Area of possible Ridge and Furrow, Crawley				West Sussex HER			CULTIVATION MARKS; RIDGE A	1	8	
625	MON		Enclosure or Field Boundary, Rusper and Crawley				West Sussex HER			ENCLOSURE?; FIELD BOUNDAR	1	8	
626	MON		Earthwork or Ditch, Crawley				West Sussex HER			EARTHWORK; DITCH	1	8	
627	MON		Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley - Archaeological Investigations				West Sussex HER			PIT; PIT; POST HOLE; BOUNDAR	1	8	
628	MON		Crop mark - south of Brook Farm				West Sussex HER			MACULA; ENCLOSURE	1	8	5
629	MON		Cropmark building - Brookside				West Sussex HER			BUILDING PLATFORM	1	8	11
630	MON		Placename - Brick Mead				West Sussex HER			BRICKWORKS	1	8	12
631	PLA		Placename - Windmill Field				West Sussex HER			SITE	1	8	13
632	MON		Placename - Pit Meadow				West Sussex HER			MINE	1	8	14
633	MON		Placename - Pit Croft				West Sussex HER			MINE	1	8	15
634	PLA		Placename - Kiln Field				West Sussex HER			SITE	1	8	16
635	MON		Banjo enclosure - Brook Farm				West Sussex HER			ENCLOSURE	1	8	17
636	MON		Archaeological Intervention - Charlwood House				West Sussex HER			PIT	1	8	20
637	MON		Archaeological Intervention - Heathy Ground Farmhouse				West Sussex HER			SITE	1	8	21
638	NEG		Gatwick Manor Hotel, London Road, Crawley				West Sussex HER			Negative Evidence	1	8	22
639	MON		Gatwick Manor Inn				West Sussex HER			MOAT; HOUSE	1	8	23
640	MON		field				West Sussex HER			MINE	1	8	26
641	MON		Placename - Minepit Close				West Sussex HER			MINE	1	8	29
642	MON		Placename - Forge Wood				West Sussex HER			IRONSTONE WORKINGS; BANK	1	8	32
643	MON		Tinsley Forge				West Sussex HER			IRONSTONE WORKINGS; PONC	1	8	33
644	MON		Brick Mead				West Sussex HER			IRONSTONE WORKINGS	1	8	34
645	MON		Kiln				West Sussex HER			IRONSTONE WORKINGS	1	8	36
646	FS		Bronze Age Sword - Charlwood				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	41
647	MON		Medieval Settlement Remains near Oldlands Farm, Tinsley Green				West Sussex HER			SETTLEMENT; HOLLOW WAY; f	1	8	
648	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Medieval Activity				West Sussex HER			HOUSE PLATFORM; PIT; GULLY	1	8	45
649	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Platform				West Sussex HER			PLATFORM	1	8	46
650	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Boundary Bank				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY BANK	1	8	47
651	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Furnace Pond				West Sussex HER			FURNACE POND	1	8	48
652	FS		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Slag				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	49
653	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Boundary Bank				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY BANK	1	8	50
654	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Gully				West Sussex HER			GULLY	1	8	51
655	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Boundary Bank				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY BANK	1	8	52
656	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Ditch/slag				West Sussex HER			DITCH	1	8	53
657	MON		Lime Kiln - Trench 21				West Sussex HER			LIME KILN	1	8	54
658	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Boundary Bank				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY BANK	1	8	55
659	FS		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Slag				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	56
660	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Pond				West Sussex HER			POND	1	8	57
661	MON		Tinsley Green Trench 6				West Sussex HER			POST HOLE	1	8	58
662	FS		Tinsley Green - Trench 10				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	59
663	FS		Tinsley Green Evaluation, Trench 15 Finds, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	60
664	BLD		Forge Farm				West Sussex HER			FARM; TOWER; TOWER	1	8	61
665	MON		Toovies Farm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARM; AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE; 1	1	8	
666	MON		Gatwick Airport North West Development - Late Bronze Age Settlement				West Sussex HER			DITCHED ENCLOSURE; PIT; PIT	1	8	67
667	MON		Gatwick Airport North West Zone, Crawley - Bronze Age Ditch				West Sussex HER			DITCH	1	8	68
668	MON		Gatwick Airport, North West Zone Development, Crawley - Undated Linear Gullies				West Sussex HER			GULLY; GULLY	1	8	69
669	MON		Gatwick Airport, North West Zone Development				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY DITCH; BOUNDARY	1	8	70
670	MON		Gatwick Airport, Car Park Z (west)				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY DITCH; BOUNDARY	1	8	71
671	FS		Gatwick Airport: Car Park Z				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	1	8	72
672	MON		Charlwood park farm				West Sussex HER			FARM	1	8	73
673	MON		Heathy Ground Farm				West Sussex HER			POST HOLE	1	8	75
674	MON		Heathground Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; U SHAPE PLAN; B	1	8	
675	MON		Heathground Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD; U SHAPE PLAN; B	1	8	
676	MON		Crawley N.E. Sector Development - Boundary Bank				West Sussex HER			BOUNDARY BANK	1	8	77
677	MON		Anti Aircraft - The Kentish Gun Belt				West Sussex HER			ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	1	8	78
678	MON		Anti Aircraft - The Kentish Gun Belt - Tinsley Green				West Sussex HER			ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	1	8	79
679	MON		Cropmark Enclosure - Gatwick				West Sussex HER			ENCLOSURE	1	8	81

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680	MON	Gatwick House				West Sussex HER			HOUSE; FISHPOND	1	8	84
681	BLD	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Cold War) - Crawley				West Sussex HER			ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MOI	1	8	89
682	MON	Earthwork				West Sussex HER			MOUND	1	8	90
683	MON	Site of Oaktree House, Crawley				West Sussex HER			PATH; HA HA; TRACKWAY; DIT	1	8	98
684	BLD	The Beehive - Gatwick Airport				West Sussex HER			AIR TERMINAL	1	8	
685	MON	Windmill - Gatwick Manor Inn				West Sussex HER			WINDMILL	1	8	100
686	NEG	Antlands Lane West, Shipley Bridge, Crawley, West Sussex: Archaeological Watching Brief				West Sussex HER			Negative Evidence	1	8	101
687	BLD	The Cottage in the Wood, Balcombe Road, Crawley - Historic Building Information				West Sussex HER			HOUSE; JETTY; POST; INGLE	1	8	103
688	MON	War Memorial within the grounds of St Michael and All Angels Church, Lowfield Heath				West Sussex HER			WAR MEMORIAL; CROSS	1	8	104
689	MON	Charlwood House and possible moat				West Sussex HER			HOUSE; MOAT	1	8	108
690	MON	Site of Allen's Farm Historic Outfarm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM; U SHAPE PLAN	1	8	110
691	MON	Site of Allen's Farm Historic Outfarm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			OUTFARM; U SHAPE PLAN	1	8	110
692	MON	Amberley Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	111
693	MON	Amberley Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	111
694	MON	Windmill - Lowfield Heath				West Sussex HER			WINDMILL	1	8	112
695	MON	Homestead Moat, Packhouse Farm, Crawley				West Sussex HER			MOAT	1	8	113
696	MON	Roman occupation - Horleyland				West Sussex HER			FINDSPOT	1	8	114
697	MON	Birchfield Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	118
698	MON	Brook Farm Historic Farmstead, Crawley				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	121
699	MON	Brooklyn Farm (Bonnetts) Historic Farmstead, Rusper				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	122
700	MON	Brooklyn Farm (Bonnetts) Historic Farmstead, Rusper				West Sussex HER			FARMSTEAD	1	8	122
701	EVT	An Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development at farm fields near Horley				Surrey HER				1	9	167
702	EVP	A Preliminary archaeological assessment of proposed development at Farmfields Near Hookwood				Surrey HER				1	9	168
703	EVP	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the Land to the Rear of Hilltop Cottages, Chiltern Cottages, The Limes and Mistle, Reigate Road, Hookwood				Surrey HER				1	9	152
704	EVT	An Archaeological Watching Brief on proposed Development of Ye Olde Six Bells, Church Road, Horley				Surrey HER				1	9	176
705	EVP	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at Kennel Lane, Hookwood				Surrey HER				1	9	
706	EVP	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at The Close, Horley				Surrey HER				1	9	
707	EVP	History in Maps: Charlwood - A Parish on the Weald Clay				Surrey HER				1	9	177
708	EVT	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former, Court Lodge School, Horley, Surrey				Surrey HER				1	9	178
709	EVT	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Former Court Lodge School, Horley, Surrey				Surrey HER				1	9	179
710	EVP	A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Extension to the car park of the Horley Anderson Swimming Pool, Horley, Surrey				Surrey HER				1	9	180
711	EVS	Observation of extension building and internal alterations of St Bartholomew's Church.				Surrey HER				1	9	
712	EVT	Dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers from Charlwood Place Farm				Surrey HER				1	9	148
713	EVT	Dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers from No. 2 Rosemary Cottages, Charlwood, Surrey, England				Surrey HER				1	9	153
714	DBA	Proposed New Hotel Gatwick Airport West Sussex				West Sussex HER	Ref: 91010.785.3			1	9	
715	DBA	A Desk Based Assessment of Q-Park, Gatwick Airport, West Sussex				West Sussex HER				1	9	
716	EVT	Proposed Immigration Removal Centre, Site of Oaktree House, Crawley				West Sussex HER	Ref: 91011.02			1	9	
717	DBA	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Charlwood Road, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 9TQ				West Sussex HER	K2057			1	9	
718	EVT	Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land to the East of London Road, Crawley.				West Sussex HER	ASE Report No: 2011309			1	9	
719	EVT	Gatwick Upper Mole Flood Storage Reservoir: Archaeological Investigations				West Sussex HER	Report No: 472			1	9	
720	EVT	Antlands Lane West, Shipley Bridge, Crawley - Archaeological Watching Brief				West Sussex HER				1	9	
721	EVT	Land South of Hydehurst Lane, Crawley - Evaluation				West Sussex HER	Project No. 6664			1	9	
722	DBA	Land off London Road, Crawley - Desk Based Assessment				West Sussex HER	CgMs Ref: CB/16122			1	9	
723	DBA	Gatwick Airport, Pollution Control Lagoon, Desk-Based Assessment & Field Reconnaissance				West Sussex HER	GAT 23			1	9	
724	EVT	Gatwick Airport: Proposed Hotel, Edgeworth Site, Buckingham Gate, Crawley				West Sussex HER	Report Ref: 91012.03			1	9	
725	DBA	Windmill Farm, Ifield - Desk-Based Assessment				West Sussex HER	Project No. 5626			1	9	
726	EVT	Gatwick Airport, North West Zone Project Gatwick Airport: Archaeological Evaluation Report				West Sussex HER	Report Ref: 92010.450			1	9	
727	EVT	Land at Forge Wood, Tinsley Green, Crawley Phase 1 and 3 - Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation				West Sussex HER				1	9	
728	EVS	Gatwick Airport R2 Heritage Assessment: LiDAR Analysis				West Sussex HER	AOC23373			1	9	

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729	EVS	Lowfield Hall, Lowfield Heath, Crawley - Tree-Ring Analysis of Oak Timbers				West Sussex HER				1	9	
730	EVT	Spitfire 1A P9375 Crash at Toovies Farm, Crawley - Excavation				West Sussex HER				1	9	
731	EVT	Three Bridges Main - Smallfield 132 kV Overhead Tower Line Diversion at Toovies Farm, Crawley - Watching Brief				West Sussex HER		Project Code: 1050064-SD-290518		1	9	
732	EVT	Land East of Balcombe Road, Crawley - Archaeological Investigations				West Sussex HER		Project Code: 160889		1	9	
733	EVT	Part Excav, Thames Valley Arch, Nov 95				West Sussex HER				1	9	
734	EVT	Part excav, TVAS, 1996				West Sussex HER				1	9	
735	EVS	Gatwick Airport Development (Balancing Pond North)- Geophysical Survey				West Sussex HER				1	9	
736	EVT_GEO	Tinsley Green				NMR				1	10	367
737	EVT_WAT	Charlwood House				NMR				1	10	368
738	NMR_BLD	Charlwood and Horley Cottage Hospital				NMR		Cottage hospital built in 1873. Now in use as a hotel.		3	10	300
739	EVT_EVA	Court Lodge School, Horley				NMR				1	10	369
740	EVT_WAT	Former Court Lodge School				NMR				1	10	370
741	EVT_EVA	Heathy Ground Farmhouse				NMR				1	10	371
742	EVT_WAT	Gatwick Manor Hotel				NMR				1	10	372
743	NMR_BLD					NMR		A 19th or 20th century outside privy which ceased to be used in 1957. The hardwood frame stands on a brick sill, with the framing clad in oak and soft wood weatherboarding.		1	10	301
744	NMR_BLD	The Mount Farmhouse				NMR		Three bay, timber framed, medieval house of which the centre bay was an open hall. The large timbers are good quality and medieval rafters run the whole width of the house.		3	10	302
745	NMR_BLD	Yew Tree Cottage				NMR		House built in the late 16th century. It appears to have been built as a pair of small cottages with brick external walls, but it has excellent reused joists and spine beams of c1600.		1	10	303
746	NMR	Gatwick Airport				NMR		A major airport with a phase as a military airfield. Before the Second World War Gatwick was a private airport, it became a Royal Air Force fighter station during World War Two. Some military aircraft hangars (Bellman and Blister types) were added.		1	10	304
747	EVT_EVA	North-East Sector Development Site				NMR				1	10	373
748	EVT_EVA	Crawley Leisure Park, London Road				NMR				3	10	374
749	EVT_EVA	Gatwick Manor Hotel				NMR				1	10	375
750	EVT_EVA	Ifield Court Moat				NMR				3	10	376
751	EVT_EVA	Kilnmead/High Street Junction				NMR				3	10	377
752	EVT_EXC	Kilnmead/High Street Junction				NMR				3	10	378
753	EVT_DBA	Farmfields, near Hookwood				NMR				1	10	379
754	EVT_WAT	Stumbleholme Farm, Ifield				NMR				5	10	380
755	EVT_GEO	Tinsley Green, Crawley				NMR				1	10	381
756	EVT_EVA	Land at Horley				NMR				3	10	382
757	EVT_WAT	River Mole Diversion, Gatwick Airport				NMR				1	10	383
758	NMR	London and Brighton Railway				NMR		The London - Brighton main line was authorised in 1837 between Selhurst Farm (South of Norwood Junction), with branches to Shoreham, and Newhaven via Lewes. The engineer was John Urpeth Rastrick. Work started in July 1838.		1	10	305
759	NMR	Three Bridges and Horsham Branch Railway				NMR		This was the first LBSCR line to penetrate the Sussex Weald, and ran from Three Bridges on the main London - Brighton Line to Horsham. Authorised in 1845, the 8.5 mile line opened in 1848. It later formed part of the Mid Sussex Line.		3	10	306
760	EVT_ARC	Ifield Steam Mill, off Rusper Road				NMR				3	10	384
761	NMR_BLD	Lowfield Heath Windmill				NMR		A post mill thought to date from 1762 was moved here in 1987 due to Gatwick airport expansion.		3	10	307
762	EVT_EVA	Gatwick Airport (NW Zone)				NMR				1	10	385
763	EVT_EVA	Gatwick Airport (Car Park Z West)				NMR				1	10	386
764	EVT_EXC	Gatwick Airport, NW Zone Car Park				NMR				1	10	387
765	EVT_WAT	Pound Hill				NMR				3	10	388
766	EVT_SUR	Pound Hill				NMR				3	10	389
767	EVT_ENV	Gatwick Airport, NW Zone Stands				NMR				1	10	390
768	EVT_EVA	Tinsley Green, Crawley				NMR				1	10	391
769	EVT_WAT	Apple Tree Farm, Ifield Green				NMR		Site code: ALE05. Monitoring of contamination test-pitting recorded no significant archaeological activity. Information from OASIS Online Form.		3	10	392
770	EVT_EVA	Gatwick Airport NW Zone Concrete Crusher and Batch Plant				NMR		NMR microfilm Index: PRN: 10001.		1	10	393
771	EVT_EVA	Gatwick Airport NW Zone, Phase 1				NMR				1	10	394
772	NMR					NMR		Site of a Second World War anti-aircraft gun tower South-West of Gatwick Airport.		1	10	308
773	NMR					NMR		Second World War roadblock [plotted from German aerial photograph]. On original course of Hathersham Lane near Weatherhill, site now obliterated by M23 motorway.		3	10	309
774	EVT_EVA	67 Ifield Road, West Green				NMR		Five trenches excavated in advance of proposed residential development, recording large quantities of iron working slag, probably medieval in date, as well as undated features. Information from OASIS Online Form.		5	10	395

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775	EVT_ARC		Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath				NMR		Site code: CRF06. Historic building recording of 16th century roof timbers in a later cow shed. Information from OASIS Online Form.		1	10	396
776	EVT_EVA		Perimeter Road South, Gatwick Airport				NMR		Site code: GIC07. Five trenches excavated on the site of a proposed Immigration Removal Centre recorded 18th century garden features belonging to Oakfield House. Information from OASIS Online Form.		1	10	397
777	NMR		Kentish Gun Belt Diver Battery B2				NMR		Site of a Second World War Diver Battery in the Kentish Gun Belt at Charlwood. It was armed with eight mobile 3.7-inch guns, which were progressively replaced with 3.7-inch Mark IIC guns, and manned by 132nd Mobile Regiment of the 57th Anti Aircraft Brigade.		3	10	310
778	NMR		Kentish Gun Belt Single Gun (Diver) Battery, Bridgham				NMR		Site of a single gun (Diver) light anti aircraft emplacement and searchlight emplacement at Bridgham. This was armed with a 40mm gun, which was moved to an extant searchlight emplacement between 24th-26th June 1944.		3	10	311
779	EVT_DBA		Proposed new hotel, Gatwick Airport				NMR				1	10	398
780	EVT_EVA		Gatwick Airport: Edgeworth site, Buckingham Gate				NMR		Site code: 91012. Thirteen evaluation trenches excavated in advance of proposed development. Post-medieval rubbish pits and two ditches were recorded.		1	10	399
781	NMR						NMR		NMR Microfilm Index: PRN: 10623. A Second World War air raid shelter located in the garden of a private house that backs onto Gatwick Airport. It is a semi-sunken shelter constructed of brick with a concrete roof supported by wooden beams and two entrances.		1	10	312
782	EVT_DBA		Apple Tree Farm, Ifield				NMR				3	10	400
783	NMR_BLD						NMR		Former General Baptist chapel opened in 1760 but closed in 1791 when the congregation moved to Nutfield. The building was then subdivided, one half becoming a bakehouse. Now a single dwelling of two storeys. Brick walls below but tile-hung above.		3	10	313
784	NMR						NMR		Site of a Strict Baptist chapel built in 1847 in Lee Street, closed in 1881, and since demolished. There is an adjacent burial ground.		1	10	314
785	NMR		Worth Park				NMR		A late 19th century landscape park which was originally part of a Medieval deer park. The park had been first landscaped by 1695, a map of this date shows the park and a large building situated within the park palisade.		3	10	315
786	EVT_DBA		Q-Park, Gatwick Airport				NMR		DBA 2007		1	10	422
787	EVT_EXC		Land off Pegler Way				NMR		Site code: PWC04/90. Excavation in advance of proposed development recorded medieval activity dating from the late 12th to 14th centuries.		3	10	401
788	NMR_BLD		Surrey and Sussex Crematorium				NMR		NMR Microfilm Index: PRN: 13444. The Surrey and Sussex Crematorium was built in 1956 for the South London Cremation Company Ltd and is now (2011) owned by Dignity. The first of two crematoria designed by James Ralph (the second being Exeter Crematorium HOB UID 1523154).		1	10	316
789	EVT_WAT		Balcombe Road, Horley				NMR		Site code: BRH08. Monitoring of groundworks for a replacement sewer pipe recorded modern field drains only. Information from OASIS Online Form.		1	10	402
790	NMR		Goffs Park				NMR		A public park created in its present form during the 1950s. The origins of the park are uncertain but probably had its origins as parts of the estates to Goffs Park House and Goffs Manor.		5	10	317
791	EVT_ARC		Cinque Port Arms, 9 Clarence Place				NMR				3	10	403
792	NMR		Searchlight Battery KY01 2				NMR		The site of Second World War searchlight battery no. KY01 2 at Charlwood. It was manned by 35 Searchlight Regiment RA under the command of 27th AA Brigade. The battery was operational by 21 July 1941.		3	10	318
793	EVT_EVA		Land at Gatwick Airport				NMR		Evaluation trenching for the North-West Zone Project recorded undated linears and modern field drains.		1	10	404
794	EVT_EVA		Land east of London Road				NMR		Thirty trenches excavated across three fields, recording possible Roman boundary/drainage ditches. Information from OASIS Online Form.		1	10	405
795	EVT_WAT		The Manor House				NMR		Watching Brief 1990. Post-medieval pottery		1	10	418
796	EVT_ARC		Little Dolby, Ifield Road				NMR				1	10	406
797	EVT_ARC		The Old Bakehouse				NMR				1	10	407
798	EVT_ARC		Pagewood Cottage				NMR				3	10	408
799	EVT_ARC		Hillands Farmhouse				NMR				3	10	409
800	EVT_ARC		Fulbrook Cottage				NMR				1	10	410
801	NMR						NMR		Medieval ironworks and bloomery; Macehead found.		5	10	319
802	NMR						NMR		Byzantine Cross found at Rusper, presented to Lewes Castle Museum.		5	10	320
803	NMR						NMR		A Mesolithic flint site found by Berkensall and Hicks and designated by them as Tilgate 1-4. In addition to microliths, an unusual arrowhead was found.		3	10	321

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804	NMR					NMR		Ifield Park		3	10	322
805	NMR					NMR		12th C Moated Manor House		1	10	323
806	NMR					NMR		Site of a fishpond, thought to be the remains of a moat. Site of Gatwick, house and fishpond no longer extant.		1	10	324
807	NMR					NMR		Mesolithic flint working site, Early Bronze Age scraper found		3	10	325
808	NMR	Old Court				NMR		A 16th century moated manor house. Parts of moat/landscaping still extant, house is listed grade II (RPS 1059)		1	10	326
809	NMR_BLD	Ifield Windmill				NMR		The reported site of a windmill.		3	10	327
810	NMR_BLD	Ifield Station				NMR		Railway station on the Three Bridges and Horsham branch line, built 1848.		3	10	328
811	NMR_BLD	Gatwick Airport Station				NMR		Railway station which commenced operation as Gatwick for the LBSCR in 1841. This station closed in 1876 but was reopened by the LBSCR in September 1891. It was renamed Gatwick Racecourse 1946 and finally Gatwick Airport on 27 May 1958.		1	10	329
812	NMR_BLD	Horley Station				NMR		Railway station on the London and Brighton Main Line, opened in 1841.		1	10	330
813	NMR_BLD	Old Cottage				NMR		House, built between 1617 and 1629.		3	10	331
814	NMR_BLD	Butternut				NMR		A house of 1743 in Charlwood.		1	10	332
815	NMR_BLD	The Forge				NMR		Mid to late 18th century house.		1	10	333
816	NMR_BLD	Forge Cottage				NMR		Early 17th century house, altered in the early 18th century.		3	10	334
817	NMR_BLD					NMR		A post medieval barn at Hillands.		3	10	335
818	NMR_BLD	Kings Whim				NMR		House, built in the early 18th century.		1	10	336
819	NMR_BLD					NMR		A 17th century barn at Wellands.		3	10	337
820	NMR_BLD	Wilgers				NMR		Late 18th century house.		3	10	338
821	NMR_BLD					NMR		Early 19th century barn at Allingham Farm.		3	10	339
822	NMR_BLD					NMR		A 17th/18th century barn at Broadbridge Farm, later converted into a dwelling.		1	10	340
823	NMR_BLD	New House Farm				NMR		House, built in the 18th century.		3	10	341
824	NMR_BLD	Rivington Farm				NMR		Farmhouse, built in the 18th century.		1	10	342
825	NMR	Shipley Bridge Farm				NMR		House, built in the 15th century.		1	10	343
826	NMR_BLD					NMR		Late 17th century barn at Stonelands Farm.		3	10	344
827	NMR_BLD	Langshot Farm				NMR		House, built before 1700.		3	10	345
828	NMR_BLD					NMR		Dairy at Inholms Farm, built circa 1800.		1	10	346
829	NMR_BLD					NMR		Post medieval barn at Inholms Farm.		1	10	347
830	NMR_BLD					NMR		Barn at Rolls Farm, built in the early to mid 18th century.		1	10	348
831	NMR_BLD					NMR		A barn built circa 1500, since 1901 converted to a dwelling, associated with the house known as Brookside.		1	10	349
832	NMR_BLD					NMR		A late 16th century barn at Ifield Court Farm.		3	10	350
833	NMR_BLD					NMR		A barn built in 1842 at Ifield Court Farm.		3	10	351
834	NMR_BLD					NMR		A shelter shed built before 1841 at Ifield Court Farm.		3	10	352
835	NMR_BLD					NMR		A dairy built between 1920 and 1930 at Ifield Court Farm		3	10	353
836	NMR_BLD	Yew Tree Cottage				NMR		A house built in 1736.		1	10	354
837	NMR_BLD	Church of St Richard of Chichester				NMR		A modern, brick-built church, constructed in 1953 to 1954. The chancel occupies a square block with a glass-brick drum above and a large window set in an apse to the south. The nave lies to the west, in a lower, rectangular range of 3 bays.		3	10	355
838	NMR_BLD	Yew Tree Cottage				NMR		House, built in the 17th century.		1	10	356
839	NMR_BLD	Gatwick Dairy Farm				NMR		A post medieval granary at Gatwick Dairy Farm.		1	10	357
840	NMR_BLD	United Reform Church				NMR		Late 19th century church.		1	10	358
841	NMR_BLD	The Chequers Hotel				NMR		Early 16th century house, converted to an inn in the mid 18th century and later used as a hotel.		3	10	359
842	EVT_EXC	Ifield Mill				NMR		Excavation at Ifield water mill 1975-78		5	10	411
843	EVT_EXC	Heathy Ground				NMR		Excavation 1938-39. Mesolithic occupation and lithic working site		3	10	412
844	EVT_EXC	Burstow Rectory				NMR		Excavation 1964. Medieval building and finds		1	10	413
845	EVT_EXC	Topnotch, Church Lane				NMR		Excavation 1937. Medieval enclosed settlement and industrial site		1	10	414
846	EVT_EXC	St Nicholas' Church				NMR		Excavation 1982.		1	10	415
847	EVT_EXC	Charlwood				NMR		Excavation 1982-83. Mesolithic lithic working site		3	10	416
848	EVT_EXC	Court Lodge Farm				NMR		Excavation 1966-67. Medieval and Post-medieval manor / moated site		1	10	417
849	EVT_WAT	St Bartholomew's Church				NMR		Watching Brief 1991. Inhumation		1	10	419
850	NMR_BLD					NMR		Smock mill, built circa 1800 and largely destroyed in 1897. The brick base is now incorporated into Mill Cottage.		1	10	360
851	NMR_BLD	The Coach House				NMR		Coach house and stable with hay loft above, built of brick between 1870 and 1910. The building has been extended and converted into a house.		1	10	361
852	EVT_EXC	Lowfield Heath				NMR		Excavation 1987. Minor excavation of foundations of 19th century windmill after roundhouse dismantled		1	10	420
853	EVT_EXC	Tinsley Green				NMR		NMR 1002241 and 917055 - 1990 geophysical survey, which revealed forge site and three major areas of slag debris. Subsequent excavation of forge site.		1	10	421
854	NMR	Charlwood Park				NMR		Early 19th century house formerly known as Timberham Park. Charlwood Park was demolished to make way for Gatwick Airport.		1	10	362
855	NMR	Horley Station				NMR		Site of railway station built in circa 1855 and closed in 1967.		3	10	363
856	NMR					NMR		Mesolithic Chipping Floor		3	10	364
857	NMR					NMR		Bloomery site west of Gatwick Airport		1	10	365
858	NMR	Cindery Seventeen				NMR		Bloomery		3	10	366
859	BLD	Barn near Old Bonnetts Cottage				RPS				1	11	528

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860	BLD		The Grove, Poles Lane, Lowfield Heath				RPS				1	11	529
861	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area B. Linear anomalies and possible double ditched track (?prehistoric/Romano-British)		1	12	
862	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Possible curvilinear ditch/ enclosure (?prehistoric)		1	12	
863	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area H. Possible c.50 x 60 m oval enclosure and possible pit cluster with series of pits / internal features (?prehistoric / multi-period)		1	12	
864	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Palaeo-channel of Man's Brook		1	12	
865	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area H. Linear feature		1	12	
865	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area D. Linear anomaly; possibly former field boundary?		1	12	
865	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area D. Linear anomaly; possibly former field boundary?		1	12	
866	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Possible straight form furrows of post-medieval ridge & furrow (N-S)		1	12	
866	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area B. Possible straight form furrows of post-medieval ridge & furrow (E-W)		1	12	
867	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Possible ridge & furrow (N-S) (in addition to E-W set)		1	12	
868	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Faint curvilinear feature; corresponds with field boundary shown on Charlwood Tithe map		1	12	
868	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area B. Undated field boundaries and probable post-medieval field boundaries - shown on Charlwood Tithe map		1	12	
868	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area H. Undated field boundaries and probable post-medieval field boundaries - shown on Charlwood Tithe map		1	12	
869	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area C. Faint linear anomalies		1	12	
870	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area A. Linear anomaly, corresponds with former field boundary shown on historic mapping		1	12	
870	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area A. Linear anomaly, corresponds with former field boundary shown on historic mapping		1	12	
870	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area A. Linear anomaly, corresponds with former field boundary shown on historic mapping		1	12	
870	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area A. Linear anomaly, corresponds with former field boundary shown on historic mapping		1	12	
871	Geo		Geophysical Anomaly				Geophysical Survey 2019		2019 geophysical survey Area A. Series of parallel linear anomalies, most likely plough marks		1	12	
872	LBII	1378150	Church of St John the Baptist, Capel	11/11/1966		TQ 17554 40757	Historic England	II			7.4	4	
873	LBII	1028737	Quaker Meeting House and Cottage, Capel	7/8/2020		TQ 17468 40451	Historic England	II			7.4	4	