



Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Project

Environmental Statement

Appendix 7.6.2: Archaeological Evaluation Report - Gatwick Airport

Book 5

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1 Introduction

1.1. General

- 1.1.1 This document forms Appendix 7.6.2 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 Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme for the ES for the Project.

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land Associated with the
Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme**

**Centred at NGR: 528019 140860
(TQ 28019 40860)**

**ASE Project No: 200144
Site Code: GAE 21**

**ASE Report No: 2021186
OASIS id: archaeol6-502835**

By Simon Stevens

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on land near Gatwick Airport (centred at NGR 528019 140860). The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS in advance of proposed expansion of infrastructure and facilities associated with alterations to the airport's northern runway. Evaluation trenches were located in all available areas, some targeted on anomalies identified during a geophysical survey.

One hundred and seventy-nine trenches were mechanically excavated, and archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded in sixty-seven of them, many corresponding to geophysical anomalies. Features included palaeochannels, ditches, gullies, a possible cremation burial, post-holes, pits and hearths, although most remained undated from artefactual evidence.

The earliest material encountered was a thin background scatter of prehistoric flintwork, mostly recovered from the overburden. However some material found in features suggested some degree of prehistoric land division. The earliest positively dated features were Late Iron Age/Romano-British in date, found in an area where Roman remains had previously been recorded, and also thinly scattered across the site, most significantly from a post-hole, a hint at possible domestic occupation at two locations to the east and west of the operational airport.

A possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British cremation (which could not be lifted and investigated as the necessary paperwork could not be provided by the Ministry of Justice) was encountered close to an otherwise undated enclosure initially identified during the geophysical survey.

The majority of closely datable artefacts recovered during the evaluation were medieval in date, associated with ironworking debris. Material dating from the 12th and 13th centuries was recovered from features identified in the geophysical survey. Although the survey and trenching did not identify the location of any bloomery furnaces, the character of the deposits strongly suggested that such industry was located nearby.

Small assemblages of post-medieval material were also recovered, almost exclusively from the overburden across much of the site. The majority of the material was blast furnace slag, indicative of post-1500 industrial activity in the general area, rather than at the site, or in the vicinity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by RPS to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land near Gatwick Airport (centred at NGR 528019 140860), in advance of proposed expansion of infrastructure and facilities associated with alterations to the airport's northern runway (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The current report provides results of the evaluation of the following parcels of land:

- Area I (Gatwick Stream Flood Compensation Area) - located to the south-east of the operational airport, and immediately to the south-east of the Crawley Sewage Treatment Works, immediately east of the realigned watercourse known as the Gatwick Stream (Figure 2).
- Area A (Pentagon Field) - located to the east of the operational airport and immediately west of the B2036 Balcombe Road (Figure 3).
- Area B (Museum Field), Areas C and H (Brook Farm) - a group of fields on the western edge of the airport to the immediate east of Charlwood (Figure 4).

1.2.2 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS), the underlying geology at all of the locations consists of the mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. There are recorded superficial River Terrace Deposits in parts of Areas C and H associated with local watercourses (BGS 2021).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Gatwick Airport Ltd. (GAL) is in the process of preparing a Development Consent Order (DCO) for works associated with alterations to the existing northern runway, including infrastructure and facilities to be located outside the current extent of the airport.

1.3.2 In order to gain understanding of any potential buried archaeological remains, and hence inform the planning process, an extensive review of available desk-based archaeological data was undertaken, followed by a geophysical survey (SUMO 2019). Subsequently, it was proposed that a second stage of fieldwork was prudent, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* (RPS 2021) was produced, submitted to and agreed by all parties prior to fieldwork.

1.3.3 The scope of the archaeological works was set in that document, which outlined the need for an archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches (*ibid.*). This work was to be monitored by Surrey Council (SCC) on behalf of the local planning authorities.

1.3.4 Subsequently a Contractor Method Statement (CMS) was produced by ASE which set out a detailed methodology and included details of reporting and archiving of the results (ASE 2021).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The current report details the results of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching undertaken at the various locations between July and September 2021.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background is taken directly from the WSI (RPS 2021) and includes results of the geophysical survey (SUMO 2019).

2.2 Area I (Gatwick Stream Flood Compensation Area) (Figure 2)

2.2.1 Area I falls wholly within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) identified by West Sussex County Council. This designation was made with regard to the identification here of a number of Iron Age cremation burials during a programme of archaeological work (Network Archaeology 2012; 2014). The work was undertaken in advance of the establishment of a construction compound and a wheel wash facility, both required in connection with the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir project which established a reduced ground level in the area immediate west of Area I (and which also included the realignment of the Gatwick Stream).

2.2.2 Material recovered during the programme of archaeological investigation carried out in connection with the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme included a single Upper Palaeolithic long blade exhibiting some retouch and use damage. Mesolithic worked flint finds (possibly early Mesolithic) were also recovered, comprised an initial collection of 304 worked flints found during evaluation trenching (Network Archaeology, 2012) and a further 2,080 from a test-pitting exercise targeted on the recovery of work flints (Network Archaeology, 2014, '*weekly reports*'). This material was recovered from many of the 49 trenches across the 11.7 hectare site, mainly from alluvium, but also in small quantities from one of the palaeochannels and from tree holes. The initial assemblage included two microliths, 19 retouched items, four single platform cores, small blades and waste flakes. At evaluation stage it was suggested that the flintwork was 'of possible national significance' as it comprised exceedingly rare in-situ flint scatters.

2.2.3 The further stages of archaeological work here comprised two phases of test-pitting within the Gatwick Stream floodplain, 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. 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, 2012, 52).

2.2.4 As mentioned above, the programme of archaeological work carried out in connection with the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme also included examination of the land required for the construction compound and the wheel wash facility, both of which are located within the current Area I. The construction compound area contained a Late Iron Age urned and unurned cremation cemetery (at least nine cremation burials are indicated on an interim plan), along with field boundaries or enclosure ditches also of Iron Age date. Two possible Iron Age round-houses were identified within the wheel wash facility area along with several cremation burials.

- 2.2.5 These features were located within an archaeological landscape setting of Iron Age ditches, including a drove-way (some post-dating one of the round-houses) and with a possible enclosure to the south side (Network Archaeology, 2014). Collectively, these sites indicate a wide area of Iron Age settlement and burial activity associated with contemporary agricultural land-use along the corridor of the Gatwick Stream. Notably a thin skim of alluvium was identified below the topsoil and above the Iron Age features in parts of these areas.
- 2.2.6 The geophysical survey of Area I carried out for the Project was intended to include all four small fields which make up the Area, but it was not possible to survey the north-eastern field (I4) due to vegetation and tipping. The south-eastern field (I3) proved to be least subject to magnetic disturbance and clearly identified the remnants of the former haul road created/operative in 2013/2014 for the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme. This haul road, along with the former construction compound, is visible on the contemporary Google Earth image.
- 2.2.7 Magnetic disturbance is greater in the north-western field (I1), although this land should not have been greatly affected by the Flood Storage (Control) Reservoir scheme. There is a possible north/south aligned linear feature but otherwise it is possible that the interference relates to the thin layer of alluvium known to be present here. The absence of anomalies of potential archaeological interest is not considered reliable in this instance. This is because the archaeological remains previously identified within the construction compound and wheel wash facility clearly extended beyond those areas into the zones of Area I that have not been previously affected.

2.3 Area A (Pentagon Field) (Figure 3)

- 2.3.1 Just to the west of Pentagon Field is an ANA identified by West Sussex County Council as *'Roman Occupation, Balcombe Road, Crawley'*. This is based on antiquarian findings of Roman pottery in the area, as indicated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6" (to the mile) map which was published in 1872-74.
- 2.3.2 The whole of the area covered by the ANA has been developed in recent years, mostly as a group of surface car parks. The southern part of the ANA (to the south-west of Area A) was formerly a soft landscape area which was subject to geophysical survey and excavation ahead of construction of Gatwick's 'Pollution Control Lagoon' (also known as the 'Balancing Pond North'). Although not yet recorded on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER), an interim plan and text of the key results of the archaeological work undertaken at the Pollution Control Lagoon site have been provided to RPS.
- 2.3.3 The findings included two ring-gully features of Iron Age date (these are most likely to represent eaves-drip gullies around round-houses - although one is quite large at 15-20 m 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 also a quantity of iron slag which could indicate iron-working in this area. Other features included a Late Iron Age urned cremation burial, a number of

dispersed pits and probable water-holes for stock. One pit contained a large preserved piece of split timber. The interim plan of the Pollution Control Lagoon site indicates that the Iron Age occupation (and cemetery) area extends beyond the area which was examined.

- 2.3.4 Despite the findings (summarised above) above to the west and south-west of Area A, the geophysical survey (SUMO 2019) and LiDAR plot for this area have only identified post-medieval field boundaries as shown on the 1st edition OS 6" map.

2.4 Area B (Museum Field) and Area C (Brook Farm) (Figure 4)

- 2.4.1 No previous intrusive archaeological fieldwork has taken place within these areas, but almost all of this land has been subject to geophysical survey (magnetometry) (SUMO, 2019).

- 2.4.2 The HER includes two possible cropmark sites. One of these refers is to a putative large (150 m diameter) '*doubled ditched enclosure*' central to the Brook Farm land and based on a colour photograph from a 1991 aerial photographic survey of West Sussex. However, specialist examination of the photograph (Air Photo Services, 2014) has cast doubt on the validity of the cropmark and it is no longer considered likely to be genuine. 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*'. This tentative identification was based on a visual inspection of Brook Farm from the air but again the cropmark is no longer considered to be genuine following specialist study of the photographic evidence (*ibid.*).

- 2.4.3 The geophysical survey of Area B1 (Museum Field) identified several possible features of archaeological interest, including an apparent sub-rectangular enclosure) at the eastern edge of the survey area and extending beyond the survey area. 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 linear anomaly to the south-west. A pattern of north-south aligned linear anomalies are also present across Area B1. Given their straight form (rather than the S-curve form more typical of medieval ridge and furrow) these are likely to represent post-medieval arable practices.

- 2.4.4 The geophysical survey of Area C1 (Brook Farm) identified a meandering linear anomaly just to the south of Man's Brook and this may represent a former channel of the watercourse. A potential archaeological feature was recorded as a c. 100 m length of curving ditch within the eastern area of the field. This is to the south of the HER reference to a possible banjo enclosure (see above) 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). To the north-west was another linear anomaly comprising a section aligned north-east/south-west with a shorter section at the north-eastern end joining at a right angle. The survey of Area C1 also identified a pattern of linear anomalies which are perpendicular to the north-south alignment recorded to the south in Area B1, although traces of a separate

area of north-south aligned arable features are suggested in the northern part of Area C1.

2.4.5 No anomalies of potential archaeological interest were recorded by the geophysical survey of Areas C2 and C3 (Brook Farm), although the survey data for Area C3 indicated some level of magnetic interference.

2.4.6 No geophysical survey has been undertaken of Area C4 (Brook Farm), which was not considered to be within the extent of the project at the time of the survey, but is now considered to be part of the scheme.

2.5 Area H (Brook Farm) (Figure 4)

2.5.1 The geophysical survey of Area H1 (Brook Farm) tentatively identified a sub-oval enclosure cluster containing weak pit-like anomalies in the centre of the field.

2.6 Projects Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation given in the CMS (ASE 2021) were to ascertain:

- *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; and*
- *To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts.*

An updated South-east Research Framework 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 themes and issues identified with the draft research agenda.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 During the current phase of the evaluation, 179 trenches (each measuring 33.5m by 1.8m, or in Area H 1.6m wide) were mechanically excavated mostly according to the plan provided in the WSI (RPS 2021) and in the CMS (ASE 2019) providing a c.4% sample of the available area, some trenches targeted on the geophysical anomalies described above. There were some minor alterations to the proposed trench plan (ibid) owing to local obstacles and the need to respect ecological constraints (Figures 2-4).
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (RPS 2021), with regard to Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC, ESCC & CDC, 2019) and the Regulations, Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019).
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits or the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was first encountered. Care was taken not to damage potential archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned in order to identify potential archaeological features. Revealed surfaces and spoil were then scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.4 All deposits and archaeological features were then investigated by hand and were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.5 Trench locations and features were planned using digital survey technology. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Crawley Museum in due course, although it is understood that the museum is not currently in a position to accept archives.

Context sheets	764
Section sheets	10
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	c.600 (some to be discarded)
Context register	179
Drawing register	10
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	179

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	10boxes
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	8
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	8

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 A countywide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South-East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.0 RESULTS - Area I (Gatwick Stream Flood Compensation Area)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Trenches numbered 1 to 28 were excavated and recorded in Area I. Archaeological features/deposits were encountered in five of the trenches. A made ground horizon was encountered in many trenches; the deposition date of this is not known. The contexts from the trenches devoid of archaeology are appended below, with details included within the archive. Archaeological work in this area was supervised by Teresa Vieira.

4.2 Trench 10 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.20	65.82 - 66.86
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.20 - 0.20	65.53 - 66.54
10/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
10/004	Cut	Gully	0.38	-	58.83
10/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.08	-

Table 3: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts (all measurements in this and subsequent table in metres (m))

4.2.1 The encountered stratigraphic sequence in the trench was straightforward. The upper layer consisted of a mid- to dark-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, context [10/001]. This overlay a deposit of light grey silty clay subsoil, context [10/002], which directly overlay the 'natural' Wealden Clay, context [10/003]. This varied in character across the site, with clay, silt and sand encountered as well as pockets of mineral siderite. A single archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.2.2 Gully [10/004] ran east to west across the trench. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single light yellowish grey silty clay, context [10/005].

4.3 Trench 11 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.22	66.03 - 66.49
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.20	65.53 - 66.10
11/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
11/004	Layer	Made ground	-	0.22 - 0.38	65.53
11/005	Deposit	Occupation debris	1.83	0.17	-

Table 4: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 10. A layer of made ground replaced the topsoil in the western half of the trench. A single archaeological deposit was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.3.2 Deposit [11/005] apparently lay in a slight hollow in the surface of the 'natural' close the south-western end of the trench. The light yellowish grey deposit of silty clay contained a flint end scraper dating from the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

4.4 Trench 15 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.30 - 0.58	64.34 - 64.34
15/002	Layer	Natural	-	-	63.76 - 64.04
15/003	Cut	Pit	0.42	-	63.95
15/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-
15/005	Cut	Gully	0.32	-	64.08
15/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.08	-

Table 5: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 The topsoil was similar in character to that found in Trench 10 and lay directly over the 'natural'. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.4.2 Pit [15/003] extended below the northern bank of the trench. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British material was recovered from the single light, yellowish grey silty clay fill, context [15/004] recovered from gully [15/005] which ran east to west across the trench. Again the single fill was a light yellowish grey silty clay, context [15/006], which contained glauconitic pottery dating from the Middle/Late Iron Age.

4.5 Trench 16 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.30 - 0.30	64.67 - 64.93
16/002	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
16/003	Layer	Made ground	-	0.05 - 0.45	64.32 - 64.48
16/004	Cut	Ditch	1.40	-	64.50
16/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.38	-

Table 6: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 The topsoil and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 10. A layer of recently deposited made ground replaced the topsoil in the western half of the trench. A single archaeological deposit was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.5.2 Ditch [16/004] ran north to south across the trench. A significant quantity of grog-tempered pottery dating from the 1st century AD was recovered from the light yellowish grey silty clay fill, context [16/005].

4.6 Trench 20 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.24	63.81 - 64.46
20/002	Layer	Natural	-	-	63.42 - 64.07
20/003	Deposit	Occupation debris	4.49	0.18	64.00

Table 7: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The topsoil and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 10. A single archaeological deposit was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 4.6.2 Deposit [20/003] apparently lay in a slight hollow in the surface of the 'natural'. The light yellowish grey deposit of silty clay deposit contained a single fragment of flint core.

5.0 RESULTS - Area A (Pentagon Field)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Trenches numbered 29 to 72 were excavated and recorded in Area A. Archaeological features/deposits were encountered in nineteen of the trenches. Almost all of the identified features appear to represent former field division ditches which were undated in terms of finds recovered but generally correspond with land divisions shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1810 and more accurately on the 1st edition OS 6" to the mile map of 1874. The contexts from the trenches devoid of archaeology are appended below, with full details included with the archive. Archaeological work in this area was supervised by Teresa Vieira.

5.2 Trench 31 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	58.58 - 58.69
31/002	Layer	Made ground	-	0.30 - 0.30	-
31/003	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.08 - 0.21	58.03 - 58.28
31/004	Layer	Natural	-	-	
31/005	Cut	Ditch	1.38	-	58.37
31/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.22	-
31/007	Cut	Gully	0.47	-	58.23
31/008	Fill	Fill, single		0.09	-

Table 8: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

5.2.1 The encountered stratigraphic sequence in the trench was straightforward. The upper layer consisted of a mid- to dark-greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, context [31/001]. This overlay a deposit of light grey silty clay subsoil, context [31/002], which directly overlay the variable 'natural' Weald Clay, context [31/003]. There was also recently deposited made ground at the western end of the trench. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.2.2 Ditch [31/005] ran north-west to south-east across the trench, broadly corresponding to an anomaly on the geophysical survey. The single fill was a light yellowish grey silty clay, context [31/006]. No datable material was recovered from the feature. Gully [31/007] ran east to west. Thirteenth century pottery and ironworking slag was recovered from the single mid-grey silty clay, context [31/008].

5.3 Trench 32 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.20	58.61 - 58.83
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.16 - 0.22	-
32/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.29 - 58.42
32/004	Cut	Ditch	0.70	-	-
32/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
32/006	Cut	Ditch	1.20	-	-
32/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 9: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

5.3.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were identified, parallel ditches [32/004] and [32/006] running broadly east to west across the trench, one of which was detected during the geophysical survey. Neither were excavated, as the features probably continued to the east where they were excavated and recorded.

5.4 Trench 33 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.19	58.70 - 58.72
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.16	-
33/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.17 - 58.44
33/004	Cut	Ditch	0.64	-	58.17
33/005	Fill	Fill	-	0.18	-

Table 10: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

5.4.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. A single archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded.

5.4.2 Ditch [33/004] ran broadly north to south across the trench near the western baulk. No datable finds were recovered the single mid-bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [33/005].

5.5 Trench 36 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.18	58.65 - 58.72
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 - 0.20	-
36/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.34 - 58.38
36/004	Cut	Ditch	0.80	-	-
36/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 11: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

5.5.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological features was identified, ditch [36/004] which ran broadly east to west across the trench. It was not excavated in this trench, but was examined in Trench 37.

5.6 Trench 37 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 - 0.18	58.76 - 58.89
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	-
37/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.37 - 58.56
37/004	Cut	Ditch	0.99	-	58.37
37/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.27	-

Table 12: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

5.6.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered excavated and recorded, a continuation of the feature seen in Trench 36.

5.6.2 Ditch [37/004] ran east to west across the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the single light bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [37/005].

5.7 Trench 40 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.13 - 0.14	58.87 - 58.88
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.14 - 0.18	-
40/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.38 - 58.60
40/004	Cut	Ditch	0.52	-	58.38
40/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.13	-
40/006	Cut	Ditch	1.40	-	-
40/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 13: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

5.7.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those

encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were encountered and recorded.

5.7.2 Gully [40/004] ran east to west across the trench and probably continued into Trench T41. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single mid-bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [40/005]. Ditch [40/006] also ran east to west across the trench, and was not surveyed or excavated.

5.8 Trench 41 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.22	58.80 - 58.83
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.14 - 0.18	-
41/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.31 - 58.43
41/004	Layer	Made ground	-	0.15 - 0.15	-
41/005	Cut	Gully	0.52	-	-
41/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	-

Table 14: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

5.8.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. There was also a localised deposit of made ground, context [41/004]. One archaeological feature, gully [41/005], was encountered but not excavated as it probably continued into Trench 40.

5.9 Trench 42 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
42/001	Layer	Topsoil		0.13 - 0.20	58.74 - 58.97
42/002	Layer	Subsoil		0.13 - 0.17	-
42/003	Layer	Natural		-	58.43 - 58.47
42/004	Layer	Made ground		0.50 - 0.52	-
42/005	Cut	Gully		-	-
42/006	Fill	Fill, single		-	-

Table 15: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

5.9.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Again, there was also a localised deposit of recently deposited made ground, context [42/004]. One archaeological feature, gully [42/005], was encountered but not excavated. It ran east to west across the trench and was investigated in Trench 43.

5.10 Trench 43 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.25	58.74 - 58.83
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.17	-
43/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.32 - 58.54
43/004	Cut	Ditch	0.78	-	58.46
43/005	Fill	Fill, basal	--	0.10	-
43/006	Fill	Fill, upper		0.19	-

Table 16: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

5.10.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.10.2 Gully [43/004] ran east to west across the trench and contained two discernible fills. The primary fill was a light bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [43/005], while the upper fill was a mid-bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [43/006]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

5.11 Trench 48 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.21 - 0.23	58.93 - 59.12
48/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.14 - 0.15	58.48 - 58.83
48/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
48/004	Cut	Ditch	1.40		58.48
48/005	Fill	Fill	-	0.35	--

Table 17: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

5.11.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature detected during the geophysical survey was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.11.2 Ditch [48/004] ran east to west close to the northern end of the trench (and continued into Trenches 49 and 50). No datable material was recovered from the single light brownish grey clay-rich fill, context [48/005].

5.12 Trench 49 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.22 - 0.24	59.00 - 59.07
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.18 - 0.20	-
49/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.58 - 58.63
49/004	Cut	Ditch	1.28	-	58.58
49/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.34	-
49/006	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-
49/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 18: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

5.12.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were encountered and recorded; one was excavated.

5.12.2 Ditch [49/004] ran north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single light brownish grey clay-rich fill, context [49/005]. Ditch [49/006] was considered to be a continuation of excavated ditches [48/004] and [50/004] was not examined in this trench.

5.13 Trench 50 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 - 0.24	58.83 - 59.15
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.16	-
50/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.52 - 58.75
50/004	Cut	Ditch	1.43	-	58.60
50/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.32	-
50/006	Cut	Uncertain	0.64	-	58.65
50/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.20	-

Table 19: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

5.13.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.13.2 Ditch [50/004] ran east to west across the trench, a probable continuation of ditches [48/004] and [49/006] detected on the geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered from the single mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [50/005].

5.13.3 The other feature, cut [50/006] was of uncertain form and extent, but was recorded in section in the eastern baulk of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the single mid purplish grey clay-rich fill, context [50/007].

5.14 Trench 53 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	59.32 - 59.40
53/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.15	-
53/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.95 - 59.10
53/004	Cut	Gully	0.46	-	58.95
53/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	

Table 20: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

5.14.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.14.2 Gully [53/004] ran north to south across the trench, close to the eastern end. No dating evidence was recovered from the single dark brownish grey silty clay fill, context [53/005].

5.15 Trench 61 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.20	59.26 - 59.44
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.20	-
61/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.00 - 59.04
61/004	Cut	Gully	0.46	-	59.14
61/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-

Table 21: Trench 61 list of recorded contexts

5.15.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.15.2 Gully [61/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the light bluish grey clay-rich fill, context [61/005]. The feature was thought to continue into Trench 67.

5.16 Trench 65 (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 - 0.23	61.01 - 61.51
65/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.11	-
65/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	60.74 - 61.17
65/004	Cut	Gully	0.63	-	60.86
65/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-
65/006	Cut	Ditch	1.17	-	60.86
65/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.41	-

Table 22: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

5.16.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.16.2 Gully [65/004] ran broadly north-east to south-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single light yellowish grey silty clay fill, context [65/005]. Ditch [65/006] ran on a similar orientation. Again no datable material was recovered from the mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [65/007].

5.17 Trench 66 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.22 - 0.25	60.30 - 61.07
66/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.09 - 0.16	-
66/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.55 - 59.99
66/004	Cut	Gully	0.39	-	59.82
66/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-

Table 23: Trench 66 list of recorded contexts

5.17.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.17.2 Gully [66/004] ran south-east to north-west across the trench near the eastern end (and probably continued in Trench 67). No datable material was recovered from the single light yellowish grey clay-rich fill, context [66/005].

5.18 Trench 67 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.25	59.86 - 60.36
67/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.11 - 0.21	-
67/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.55 - 59.90
67/004	Cut	Gully	0.39	-	-
67/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
67/006	Cut	Gully	0.46	-	-
67/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 24: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

5.18.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. Two archaeological features were encountered, but neither was excavated.

5.18.2 Gully [67/004] was thought to be the continuation of excavated gully [66/004], while [67/006] was considered another stretch of excavated gully [61/004].

5.19 Trench 68 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.26	59.67 - 60.10
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.16	-
68/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.45 - 59.68
68/004	Cut	Ditch	1.47	-	59.51
68/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.51	-

Table 25: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

5.19.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 31. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

5.19.2 Ditch [68/004] ran south-east to north-west across the trench. No datable evidence was recovered from the single light brownish grey clay-rich fill, context [68/005].

5.20 Trench 72 (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.28	59.36 - 59.54
72/002	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.06 - 59.26
72/003	Cut	Ditch	1.04	-	59.12
72/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.26	-
72/005	Cut	Ditch	1.13	-	59.06
72/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.36	-
72/007	Cut	Gully	0.70	-	59.06
72/008	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.24	-

Table 26: Trench 72 list of recorded contexts

- 5.20.1 The layers of topsoil and 'natural' were similar to those seen in trench 31. No subsoil was recorded. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded, facilitated by a small extension to the trench.
- 5.20.2 Ditch [72/003] ran north-west to south-east near the southern end of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-greyish brown clay-rich fill, context [72/004].
- 5.20.3 Ditch [72/005] ran on a broadly similar orientation. The single highly mixed silty clay fill, context [72/006] contained small quantities of fired clay and ironworking slag. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material did not produce any material of interest. The features was truncated by elongated pit [72/007]. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-brownish grey silty clay fill, context [72/008].

6.0 RESULTS - Area B (Museum Field) and Area C (Brook Farm)

6.1 Introduction (Figure 4)

6.1.1 Trenches numbered 73 to 164 were excavated and recorded in adjoining Areas B (Trenches 123 to 164) and C (Trenches 73 to 74 in Field C4, Trenches 76 to 103 in Field C1, Trenches 104 to 114 in Field C2 and Trenches 115 to 122 in Field C3). Archaeological features/deposits were encountered in thirty-six of the trenches. The contexts from the trenches devoid of archaeology are appended below, with full details included with the archive. Archaeological work in this area was supervised by Simon Stevens and Ian Hogg.

6.2 Trench 73 (no figure)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 - 0.19	59.44 - 59.55
73/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.11 - 0.19	-
73/003	Layer	Alluvium	-		59.10 - 59.11

Table 27: Trench 73 list of recorded contexts

6.2.1 The upper layer consisted of a mid- to dark-greyish brown clayey silty topsoil, context [73/001]. This overlay a deposit of light grey silty clay subsoil, context [73/002], which directly overlay a deposit of mid-greyish brown silty alluvial clay, context [73/003], probably the fill of a palaeochannel, perhaps a precursor of the adjacent watercourse. A flint core was recovered from the surface of the deposit.

6.3 Trench 74 (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
74/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.19 - 0.21	59.38 - 59.46
74/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.14	-
74/003	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
74/004	Cut	Palaeochannel	25.00	-	-
74/005	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.06 - 59.12

Table 28: Trench 74 list of recorded contexts

6.3.1 The encountered stratigraphic sequence in the trench was straightforward. The two layers of overburden were similar to those found in Trench 73. which directly overlay the 'natural' clay, context [74/005].

6.3.2 Palaeochannel [74/004], perhaps a precursor of the adjacent watercourse was encountered, but was not excavated after discussions between ASE, RPS and SCC (as was the case with palaeochannels in Trenches 78 and 79). The fill was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [74/003].

6.4 Trench 78 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.10 - 0.19	59.26 - 59.34
78/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.30 - 0.46	-
78/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.70 - 58.96
78/004	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
78/005	Cut	Palaeochannel	-	-	-
78/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
78/007	Cut	Palaeochannel	-	-	-

Table 29: Trench 78 list of recorded contexts

6.4.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. There were two unexcavated palaeochannels, [78/005] and [78/007]. Both contained mid-brownish grey silty clay fills, contexts [78/004] and [78/006] respectively.

6.5 Trench 79 (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.07 - 0.12	59.02 - 59.23
79/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.26 - 0.48	-
79/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.79 - 58.95
79/004	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
79/005	Cut	Palaeochannel	-	-	-
79/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
79/007	Cut	Palaeochannel	-	-	-
79/008	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.09	-
79/009	Cut	Hearth	1.31	-	59.00

Table 30: Trench 79 list of recorded contexts

6.5.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. There were two palaeochannels, [79/005] and [79/007], neither of which were excavated. Both contained mid-brownish grey silty clay fills, [79/004] and [79/006] respectively. There was also a hearth encountered near to the southern end of the trench.

6.5.2 Hearth [79/009] lay partially under the eastern baulk. A number of such features were encountered in the evaluation trenches in Area C. Each consisting of shallow, sub-circular pits showing evidence of heating *in situ* in the form of a narrow, thin 'halo' of clay hardened and discoloured by heating in the surrounding and underlying 'natural' Weald Clay.

6.5.3 In this case, the single excavated fill was a charcoal-rich greyish black silty clay, context [79/008]. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material showed the presence of poorly preserved charcoal available from local wildwood sources.

6.6 Trench 83 (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
83/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.05 - 0.08	59.11 - 59.28
83/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.20 - 0.38	-
83/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.88 - 58.91
83/004	Fill	Lining	-	-	-
83/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.11	-
83/006	Cut	Hearth	1.70		58.99

Table 31: Trench 83 list of recorded contexts

- 6.6.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 6.6.2 Hearth [83/006] lay partially below the southern bank of the trench. The single fill was a mid-brownish grey silty clay, context [83/005]. The unexcavated 'halo' was recorded as context [83/004]. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

6.7 Trench 84 (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
84/001	Layer	Topsoil		0.06 - 0.09	59.12 - 59.14
84/002	Layer	Subsoil		0.21 - 0.30	-
84/003	Layer	Natural			58.73 - 58.88
84/004	Fill	Fill, secondary		0.35	-
84/005	Fill	Fill, primary		0.30	-
84/006	Cut	Ditch	2.08		58.76

Table 32: Trench 84 list of recorded contexts

- 6.7.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A single archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 6.7.2 Ditch [84/006] ran east to west across the trench. The primary fill was a dark bluish grey silty clay, context [84/005], which was overlain by a mid-grey silty clay, context [84/004]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

6.8 Trench 86 (Figure 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
86/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.27	59.35 - 59.39
86/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.16	-
86/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.02 - 59.10
86/004	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.25	-
86/005	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.15	-
86/006	Cut	Gully	0.8	0.27	59.05
86/007	Cut	Ditch	2.54	-	59.13
86/008	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.56	-

Table 33: Trench 86 list of recorded contexts

- 6.8.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 6.8.2 Gully [86/006] ran broadly east to west across the trench. The primary fill was a light greyish orange silty clay, context [86/005], which was overlain by a light orangey grey silty clay, context [86/004]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.
- 6.8.3 The other feature was ditch [86/007] which also ran broadly east to west across the trench. Late post-medieval brick was recovered from the single light grey clay-rich fill, context [86/008].

6.9 Trench 89 (Figure 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
89/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.21 - 0.23	59.11 - 59.23
89/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.07 - 0.09	-
89/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.85 - 58.99
89/004	Cut	Gully	0.74	-	58.87
89/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.32	-

Table 34: Trench 89 list of recorded contexts

- 6.9.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A single archaeological feature which had been identified during the geophysical survey was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 6.9.2 Gully [89/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single light orangey grey silty clay, context [89/005].

6.10 Trench 90 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	59.02 - 59.02
90/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.14	-
90/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.64 - 58.79
90/004	Layer	Made ground	6.00	0.26	-
90/005	Cut	Hearth	1.80		58.79
90/006	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.22	-
90/007	Fill	Fill, secondary		0.13	-
90/008	Cut	Gully	0.82		58.73
90/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.26	-
90/010	Cut	Gully	0.70		58.69
90/011	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.29	-

Table 35: Trench 89 list of recorded contexts

- 6.10.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A deposit of made ground consisting of crushed chalk, brick and flint, context [90/004] was encountered at the northern end of the trench, forming a recently created access route into the field. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 6.10.2 Hearth [90/005] lay partially under the western bank of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-grey clayey silt, context [90/007]. The 'halo' was also excavated and recorded as context [90/006] and was found to extend 0.13m into the 'natural' clay.
- 6.10.3 The two other features were parallel gullies, possibly forming the side ditches to a routeway across the landscape. Gully [90/008] contained a single light orangey grey silty clay, context [90/009]. Gully [90/010] contained a single fill of a similar character, context [90/011]. No datable material was recovered from either of the features.

6.11 Trench 94 (Figure 37)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.22	59.25 - 59.33
94/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.17	-
94/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.92 - 59.03
94/004	Cut	Gully	0.76	-	58.95
94/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.15	-

Table 36: Trench 94 list of recorded contexts

- 6.11.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was

encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.11.2 Gully [94/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench near the western end. No datable material was recovered from the single light grey silty clay, context [94/005].

6.12 Trench 96 (Figure 38)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
96/001 ^T	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.18	58.97 - 59.20
96/002 ^a	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.14	-
96/003 ^b	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.75 - 58.87
96/004 ^e	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.19	-
96/005	Fill	Lining	-	-	-
96/006 ³	Cut	Hearth	1.69	-	58.79
96/007 ⁷	Cut	Pit, Quarry	4.50		-
96/008	Fill	Fill		>1.94	-

Trench 96 list of recorded contexts

6.12.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded. A substantial pit was also encountered and was mechanically investigated.

6.12.2 Hearth [96/006] contained a single mid-reddish brown silty fill, context [96/004]. The unexcavated 'halo' was recorded as context [96/005]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

6.12.3 With the agreement of RPS and SCC, pit [96/007] was mechanically excavated in attempt to ascertain the function (i.e. was it a marl pit for extraction of clay, or a minepit for extraction of iron ore). No seams of iron ore were noted in the side of the feature to the depth of 1.94m when water began to enter the pit. No datable material was recovered from the single light orangey brown silty clay fill, context [96/008].

6.12.4 The feature was therefore presumed to be a marl pit for the extraction of clay for agricultural use, rather than a minepit for extraction of iron ore, and was assumed to be post-medieval in date.

6.13 Trench 97 (Figure 39)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
97/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.27	58.86 - 58.93
97/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.18	-
97/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.57 - 58.73
97/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.12	-
97/005	Cut	Hearth	1.20	-	58.71
97/006	Fill	Lining	-	0.10	-
97/007	Void	-	-	-	-
97/008	Void	-	-	-	-
97/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
97/010	Cut	Pit, quarry	-	-	-

Table 38: Trench 97 list of recorded contexts

6.13.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded. A marl pit partially underlying the western baulk was not excavated.

6.13.2 Hearth [97/005] lay partially under the eastern baulk of the trench. The single fill was a mid-brownish grey silty clay, context [97/004]. The 'halo' was recorded as context [97/006]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

6.13.3 Marl pit [97/009] was not excavated after discussions between ASE, RPS and SCC, given that the marl pit in Trench 96 was excavated. The visible fill was a highly mixed silty clay [97/010].

6.14 Trench 100 (Figure 40)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
100/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.13 - 0.16	59.16 - 59.29
100/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	-
100/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.89 - 58.99
100/004	Cut	Hearth	1.22	-	58.89
100/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.04	-

Table 39: Trench 100 list of recorded contexts

6.14.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.14.2 Hearth [100/004] lay partially under the western baulk. No datable material was recovered from the mid-grey clay-rich fill, context [100/005]. The 'halo' was left *in situ*.

6.15 Trench 101 (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
101/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.16	59.01 - 59.24
101/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 - 0.14	-
101/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.83 - 58.97
101/004	Cut	Gully	0.56	-	58.83
101/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.24	-

Table 40: Trench 101 list of recorded contexts

6.15.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature identified during the geophysical survey was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.15.2 No datable material was recovered from curving gully [101/004] which ran broadly north to south across the trench. It contained a single light grey silty clay fill, context [101/005].

6.16 Trench 103 (Figure 42)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
103/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.15	59.22 - 59.28
103/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.16	-
103/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.91 - 59.05
103/004	Cut	Gully	0.81	-	58.98
103/005	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.20	-
103/006	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.10	-

Table 41: Trench 103 list of recorded contexts

6.16.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.16.2 Gully [103/004] ran north-east to south-west near the eastern end of the trench. The primary fill was a light orangey grey silty clay, context [103/006], which was overlain by a light brownish grey silty clay, context [103/005]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

6.17 Trench 105 (Figure 43)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
105/001	Layer	Topsoil		0.16 - 0.21	59.15 - 59.16
105/002	Layer	Subsoil		0.11 - 0.19	-
105/003	Layer	Natural			58.85 - 58.85
105/004	Cut	Hearth	1.05		58.89
105/005	Fill	Fill, single		0.14	-

Table 42: Trench 105 list of recorded contexts

6.17.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic ‘halo’ was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.17.2 Hearth [105/004] lay partially under the eastern baulk of the trench. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single yellowish grey silty clay-rich fill, context [105/005]. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material yielded a limited assemblage of charred cereals and oak charcoal. The ‘halo’ was left *in situ*.

6.18 Trench 110 (Figure 44)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
110/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.21	59.09 - 59.15
110/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.09 - 0.12	-
110/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.85 - 58.86
110/004	Cut	Hearth	1.37	-	58.88
110/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.09	-

Table 43: Trench 110 list of recorded contexts

6.18.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. A hearth with characteristic ‘halo’ was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.18.2 Hearth [110/004] contained a single mid grey silty clay, context [110/005]. The ‘halo’ was left *in situ*. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature, but a sample taken for analysis of environmental material showed the presence of oak charcoal, and other unidentified species, all available from local wildwood sources.

6.19 Trench 115 (Figure 45)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
115/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.11 - 0.35	58.36 - 58.42
115/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.19	-
115/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.05 - 58.16
115/004	Cut	Hearth	1.60	-	58.12
115/005	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.07	-
115/006	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.15	-
115/007	Fill	Lining	-	-	-

Table 44: Trench 115 list of recorded contexts

6.19.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Another hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.19.2 Hearth [115/004] lay partially under the southern baulk. The primary fill was a dark grey silty clay, context [115/006], which was overlain by a mid-orangey grey silty clay, context [115/005]. The 'halo' was recorded as context [115/007], but was left *in situ*. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature, but a sample taken from context [115/006] for analysis of environmental material showed the presence of oak charcoal, and other unidentified species, presumably all from local wildwood sources.

6.20 Trench 117 (Figure 46)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
117/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.03 - 0.04	58.17 - 58.24
117/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.20 - 0.26	-
117/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	57.95 - 58.03
117/004	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
117/005	Cut	Pit	1.42	-	-

Table 45: Trench 117 list of recorded contexts

6.20.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One feature was encountered and recorded.

6.20.2 Pit [117/005] was of recent origin. The single visible dark brownish grey sandy clay fill, context [117/004] contained metalwork, plastic and glass. The feature was not excavated.

6.21 Trench 120 (Figure 47)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
120/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.05 - 0.10	58.37 - 59.09
120/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.14 - 0.24	-
120/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.13 - 58.81
120/004	Cut	Hearth	1.60	-	58.73
120/005	Fill	Lining	-	0.04	-

Table 46: Trench 120 list of recorded contexts

6.21.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Another hearth with characteristic 'halo' was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.21.2 The only surviving element of hearth [120/004] was actually the baked clay 'halo', which was recorded as context [120/005].

6.22 Trench 121 (Figure 48)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
121/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.06 - 0.10	58.22 - 58.30
121/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 - 0.20	-
121/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	57.97 - 58.03
121/004	Cut	Pit	2.10	-	-
121/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
121/006	Cut	Pit	3.50	-	-
121/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-
121/008	Cut	Pit	1.90	-	-
121/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 47: Trench 121 list of recorded contexts

6.22.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Three features was encountered and recorded.

6.22.2 The three pits [121/004], [121/006] and [121/008] were all recent in origin with similar grey and dark grey clay-rich fills (contexts [121/005], [121/007] and [121/009] containing materials such as the remains of shoe laces, paint brushes, plastics and other modern material. The features were not excavated.

6.23 Trench 123 (Figure 49)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
123/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.17	59.35 - 59.73
123/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.19 - 0.26	-
123/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.04 - 59.34
123/004	Cut	Gully	0.35	-	59.32
123/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.28	-

Table 48: Trench 123 list of recorded contexts

6.23.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.23.2 Gully [123/004] ran east to west across the trench, partially under the eastern baulk. No datable material was recovered from the single mid brown silty clay fill, context [123/005]. The feature continued to the south into Trench 130.

6.24 Trench 129 (Figure 50)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
129/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.10 - 0.15	59.27 - 59.72
129/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.16 - 0.26	-
129/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.01 - 59.38
129/004	Cut	Pit, cremation	0.25	-	-
129/005	Fill	Pottery vessel	-	-	-
129/006	Fill	Cremation	-	-	-
129/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	-

Table 49: Trench 129 list of recorded contexts

6.24.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.24.2 Pit [129/004] contained the remains of a Late Iron Age or Romano-British grog-tempered pottery vessel (recorded as context as [129/005], interpreted as a cremation deposit. 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*.

6.24.3 The visible fill of the vessel was a mid-orangy brown clayey silt, context [129/006]. The pit fill to the exterior of the vessel was indistinguishable from the surrounding yellow/grey clay, recorded as context [127/007], and hence the diameter of the cut into which the vessel had been placed remained unclear in the absence of excavation.

6.25 Trench 130 (Figure 51)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
130/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.19	59.87 - 60.01
130/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.17	-
130/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.49 - 59.70
130/004	Cut	Gully	0.68	-	59.49
130/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.17	-
130/006	Cut	Posthole	0.33	-	59.59
130/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.02	-
130/008	Cut	Ditch	0.97	-	59.62
130/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.12	-

Table 50: Trench 130 list of recorded contexts

6.25.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded, one of which continued to the north in Trench 123.

6.25.2 Gully [130/004] can broadly north-east to south-west across the trench. The single fill was a mid-grey clayey silt, context [130/005]. Post-hole [130/006] also contained a single fill, in this case a light grey silty clay, context [130/007]. Ditch [130/008] ran north to south across the trench close to the western end. The single fill was a light grey silty clay, context [130/009]. No datable material was recovered from any of the features in the trench.

6.26 Trench 133 (Figure 52)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
133/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.21	59.79 - 59.93
133/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 - 0.21	-
133/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.47 - 59.60
133/004	Cut	Posthole	0.17	-	59.60
133/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-

Table 51: Trench 133 list of recorded contexts

6.26.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.26.2 Post-hole [133/004] contained a single dark brownish grey fill, context [133/005]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

6.27 Trench 136 (Figure 53)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
136/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.13 - 0.29	59.70 - 59.70
136/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.16 - 0.17	-
136/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.41 - 59.53
136/004	Cut	Ditch	0.96	-	59.53
136/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.38	-

Table 52: Trench 136 list of recorded contexts

6.27.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.27.2 Ditch [136/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. A single struck flint was recovered from the single light brownish grey silty clay, context [136/005]. There was no dating evidence.

6.28 Trench 141 (Figure 54)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
141/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 - 0.26	59.71 - 60.10
141/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.08 - 0.12	-
141/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.70 - 59.80
141/004	Cut	Gully	0.42	-	59.81
141/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.10	-
141/006	Cut	Ditch	1.77	-	59.70
141/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-

Table 53: Trench 141 list of recorded contexts

6.28.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.28.2 Gully [141/004] ran east to west and terminated in the trench. The single fill was a dark greyish brown clayey sand, context [141/005]. Ditch [141/006] ran north-west to south-east across the trench. Again there was a single fill, a dark brown silty clay, context [141/007]. No datable material was recovered from either of the features in the trench.

6.29 Trench 143 (Figure 55)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
143/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.17	59.78 - 60.04
143/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.09 - 0.15	-
143/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.52 - 59.72
143/004	Cut	Ditch	1.30	-	59.81
143/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.22	-
143/006	Cut	Ditch	1.00	-	59.70
143/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.36	-

Table 54: Trench 143 list of recorded contexts

6.29.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Two archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey were encountered, excavated and recorded. The features appeared to form part of an enclosure and perhaps an associated trackway

6.29.2 Ditch [143/004] ran north-west to south-east across the trench. The single fill was a mid-brownish grey sandy clay, context [14/005]. Ditch [143/006] ran east to west across the trench. Again, there was a single fill, a brownish grey clayey silt, context [143/007]. A sample taken from the feature for analysis of environmental material yielded little of interest. No datable material was recovered from either of the features. Ditch [143/006] continued into Trench 144.

6.30 Trench 144 (Figure 56)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
144/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 - 0.22	59.78 - 59.78
144/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 - 0.16	-
144/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.46 - 59.60
144/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80	-	59.53
144/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.30	-

Table 55: Trench 144 list of recorded contexts

6.30.1 The two layers of overburden and ‘natural’ clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature previously identified in the geophysical survey was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.30.2 Ditch [144/004] ran east to west across the trench and was the continuation of Ditch [143/006]. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-greyish brown silty clay fill, context [144/005].

6.31 Trench 150 (Figure 57)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
150/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.18	59.75 - 59.89
150/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.16	-
150/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	59.43 - 59.49
150/004	Cut	Ditch	0.90	-	59.43
150/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.15	-

Table 56: Trench 150 list of recorded contexts

6.31.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature previously identified during the geophysical survey were encountered, excavated and recorded. Another geophysical anomaly at the western end of the trench was found to a recently laid field drain.

6.31.2 Ditch [150/004] ran north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single light greyish brown silty clay, context [150/005].

6.32 Trench 151 (Figure 58)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
151/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 - 0.23	59.25 - 59.56
151/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.08 - 0.18	-
151/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.90 - 59.20
151/004	Cut	Posthole	0.32	-	58.90
151/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.22	-
151/006	Cut	Ditch	0.99	-	59.23
151/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.56	-

Table 57: Trench 151 list of recorded contexts

6.32.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Two archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey were encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.32.2 Post-hole [151/004] contained a single mid brown clayey silt fill, context [151/005]. Ditch [151/006] ran north-east to south-west close to the northern end of the trench. The single fill was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, context [151/007]. No datable material was recovered from either of the features.

6.33 Trench 154 (Figure 59)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
154/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.23 - 0.26	59.16 - 59.22
154/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.03 - 0.08	-
154/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.85 - 58.99
154/004	Cut	Ditch	1.10	-	58.85
154/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.30	-

Table 58: Trench 151 list of recorded contexts

6.33.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.33.2 Ditch [154/004] ran north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid-orangey brown silty clay, context [154/005].

6.34 Trench 155 (Figure 60)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
155/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 - 0.20	59.08 - 59.36
155/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.04 - 0.08	-
155/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.82 - 59.14
155/004	Cut	Pit	0.57	-	58.88
155/005	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.03	-
155/006	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.02	-
155/007	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.05	-
155/008	Cut	Posthole	0.47	-	58.91
155/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.22	-
155/010	Cut	Ditch	0.85	-	58.99
155/011	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.26	-

Table 59: Trench 155 list of recorded contexts

6.34.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.34.2 Small pit/post-hole [155/004] contained three discernible fills. The primary fill as a brownish red clay, context [155/005]. It was overlain by a thin dark silty clay, context [155/006] and a brownish grey clayey silt, context [155/007]

6.34.3 Post-hole [188/008] contained as single blackish grey clayey silt fill, context [155/009]. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material showed the presence of charcoal from local wildwood sources, dominated by charcoal derived from mature oak, and a small quantity of unidentifiable burnt bone. It

also included two tiny sherds of pottery, dating broadly from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British periods.

6.34.4 The other feature was ditch [155/010] which ran north-east to south-west across the trench, a curving ditch identified during the geophysical survey. The single fill was a light brownish grey silty clay, context [155/011]. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the features in the trench.

6.35 Trench 156 (Figure 61)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
156/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.21 - 0.26	59.24 - 59.40
156/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.04 - 0.10	-
156/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.82 - 59.17
156/004	Cut	Ditch	1.03	-	58.86
156/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.29	-

Table 60: Trench 156 list of recorded contexts

6.35.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded, the curving ditch previously recorded during the geophysical survey and in Trench 155.

6.35.2 Ditch [156/004] ran north to south near the eastern end of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single brownish grey silty clay fill, context [155/005].

6.36 Trench 159 (Figure 62)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
159/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.19 - 0.26	59.03 - 59.04
159/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.06 - 0.14	-
159/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.68 - 58.71
159/004	Cut	Gully	0.50	-	58.69
159/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-
159/006	Cut	Posthole	0.28	-	58.75
159/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.09	-
159/008	Cut	Posthole	0.24	-	58.75
159/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.08	-

Table 61: Trench 159 list of recorded contexts

6.37.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.37.2 Gully [159/004] ran north to south across the trench. The single fill was a light grey silty clay, context [159/005]. The other two features were post-holes

[159/006] and [159/008]. Both of the single fills were light grey clayey silts, context [159/007] and [159/009] respectively. No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the features in the trench.

6.37 Trench 160 (Figure 63)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
160/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.17 - 0.34	59.02 - 59.24
160/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.06 - 0.12	-
160/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.65 - 58.82
160/004	Cut	Pit	1.50	-	58.67
160/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.33	-

Table 62: Trench 160 list of recorded contexts

6.37.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 74. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

6.37.2 Pit [160/004] lay partially under the western bulk of the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single light grey silty clay fill, context [160/005].

7.0 RESULTS - Area H (Brook Farm)

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Trenches numbered 165 to 179 were excavated in a separate field, labelled Area H. Archaeological features/deposits were encountered in seven of the trenches. The contexts from the trenches devoid of archaeology are appended below, with full details included with the archive. Archaeological work in this area was supervised by Ian Hogg.

7.2 Trench 167 (Figure 64)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
167/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.13 - 0.17	58.50 - 58.54
167/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	-
167/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.10 - 58.18
167/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.34	-
167/005	Cut	Ditch	0.66	-	58.10
167/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.27	-
167/007	Cut	Ditch	0.82	-	58.29

Table 63: Trench 167 list of recorded contexts

7.2.1 The uppermost layer was a mid-brown silty clay topsoil, context [167/001], which overlay a mid-brownish grey silty clay subsoil, context [167/002], which in turn overlay the highly variable 'natural' Weald Clay, context [167/003]. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

7.2.2 Two ditches on a broadly similar north-east to south-west alignment were investigated. Ditch [167/005] contained a single mid brownish grey silty clay fill, context [167/004], from which a flint piercer dated to the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recovered. Ditch [167/007] contained a fill of similar character, context [167/006]. No datable material was recovered from this feature. These features may provide evidence of a routeway across the landscape, although dating remains uncertain.

7.3 Trench 171 (Figure 65)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
171/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.15 - 0.17	58.57 - 58.62
171/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.15	-
171/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.23 - 58.30
171/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.25	58.26
171/005	Cut	Ditch	3.40	-	-

Table 64: Trench 171 list of recorded contexts

7.3.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. One archaeological feature was

encountered, excavated and recorded.

7.3.2 Ditch [171/005] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single mid brownish grey silty clay fill, context [171/004].

7.4 Trench 172 (Figure 66)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
172/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.12 - 0.15	58.45 - 58.48
172/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.19	-
172/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	57.88 - 58.28
172/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.16	-
172/005	Cut	Pit	2.15	-	58.25
172/006	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.25	-
172/007	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.34	-
172/008	Cut	Ditch	1.75	0.53	57.88
172/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.17	-
172/010	Cut	Pit	1.35	-	58.25

Table 65: Trench 172 list of recorded contexts

7.4.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. Three archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded, in a complex of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

7.4.2 Pit [172/005] was described as 'hollow or depression' which extended outside of the limits of the trench. Iron smelting waste from a bloomery furnace was recovered from the single mid orangey grey silty clay fill, context [172/004].

7.4.3 This material is not datable in itself, resulting from a process in use from the earliest prehistoric origins of ironworking in the Weald through to the early post-medieval period. However, given the recovery of medieval pottery associated with such material in Trench 177, the feature was presumed to be broadly contemporary in date.

7.4.4 Similar material was recovered from ditch [172/008] which ran north-west to south-east across the trench. The primary fill was a mid-orangey grey silty clay, context [172/007], which was overlain by a mid-brownish grey silty clay, context [173/006]. Ironworking slag was recovered from both fills of the feature.

7.4.5 The other feature was pit [172/010], again described by the excavator as a hollow in the surface of the 'natural' which also extended beyond the boundaries of the trench. The single mid orange grey clayey silt fill, context [172/009] also contained ironworking slag.

7.5 Trench 175 (Figure 67)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
175/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.20	58.41 - 58.58
175/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.15 - 0.18	-
175/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.07 - 58.12
175/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.14	-
175/005	Cut	Posthole	0.36	-	58.12
175/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.25	-
175/007	Cut	Posthole	0.25	-	58.12

Table 66: Trench 175 list of recorded contexts

- 7.5.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. Two archaeological features were encountered, excavated and recorded corresponding to part of a clear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.
- 7.5.2 Post-holes [175/005] and [175/006] both contained dark brownish grey silty clay fills (contexts [175/004] and [175/005] respectively). Ironworking slag was recovered from context [175/004] suggesting a medieval date.
- 7.5.3 Although no features were encountered corresponding to the 'return' of the apparently broadly rectangular feature to the east, it is possible that the features form part of a fenced enclosure of some kind, although this is far from certain.

7.6 Trench 176 (Figure 68)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
176/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.14 - 0.15	58.24 - 58.28
176/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.11 - 0.16	-
176/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	57.75 - 57.96
176/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.21	-
176/005	Cut	Gully	0.48	-	57.75

Table 67: Trench 176 list of recorded contexts

- 7.6.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 7.6.2 Gully [176/005] ran north-west to south-east across the trench. A struck flint flake was recovered from the single mid brownish grey silty clay fill, context [176/004]. This suggested a broad prehistoric date for the feature, but again the evidence was not unequivocal.

7.7 Trench 177 (Figure 69)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Depth	Height
177/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.18 - 0.19	58.50 - 58.54
177/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 - 0.16	-
177/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	58.01 - 58.24
177/004	Cut	Pit	2.50	-	58.12
177/005	Fill	Fill, single	-	0.6	-
177/006	Cut	Pit	5.40	0.92	58.12
177/007	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.30	-
177/008	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.24	-
177/009	Cut	Pit	2.38	0.54	58.12
177/010	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.52	-
177/011	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.32	-
177/012	Cut	Palaeochannel	21.00	0.74	-
177/013	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.56	-
177/014	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.34	-
177/015	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.32	-
177/016	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.36	-
177/017	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.42	-
177/018	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.50	-
177/019	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.33	-
177/020	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.32	-
177/021	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.26	-
177/022	Deposit	unclear	-	0.28	-

Table 68: Trench 177 list of recorded contexts

7.7.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. Archaeological features previously identified during the geophysical survey were encountered, excavated and recorded, and following discussions between ASE, RPS and SCC, the trench was extended to facilitate the investigation.

7.7.2 The earliest feature recorded in the trench was palaeochannel [177/012], which was of uncertain extent and depth. The earliest investigated fill was an orangey brown clay, context [177/014]. This was overlain by a light grey silty clay, context [177/015], which was in turn overlain by a dark grey silty clay, context [177/016], and in turn by a light orange grey clayey silt, context [177/017]. Pottery dating from the late 12th or early 13th century was recovered from context [177/016].

7.7.3 The palaeochannel was truncated by pit [177/009]. There were three discernible fills. The primary fill was a bluish grey silty clay, context [177/010], and another recorded lower fill was an orangey brown silty clay, context [177/013]. Both were overlain by a yellow clay, context [177/011]. This upper fill was overlain by a dark grey clay, context [177/018], interpreted by the excavator as a fill of the palaeochannel, suggesting pit [177/009] was cut

into the partially silted up palaeochannel, and subsequently buried by further silting up of a still partially active channel.

- 7.7.4 Pit [177/009] also partially truncated another feature, pit [177/004]. The single fill was a dark, almost black charcoal-rich silty clay, context [177/005] from which a significant assemblage of medieval material was recovered, including thirteenth century pottery, a fragment of quernstone and ironworking slag. A sample taken for analysis of environmental material contained a range of charcoal originating from local wildwood sources, with oak charcoal predominating.
- 7.7.5 Pit [177/006] was a substantial feature, which contained five discernible fills. Thirteenth century pottery was recovered from the primary fill, which was a dark charcoal-rich clay, context [177/007], overlain by a light grey clay, context [177/008] and a light grey silty clay, context [177/019]. Both of those fills were overlain by a light grey clay, context [177/020]. The latest fill was an orangey grey silty clay, context [177/021]. Thirteenth/early fourteenth pottery was recovered from context [177/008]. A single sherd of residual Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was also recovered from context [177/007]
- 7.7.6 A sample taken from context [177/007] for analysis of environmental material contained a range of charcoal originating from local wildwood sources, again with oak charcoal predominating.
- 7.7.7 This feature cut a deposit of greyish orange silty clay, context [177/022] interpreted by the excavator as a fill of palaeochannel [177/012], although the interpretation of the deposit is far from certain.

7.8 Trench 178 (Figure 70)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width	Thickness	Height
178/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.16 - 0.22	58.39 - 58.45
178/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.10 - 0.14	-
178/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	57.95 - 58.16
178/004	Cut	Ditch	1.68	-	57.95
178/005	Fill	Fill, primary	-	0.25	-
178/006	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	0.40	-

Table 69: Trench 178 list of recorded contexts

- 7.8.1 The two layers of overburden and 'natural' clay were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 167. One archaeological feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.
- 7.8.2 Ditch [178/004] ran north-west to south-east across the trench. There were two discernible fills. The primary fill was a dark bluish grey silty clay, context [178/005], which was overlain by an orangey grey silty clay, context [178/006]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

8.0 THE FINDS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 1; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Table 76 below. A single find was assigned a unique registered finds number (Table 70). It is detailed in section 8.9.2. All finds have been packed and stored following accepted professional guidelines (ClfA 2019).

RF No	Context	Material	Object	Wt (g)
1	177/005	STON	QUER	164

Table 70: The Registered Find

8.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

8.2.1 The evaluations produced 11 pieces of worked flint weighing 648g. A further four fragments of unworked burnt flint fragments weighing 48g were recovered from the topsoil in trench 153, context [20/003] and from unstratified deposits in trenches 100 and 118. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. Table 71 summarises the worked flints by context and category type.

Context	Category	Piece	Weight (g)
11/005	End scraper	1	15
20/003	Fragmentary core	1	22
22/001	Piercer	1	2
73/003	Multi-directional core	1	23
128/US	Flake	1	21
136/005	Flake	1	3
167/004	Piercer	1	90
169/002	Blade	1	11
169/002	Hammerstone	1	52
176/004	Flake	1	4
U/S	Multi-directional core	1	405
Total		11	648

Table 71: The flintwork

8.2.2 Two pieces of worked flint were found unstratified, one from the topsoil, two from the subsoil, and the remaining six from archaeological cut features. However, the artefacts were thinly distributed across the site, coming from nine trenches.

8.2.3 A dark grey flint was the most commonly occurring raw material. Six pieces

were partly patinated. Overall, the flints display moderate edge damage indicating some post-depositional movement and possible redeposition.

- 8.2.4 Although the assemblage is small and no diagnostic pieces were found, a broad early prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) date is most likely for the bulk of the flintwork. This is based on morphological and technological ground. The exception might be the crudely worked multi-directional core found unstratified and the crudely made piercer from context [167/004]. Both artefacts could be later (Bronze Age/Early Iron Age).
- 8.2.5 Amongst the earlier material, a piercer made on a bladelet from context [22/001], a small multi-directional core (23g) from context [73/003], a blade and a hammerstone made on an exhausted multi-directional core from context [169/002] are likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The end scraper from context [167/004] is likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The fine direct retouch at the distal end forms a convex /concave edge (nose outline).
- 8.2.6 The evaluation work has revealed limited evidence for mostly early prehistoric presence at the site with activities including knapping and use of tools. The artefacts should be retained to allow integration with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work. Late Mesolithic activity has been recorded in the area (for example at Charlwood), and if further work takes place, care should be taken as this would help recover small Mesolithic artefacts.

8.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 8.3.1 A small assemblage of predominantly Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 143 hand-collected sherds, weighing 1148g, with an additional 6 sherds, weighing 8g, collected from the residues of environmental samples. Most of this pottery came from a ditch fill in Trench 16. A single sherd was taken from a suspected cremation urn in Trench 129 as a fabric sample, the burial having been preserved *in situ* at present.
- 8.3.2 The pottery has been examined with a x20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation. It has not, at present, been quantified in detail according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that it should be retained for possible further recording in the event of further archaeological work at the site.
- 8.3.3 Probably the earliest sherds from the site are two conjoining fragments from fill [15/006] of gully [15/005], in a glauconitic fabric. Glauconitic wares are known from the earlier Iron Age in the wider Sussex region; however, in the Weald, they tend to be characteristic of the Middle to Late Iron Age, as was the case in nearby excavations on land north-east of Horley (Doherty in prep).
- 8.3.4 A large group of 134 sherds, weighing 1064g, was recovered from fill [16/005] of ditch [16/004]. The group entirely comprises grog-tempered fabrics and includes five different examples of necked jars. Most of these are simple necked forms without a defined change in angle between shoulder

and neck although one example has a better-defined shoulder. The group is likely of mid/late 1st century AD date. In excavations on land north-east of Horley, it was clear that Roman sandy fabrics had started to make up a significant minority of pottery assemblages before the end of the 1st century AD so their complete absence in this fairly large group suggests that it dates no later than c AD 70-80 (ibid).

- 8.3.5 Small undiagnostic groups of 1-5 grog-tempered body sherds were also noted in fill [15/004] of pit [15/003], fill [155/009] of posthole [155/008] (from the environmental sample only), subsoil [175/002] and fill [177/007] of pit [177/006]. In the latter feature, the grog-tempered pottery appeared to be residual within a feature containing a larger assemblage of medieval pottery. Grog-tempered wares can occur through the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, so it is difficult to date them precisely when they occur in small undiagnostic groups, although it is quite likely that they are broadly contemporary with the better dated group from ditch [16/004].
- 8.3.6 A single grog-tempered sherd was collected as a fabric sample from a suspected cremation urn which has been preserved *in situ* in fill [129/005] of cremation pit [129/004]. Again, cremation burials in grog-tempered vessels are most likely to belong to the 1st century AD but, in the absence of any information about vessel form, it is possible that the burial dates anywhere in the Late Iron Age or Roman periods.

8.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

8.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 97 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 805g, from 17 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 14 sherds (62g) from the environmental residue from context [177/007]. The material has been fully listed in Table 72 as part of the visible archive. Overall, the pottery consists of small- to medium-sized sherds with limited to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have seen some reworking in several deposits though the acidic nature of the subsoil may have had a part in degradation of sherd surfaces as well as physical attrition.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
U/S	English stoneware	LPM	2	26	Bottles x2 (x1 iron wash with salt glaze, x1 grey Bristol glaze)
31/008	Shelly ware, rare quartz	EM/HM	1	2	?x1 (oxidised/reduced)
31/008	Earlswood medium sandy ware	HM	9	22	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised, dished expanded rim)
74/002	Earlswood medium sandy ware	HM	1	6	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
89/us	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	10	Plate x1 (pale foliage design)
89/us	English stoneware	LPM	1	8	Bottle x1 (grey Bristol)

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
					glaze)
90/us	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	2	?x1
101/us	English stoneware	LPM	2	48	Bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
109/us	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	2	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
109/us	Pearlware	LPM	1	1	?Bowl x1
121/us	London stoneware	EPM	1	4	?x1 (iron mottle, salt glaze)
135/us	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	4	Bowl x1 (simple rim, blue annular slipped lines)
135/us	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	1	4	Saucer x1
136/us	English stoneware	LPM	1	2	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
152/us	English stoneware	LPM	1	8	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
163/us	London stoneware	EPM	1	10	Tankard x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
167/002	Fine Earlswood sandy ware	HM	2	20	?x1 (oxidised, possible handle fixing perforation)
177/005	Shelly ware, rare quartz	EM/HM	7	44	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, tapering rectangular rim)
177/005	Earlswood medium sandy ware	HM	29	302	Cooking pots x4 (oxidised with thumbbed square club rim, x2 tapering rectangular rims, x1 applied thumbbed strip, x1 reduced)
177/005	Coarse Earlswood sandy ware	HM	1	34	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised base)
177/005	Fine Earlswood sandy ware	HM	4	24	?x2 (x1 with white slip); jug x1 (oxidised, green glaze externally)
177/007	Coarse Earlswood sandy ware	HM	1	36	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, everted rim, worn)
177/007	Shelly ware, rare quartz	EM/HM	6	30	Cooking pot x1
177/007	Earlswood medium sandy ware	HM	8	32	?x3 (oxidised & reduced)
177/008	Coarse Earlswood sandy ware	HM	3	18	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised)
177/016	Shelly ware, rare quartz	EM/HM	9	90	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised/reduced x1 squared club necked. Some a little more sandy)
177/016	Coarse Earlswood sandy ware	HM	1	16	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, slightly beaded everted rim. Worn, possibly intrusive)

Table 72: Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+)

- 8.4.2 The earliest pottery consists of the 23 sherds (166g) of shelly ware virtually all of which was recovered from Trench 177. The fabric has rare to sparse quartz and although most common in the 12th century the presence of this type, alongside more typical High Medieval sandy wares suggest the shelly wares are probably late examples of their type – something the developed rims would tend to confirm. As such this type is best placed in a later 12th- to early/mid-13th- century date range here. The High Medieval assemblage consists of 59 sherds (510g) and is totally dominated by Earlswood-type oxidised sandy wares (Turner 1974; Jones 1998). There is a high proportion of coarser types and no typical white slipped green glazed jugs that are a common feature of the ware elsewhere (Barber 2008). Overall, these traits would hint at an earlier date for this Earlswood group which may explain their presence with the shelly ware. All could certainly be placed in a c.1175/1200-1275 date range though in isolation this type could extend into the early 14th century. The limited range of fabrics would suggest the associated medieval activity was quite short-lived and may well have been solely associated with the iron working activity.
- 8.4.3 There is a gap in the pottery sequence from the 14th to early 18th centuries when clearly no activity/domestic refuse disposal was occurring at the site. Just two Early Post-medieval sherds are present – both from London stoneware vessels of the first half of the 18th century. These are worn topsoil finds and almost certainly relate to periods of manuring arable land with domestic waste during occasional periods of cultivation. The remaining sherds (13/115g) are all the Late Post-medieval period – all were unstratified/from topsoil contexts. Although a couple of sherds may be of the late 18th to mid-19th centuries the vast majority are of the later 19th to early/mid-20th centuries. The whole assemblage suggests manuring the land became more frequent from the mid/late 19th century.
- 8.4.4 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. The medieval assemblage is of some interest in demonstrating the chronological overlap of the shelly and Earlswood wares and ought to be retained and its importance reassessed in the light of any further medieval pottery that may result from any further archaeological investigations at the site. The post-medieval assemblage is of common types from unstratified deposits and has no potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report. This later material is not considered to be suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such it has been added to the pool of material held for handling/teaching.

8.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 8.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of fifty-one fragments weighing 1917 g was recovered during the evaluation. The CBM was collected from twenty-eight trenches, although twenty-five of these were unstratified within the trenches. The CBM was predominantly composed of flat roof tile fragments with a small quantity of brick and several fragments of

pipe, most likely land drain, present.

8.5.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site-specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 73.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with moderate coarse and very coarse orange clay pellets, cream pellets and some darker silty pellets, sparse black oxidised material.
T1A	moderate coarse black oxidised material.
T2	Orange fabric with sparse coarse orange clay pellets, moderate fine quartz, sparse black oxidised material.
T2A	Less quartz.
T3	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz.
T3A	Less quartz.
T4	Orange fabric with lighter creamy orange marbling.
B1	Red fabric with areas of lighter red and streaks and coarse pellets of cream clay, sparse medium quartz, and sparse coarse and very coarse black oxidised material.
B2	Orange slightly powdery fabric with moderate, sometimes common, fine to medium quartz, sparse to moderate fine to coarse black oxidised material, and common very coarse orange clay pellets.
B3	Red fabric with moderate coarse to very coarse black oxidised material.

Table 73: CBM fabric descriptions

8.5.2 The flat roof tile was almost all very well fired with reasonably neat form characteristics. Several roof tile fragments in the T1, T2, T3A and T4 fabrics were partially machine made. Machine made tile became common in the late 19th century, hence these fragments have a 19th to 20th century date range. The remaining roof tile is most likely also of 19th century date. One small (4 g) fragment of T1 roof tile was recovered from context [172/004].

8.5.3 The brick assemblage was similarly well-fired, those that had surfaces present had neat consistent forms, and two were clearly partially made. The machine-made bricks have a late 19th to 20th century date range. The smaller fragments are likely to be late post-medieval to 20th century. Two pieces of machine-made brick were recovered from context [86/008].

8.5.4 Due to the probable modernity of the CBM, and the reduced archaeological significance due to the lack of stratification, other than the in-context material, all the CBM has been disposed of.

8.6 The Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

- 8.6.1 A relatively small assemblage of just under 1.5kg of fired clay was recovered during the two phases of evaluation. The fragments were hand-collected and recovered from environmental soil sample <103>. The assemblage comprises almost entirely of small, abraded fragments, the majority of which (1.2kg) came from hearth [79/009]. Of note, with relation to the quantity of slag recovered on site, are three fragments of furnace lining with slag attached from trenches 172 and 177. Table 74 shows the quantification of fired clay by context and form.
- 8.6.2 The material from hearth [79/009] was all recovered from bulk sample <103>. Only half of the feature was revealed during the evaluation, 80% of which was sampled. From this sample, 50% of the fired clay was sorted for initial analysis, with the rest being retained for future analysis if required. Therefore, the quantity outlined here represents approximately 25% of the total hearth material. The top of the clay lining (468g) is identifiable by the flat surfaces on nearly all the fragments, and by the pale creamy white colour that contrasts with the dark colour of the reduced unexposed part of the clay. From this reduced clay, five fragments have flat surfaces, and one piece has a possible wattle impression of approximately 10mm diameter. It is not clear as to whether these pieces could be some type of daub or how that might relate to the hearth.
- 8.6.3 The pieces of furnace lining from pits [172/005] and [177/006] have been identified as such due to small quantities of slag adhering to the surfaces of the fired clay. The three fragments indicate that there was probably once a furnace within the general proximity of those two trenches. The possible daub fragments from pit [177/004] have flat surfaces, but they do not appear to be from the same original source and the form of each piece is assumed rather than definite. The size and quantity of the pieces is too small to indicate whether there were any wattle and daub structures within the vicinity.

Context	Interpretation	Form	Count	Weight (g)
15/003	pit	Amorphous	4	5
16/004	ditch	Amorphous	9	26
72/005	ditch	Amorphous	6	8
79/009	hearth	Amorphous	26	32
		Lining	746	1193
172/005	pit	Furnace	1	19
177/004	pit	Amorphous	2	49
		Daub?	5	118
177/006	pit	Furnace	2	26
Grand Total			801	1476

Table 74: Quantification of fired clay by context and form

8.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

8.7.1 A single stem fragment weighing 1g was recovered from context [16/005]. The piece is unmarked and undecorated and dates between c.1750 and 1910.

8.8 The Glass by Elke Raemen

8.8.1 A small assemblage comprising three fragments of glass (weight 38g) was recovered from the topsoil. The earliest piece comprises a body shard from a prismatic, olive green bottle of 19th-century date, possibly a gin bottle (Trench 130). A neck fragment from a green glass wine bottle was recovered from Trench 142 and dates to the mid-19th- to mid-20th-century. Finally, the topsoil contained a base fragment from a modern beer or wine bottle (c.1925+).

8.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

8.9.1 The archaeological work recovered 166 pieces of stone, weighing 2418g, from 14 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 16 pieces (1330g) that were collected by hand in the field, with the remaining pieces being recovered from six different environmental residues. The material has been fully listed in Table 75 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
16/005		1a Iron concretion (shrave)	7	30	
72/006	1	1a Iron concretion (shrave)	21	388	Very irregular
90/us		2a Welsh slate	1	12	4mm thick. Fresh
98/us		3a Shelly limestone	2	330	Wealden. Worn
106/us		3a Shelly limestone	1	522	Wealden. Worn
108/us		3a Shelly limestone	1	150	Wealden. Worn
109/us		3a Shelly limestone	1	94	Wealden. Worn
110/005	101	1a Iron concretion (shrave)	27	184	Very irregular
115/006	100	1a Iron concretion (shrave)	2	12	Very irregular
135/us		2a Welsh slate	1	12	4mm thick. Fresh
143/007	104	1a Iron concretion (shrave)	67	86	Very irregular
151/001		2a Welsh slate	1	16	4mm thick
155/009	105	1b Laminated iron concretion	5	388	Flattish bed
177/005	106	1a Iron concretion (shrave)	28	30	Irregular
177/005		4a Lower Greensand	1	164	Rotary quern fragment. Upper stone with worn grinding face. 33mm thick exterior edge

Table 75: Stone assemblage

8.9.2 Most of the stone assemblage consists of iron concretions (157/1118g). This is certainly local to the area and may have been the ore source for the bloomery smelting. The shelly limestone all consists of well-worn pieces from

unstratified contexts. Although of Wealden origin it is probably not natural to the site, and it could have been pieces used as flux during the smelting represented by the background spread of blast furnace slag. The Lower Greensand quern fragment (RF<1>) from context [177/005] is of note suggesting some food preparation was occurring at the site in the medieval period. The Welsh slate is typical of 19th- to early 20th- century roofing and all correlates well with the spread of domestic pottery of this date.

- 8.9.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded except for samples of the iron concretion and the quern fragment which are deemed worthwhile for long-term curation in a museum.

8.10 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

- 8.10.1 A moderately sized assemblage of slag was recovered from the site (22,187g) though much of it was recovered from unstratified/topsoil deposits. In all, 274 individual pieces were collected by hand in the field (17,689g) with the remaining 4,498g being recovered from the residues of nine environmental residues. The latter were not quantified by count due to the small nature of the pieces involved. The material has been recorded on pro forma for archive and the assemblage is listed in Appendix 2 as part of the visible archive.

- 8.10.2 A good proportion of the assemblage consists of iron smelting waste from the bloomery process (44/7550g). Although the only true diagnostic pieces consist of the tap slag fragments the undiagnostic dense slag (Type 3b) is also certainly derived from the same smelting activity. Such waste can be of any date spanning the Iron Age to medieval periods but the current material, concentrated in trench 177, is associated with late 12th- to mid/late 13th- century pottery. Some of the similar slag from surrounding trenches may well also be of medieval date and the freshness of many shows it not to have been reworked to any degree. Some of the tap slag within the assemblage is notably more worn and it is not impossible that some of the material relates to a general scatter from earlier smelting activity in the vicinity.

- 8.10.3 A large proportion of the assemblage is composed of iron slag that is not diagnostic of process (113/8908g). Although different densities of this type are represented the most common (Type 2a) is clearly associated with the bloomery smelting slag in trench 177. It is almost certain that most of this undiagnostic slag relates to waste from bloomery smelting.

- 8.10.4 Blast furnace slag is also well represented (116/4469g) in a range of colours. The type is derived from smelting iron using the blast furnace process – one in common use in the Wealden iron industry from the 16th to early 18th centuries. However, the slag was frequently subsequently quarried for re-use as hardcore/road metalling both at the time it was created and as late as the early 20th century. As such the material is found widely spread in the Weald well beyond the actual ironworks that produced it. Virtually all the blast furnace slag in the current assemblage is from unstratified/topsoil contexts and, unsurprisingly, all exhibits significant wear from reworking. The only stratified piece was from trench 100, context [005], where a small probably intrusive piece was recovered from the environmental residue. The material

is best viewed as a background scatter of re-used material rather than relating to a specific ironworks.

8.10.5 Although small pieces of slag were recovered from several of the environmental residues these were of the same types as the hand-collected sample. Although most residues produced a magnetic fraction careful scanning of these under x10 magnification showed there to be no hammerscale present suggesting iron smithing was not being undertaken. In most cases the magnetic fraction consisted solely of 'magnetic fines'. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone or clay that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any specific industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. However, considering the quantity of iron slag on site it is likely this was the source of the heating in this instance.

8.10.6 Most of the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded/used for teaching/handling. However, samples of the best stratified pieces from trenches 172 and 177 have been retained for long-term curation in a museum as it is felt they have the potential to be of use to future overviews of the Wealden iron industry.

8.11 The Burnt Bone by Emily Johnson

8.11.1 A small assemblage of fragmentary burnt bone weighing 2g was recovered from bulk sample <105>, deriving from the fill [155/009] of posthole [155/008]. The bone was calcined, indicating it was burnt at high temperatures. Eight fragments were collected in the 4-8mm fraction, whereas approximately 50 were recovered from the 2-4mm fraction. None of the fragments were identifiable to species.

9.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Elsa Neveu and Mariangela Vitolo

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Nine bulk samples <1> [72/006], <100> [115/006], <101> [110/005], <102> [105/005], <103> [79/008], <104> [143/007], <105> [155/009], <106> [177/005] and <107> [177/007], measuring 10 to 40 litres, were collected from several features during the evaluation at the site. The majority of the sampled contexts are so far undated, except for pits (177/004) and (177/006) which have yielded medieval pottery, although the latter also contained residual finds.

9.1.2 Sampling aimed to retrieve dating evidence and environmental remains, such as charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. This report will examine evidence for crop, fuel use and local vegetation environment. The potential of charcoal and plant macrofossils for radiocarbon dating will also be looked at.

9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 These samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flot. Residues and flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and then were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts; quantification was detailed in Table 76. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to scan or sort the flots and identify the remains. Contents of flots as well as context information are recorded in Table 77.

9.2.2 Identification of plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the wild taxa follows Stace (2010) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

9.2.3 One hundred charcoal fragments were extracted from the heavy residue and flot of each sample, as this is considered the minimum suitable number of fragments to analyse for assemblages from temperate zones where floristic diversity is relatively low (Keepax 1988, Asouti and Austin 2005). The fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). Charcoal specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Notes have also been made on the presence of round wood as well as factors affecting state of preservation. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 76, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

9.3 Results

- 9.3.1 An array of archaeological remains was noted and included charcoal, charred plant remains, fired clay, pottery, slag and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. These finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports and the following text summarise the results regarding archaeobotanical material.

Charred plant remains

- 9.3.2 All samples yielded some uncharred material comprising rootlets and weed seeds, which indicates moderate levels of modern disturbance.

Undated features:

- 9.3.3 No plant macrofossil was retrieved from samples <1> [72/006], <101> [110/005], <103> [79/008], <104> [143/007], <105> [155/009], while samples <100> [115/006] and <102> [105/005] yielded a few charred plant remains recorded as oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereal (*Cerealia*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and oak (*Quercus* cf. *pubescent*).

Medieval:

- 9.3.4 Sample <106> [177/005] produced several charred plant remains, which were identified as oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereal (*Cerealia*) and sorrel sheep (*Rumex Acetososa*).
- 9.3.5 Sample <107> [177/007] did not reveal charred plant remains.

Charcoal

- 9.3.6 Anatomical characters observed on the charcoal fragments were consistent with those of the following taxa:

Quercus sp., oak

Corylus avellana, hazel

Prunus sp., cherry/blackthorn/damson

Maloideae, subfamily including several taxa that are generally not distinguishable, such as *Malus* sp., apple, *Pyrus* sp., pear, *Crataegus monogyna*, hawthorn and *Sorbus* sp., rowan, service and whitebeam.

Tilia sp., lime

Acer campestre, field maple

Fraxinus excelsior, ash

- 9.3.7 Most fragments derived from mature wood. Some of the oak fragments showed tyloses, which might also indicate maturity of the tree. A few fragments derived from twigs or small branches of oak, ash and lime and these could have been used as tinder. Some fragments derived from knots, which are abnormalities that grow around twigs and branches. The anatomy in this area of the wood is distorted, often hindering identification.
- 9.3.8 State of preservation was variable across the deposits, although evidence for percolation was present in a number of contexts. This is due to fluctuations of the water table, causing repeated cycles of wetting and drying and sediment laden water to infiltrate the deposits. The resulting sediment encrustations

found on the charcoal fragments can hide some of the anatomical characters, hindering identification.

- 9.3.9 Vitrification happens when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glassy and is generally linked to the use of high temperatures and/or prolonged burning. However, experimental work (McParland *et al* 2010) has shown that these factors alone are not enough to make charcoal vitrified and that other unknown co-factors may be at play.

9.4 Discussion

Charred plant remains

- 9.4.1 These assemblages may correspond to domestic wastes, comprising charred plant remains and fuel that accumulated in these features. Pits and ditches can remain open for extended periods allowing waste to accumulate gradually. These samples confirmed the consumption of cereals at the site at least during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Charcoal

- 9.4.2 Most deposits were dominated by mature oak wood. This taxon produces a wood that makes an excellent fuel and can also be used successfully for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). Given the presence of slag, it is likely that some of these features are associated with metalworking and therefore using wood that makes a good fuel would have been appropriate for these contexts. The dominance of oak fuel in these deposits indicates the presence of a reliable source of oak woodland that was at the disposal of the site's inhabitants. It is likely that, particularly in the medieval period, this woodland was managed using techniques to guarantee wood supply.
- 9.4.3 There is no direct evidence for coppicing or other woodland management techniques in this assemblage. However, many of the identified taxa make good coppices. Only hearth (79/009) yielded a mixed assemblage of smaller trees/shrubs and no oak wood. It is possible that this feature was used for different activities to the others and perhaps the assemblage originates from a domestic fire. This might explain the difference in fuel choice.
- 9.4.4 The majority of charcoal fragments recovered from the current investigations are not suitable for radiocarbon dating as they derive from mature oak, which is a long-lived tree. However, fragments of round wood, as well as fragments of trunk wood from other taxa might be suitable if dating is required in the future. Additionally, the caryopses of indeterminate cereal and oat would also be suitable, and these would provide a narrower date range than mature charcoal.
- 9.4.5 These assemblages demonstrate there is a potential for nearby deposits to preserve charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. Any future work at the site should continue to sample a range of features and retrieve more environmental remains.

Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	72/006	Ditch	10	**	5	**	1				Fired Clay (**/225g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (***/28g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (****/14g); Slag (**/421g)
100	115/006	Fire Pit	20	***	48	****	21	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 76 (rw 2), vitrification, iron sediments, tyloses, indet/twig 22, indet/vitrified 2			Fired Clay (**/361g); Slag (* /15g); Flint (* /<1g); Mag Mat <2mm (****/21g); Mag Mat >2mm (***/26g)
101	110/005	Fire Pit	40	**	25	***	14	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 77, Indet/distorted 16, indet/twigs 5, Indet/knot 2. Percolation and vitrification common			Fired Clay (***/250g); Slag (* /4g); Mag Mat <2mm (****/12g); Mag Mat >2mm (****/66g)
102	105/005	Fire Pit	40	****	81	***	44	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 95 (rw 7), vitrified, RC, Indet/twig 1, indet/distorted 10	*	<1	Fired Clay (**/83g); Slag (**/194); Mag Mat <2mm (****/32g); Mag Mat >2mm (***/18g)
103	79/008	Hearth	40	**	12	.***	13	<i>Tilia</i> sp. 55 (rw 12), <i>Corylus avellana</i> 38 (rw 3), <i>Acer campestre</i> 3, indet/vitrified 4. Vitrification and percolation common	*	<1	Fired Clay 50% (***/1062g); Mag Mat <2mm 25% (****/856g);
104	143/007	Ditch	40	*	4	**	2				Glass (* /<1g); Slag (**/87g); Mag Mat <2mm (***/3g); Mag Mat >2mm (**/13g)
105	155/009	Posthole	40	**	36	***	21	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 78 (rw3), tyloses, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 8 (rw 3), <i>Acer campestre</i> 1, <i>Corylus/Alnus/Carpinus</i> sp. 4(distorted), indet/distorted 9			
106	177/005	Pit (Basal)	40	****	75	***	9	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 77, (rw1), <i>Corylus avellana</i> 6, <i>Acer campestre</i> 5, <i>Prunus</i> sp. 3, <i>Maloideae</i> 4, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 2, Indet/knot 1, indet/distorted 2. Vitrification, percolation			Fired Clay (***/216g); Slag (**/269g); Mag Mat <2mm (****/20g); Mag Mat >2mm (***/42g)

Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
107	177/007	Pit (Basal)	40	***	85	***	11	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 80 (2rw), tyloses; <i>Corylus avellana</i> 5, <i>Prunus</i> sp. 3, <i>Acer campestre</i> 3, <i>Maloideae</i> 3, Indet/distorted 6			Slag (***/2757g); Fired Clay (**/595g); Pottery (* /66g); Mag Mat <2mm (****/7g); Mag Mat >2mm (***/54g)

Table 76: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250). Key: rw – round wood; indet - indeterminate

Date	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical remain	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	Further work	notes
undated	1	72/006	Ditch Fill	72/005	4.7	40	100	0	5				*										CPR: no remain; Charcoal: poor to moderate density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	100	115/006	Hearth Fill	115/006	26	150	50	0	5		**	***	****							*	<i>Quercus</i> cf. <i>pubescens</i> (1)	+	CPR: no remain; Charcoal: moderate to high density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	101	110/005	Hearth Fill	110/004	49	300	30	100	5	<i>Rubus</i> (*)	**	***	***										CPR: no remain; Charcoal: moderate to high density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	102	105/005	Hearth Fill	105/004	104	400	25	10	5	<i>Ranunculus</i> (*)	**	***	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2), <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+	*	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> (1)	+				CPR: poor density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	103	79/008	Hearth Fill	79/009	61	300	25	100	5	<i>Ranunculus</i> (*)	**	***	***										CPR: no remain; Charcoal: poor to moderate density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	104	143/007	Ditch Fill	143/006	21.7	110	100	0	5		*	**	***										CPR: no remain; Charcoal: poor to moderate density	no further recommended	common rootlets
undated	105	155/009	Posthole Fill	155/008	38.6	110	100	0	10		***	***	****										CPR: no remain; Charcoal: high density	no further recommended	common rootlets

Date	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical remain	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	Further work	notes	
Medieval	106	177/005	Basal Fill of Pit	177/004	34	150	60	10	5	<i>Rubus</i> (*)	**	***	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2), <i>Avena</i> sp. (4)	+	*	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> (1)	+					CPR: poor density; Charcoal: moderate to high density	no further recommended	common rootlets
Medieval	107	177/007	Basal Fill of Pit	177/006	17.7	65	100	100	5	<i>Sambucus</i> (*)	**	***	****											CPR: no remain; Charcoal: moderate to high density	no further recommended	common rootlets

Table 77: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

10.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches revealed a range of archaeological deposits spread across the local landscape. There were traces of activity dating back as far as the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, with more tangible evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British domestic and possibly funerary activity.

10.1.2 The largest assemblages of material came from the medieval period, deposited with bloomery slag waste from the Wealden ironworking industry. The recovery of blast furnace slag from the overburden was indicative of the changing nature of the local iron industry after the introduction of new technology in the 1490s (Crossley and Cleere 1995, 111).

10.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

10.2.1 Although some areas of the site contained relatively deep deposits of intact subsoil, others showed top soil/plough soil directly over the 'natural', arguably the paucity of archaeological material in the top soils and subsoils (except for ironworking slag) does hint that there has been little recent truncation of underlying archaeological features.

10.2.2 Palaeochannels were encountered close to the existing watercourse between Field C1 and C4 were not investigated and remain undated. The palaeochannel found in Field H appears to have still been active in the medieval period.

10.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

10.3.1 The identification of possible Mesolithic/Early flintwork at the site suggests some level of hunter/gatherer activity. However, there were no clear concentrations of the flintwork, and the material can only really be seen as a 'background scatter' of flintwork, the surviving remnants of hunting activity closely related to watercourses in the vicinity (cf. Tebbutt 1974).

Later Prehistoric

10.3.2 The very thin distribution of later prehistoric flintwork across the landscape was not considered indicative of domestic occupation within the boundaries of the site at that time. However, occasional struck flints were recorded from gullies (Trenches 136; Area C and Trenches 167 and 176; Area H) and 'hollows' (Trenches 11 and 20; Area I) across the site, and it is possible that some of the undated ditches/gullies (and other features) may date from later prehistory, indicative of some form of land division known to have been undertaken at the time (cf. Yates 2007).

Middle to Late Iron Age

- 10.3.3 Only two sherds of pottery datable to this timeframe were recovered during the evaluation (from gully [15/005]), but this material did point to possible land division at the site in the later prehistoric period, perhaps on the periphery of the intense activity in the Archaeological Notification Area (Area I).

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

- 10.3.4 There was more tangible evidence of activity during this period, including a significant assemblage of grog-tempered pottery found in ditch [16/004] (firmly dated to the first century AD), with smaller less diagnostic groups recovered from pit [15/003], posthole [155/008], and residually in medieval pit [177/006], all considered to be broadly contemporary. A possible cremation burial in Trench 129 also appeared to be of a similar date.
- 10.3.5 The results suggested perhaps three foci of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity; in the locale of Trenches 15 and 16 in Area I, a possible cremation cemetery associated with an enclosure or enclosures in the vicinity of Trenches 129, 136, 143, 144 and 150, and ?domestic activity associated with a possible enclosure (Trenches 154, 155 and 156), both in Area B.
- 10.3.6 These three foci were previously identified during the geophysical survey, and arguably another curving ditch seen in Area C, although undated by excavated remains (investigated in Trenches 89 and 101), could form part of another contemporary enclosure, although this is far from certain.

Medieval

- 10.3.7 The medieval remains encountered in Trench 177 (Area H) provided clear evidence of the local ironworking industry. Waste from a bloomery furnace or furnaces was found in association with pottery dating from the 13th and early 14th centuries, closely associated with a water channel into which medieval material had also been dumped. Ironworking slag was also found spread across the landscape.
- 10.3.8 Again, the buried remains had been identified during the geophysical survey, as well as an adjacent ?enclosure which appears to have been fenced rather than ditched, although this was not directly dated by artefactual evidence, it was presumed to be contemporary (examined in Trench 175).
- 10.3.9 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.

Post-Medieval

- 10.3.10 Ditch [86/007] was post-medieval in date, part of a system of land division, and it is possible that some of the other undated ditches belong to the more recent past. The overburden finds included considerable quantities of blast furnace slag, which is not in itself indicative of the location of a blast furnace in the vicinity, given the notorious mobility of this material across the Weald (Cleere and Crossley 1995, 175).

10.3.11 Marl pits were encountered in one part of Area C (Trenches 96 and 97), indicate of post-medieval agricultural improvement.

Undated

10.3.12 The hearths found across Fields C1, C2 and C3 remain undated from artefactual evidence. 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.

10.4 Consideration of archaeological research aims

10.4.1 The identification, excavation and recording of a range of archaeological deposits clearly fulfilled the overarching research aims of the archaeological evaluation. Results of the geophysical survey were tested, proving that there were clusters of features at the site.

10.4.2 The current report has been produced and all material has been organised in order to generate a physical archive which can be deposited at the local museum. The archive will be retained and assimilated within any additional archive generated through further archaeological investigations that may be undertaken in connection with the proposed scheme.

10.5 Updated Research Agenda

10.5.1 The identification of the archaeological deposits has allowed the formulation of a number of site specific research aims:

- *Is there enough evidence to confirm the level of hunter/gatherer activity across the site? Are there any concentrations/foci of activity?*
- *What is the earliest evidence for systematic land division at the site? Does this date from the Middle Iron Age or earlier?*
- *Is there a separate discernible Middle Iron Age phase at the site? Can larger pottery assemblages be identified to aid in this?*
- *Similarly can further assemblages allow the differentiation of Late Iron Age and 'true' Romano-British phases. What is the date of the latest Roman-British activity at the site*

- *Are the enclosures Late Iron Age/Romano-British in date? What was their function, and did it change over time?*
- *Is there actually a cremation cemetery at the site? If so, can the date be established by excavation? Does it lie in an enclosure?*
- *How does the evidence of medieval ironworking relate to similar activity in nearby Crawley? Does this rural ironworking predate the foundation of the settlement?*
- *Is there a fenced enclosure in Field H1. Can it be dated? What was the function/functions? Is it actually associated with ironworking?*

10.6 Conclusions

- 10.6.1 One hundred and seventy-nine trenches were mechanically excavated, and archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded in sixty-seven of them, many corresponding to geophysical anomalies. Features included palaeochannels, ditches, gullies, a possible cremation burial, post-holes, pits and hearths, although most remained undated from artefactual evidence.
- 10.6.2 The earliest material encountered was a thin background scatter of prehistoric flintwork, mostly recovered from the overburden. However some material found in features suggested some degree of prehistoric land division. The earliest positively dated features were Late Iron Age/Romano-British in date, found in an area where Roman remains had previously been recorded, and also thinly scattered across the site, most significantly from a post-hole, a hint at possible domestic occupation
- 10.6.3 A possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British cremation burial (which could not be lifted and investigated as the necessary paperwork could not be provided by the Ministry of Justice) was encountered close to an otherwise undated enclosure initially identified during the geophysical survey
- 10.6.4 The majority of closely datable artefacts recovered during the evaluation were medieval in date, associated with ironworking debris. Material dating from the 12th and 13th centuries was identified in features identified in the geophysical survey. Although the survey and trenching did not identify the location of any bloomery furnaces, the character of the deposits strongly suggested that such industry was located nearby.
- 10.6.5 Small assemblages of post-medieval material were also recovered, almost exclusively from the overburden across much of the site. The majority of the material was blast furnace slag, indicative of post-1500 industrial activity in the general area, rather than at the site, or in the vicinity.

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Appendix 1: Recorded contexts in trenches with no archaeological features

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40 - 0.76	65.02 - 65.80
1/002	Layer	Natural		64.41 - 65.03
1/003	Layer	Made ground	0.58 - 0.58	
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.86	64.65 - 65.03
2/002	Layer	Made ground	0.15 - 0.66	
2/003	Layer	Natural		
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.52 - 0.53	64.95 - 65.09
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17 - 0.29	
3/003	Layer	Natural		64.07 - 64.38
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28 - 0.38	63.38 - 64.29
4/002	Layer	Made ground	0.50 - 0.60	
4/003	Layer	Natural		62.59 - 63.48
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.20	64.14 - 64.66
5/002	Layer	Made ground	0.85 - 1.00	
5/003	Layer	Natural		63.02 - 63.57
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.50 - 0.78	63.79 - 64.78
6/002	Layer	Natural		64.24 - 64.56
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.48 - 0.70	63.07 - 63.80
7/002	Layer	Natural		62.47 - 63.79
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32 - 0.35	65.41 - 65.66
8/002	Layer	Natural		
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.44	65.95 - 66.96
9/002	Layer	Natural		66.54 - 66.64
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.30	65.58 - 66.00
12/002	Layer	Natural		
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.30	65.05 - 65.67
13/002	Layer	Natural		
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.36	64.90 - 65.87
14/002	Layer	Natural		
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.24	64.42 - 65.07
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.15	
17/003	Layer	Natural		64.16 - 64.47
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.34	63.16 - 63.27
18/002	Layer	Made ground	0.23 - 0.23	62.85 - 62.90
18/003	Layer	Natural		
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27 - 0.30	63.08 - 64.16
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.15	
19/003	Layer	Natural		62.67 - 63.75
19/004	Layer	Made ground	0.12 - 0.12	
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.30	62.38 - 62.64

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
21/002	Layer	Natural		61.67 - 61.95
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.30	62.36 - 63.42
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.25	
22/003	Layer	Natural		62.34 - 62.66
22/004	Layer	Made ground	0.25 - 0.25	
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.30	62.89 - 63.77
23/002	Layer	Made ground	0.25 - 0.25	
23/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.20	
23/004	Layer	Natural		62.41 - 63.30
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24 - 0.34	61.78 - 62.41
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.22	
24/003	Layer	Natural		61.43 - 61.67
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.18	62.41 - 62.93
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21 - 0.31	
25/003	Layer	Natural		61.60 - 62.16
25/004	Layer	Made ground	0.29 - 0.38	
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.34	62.24 - 62.46
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23 - 0.23	
26/003	Layer	Natural		61.80 - 61.94
26/004	Layer	Made ground	0.22 - 0.22	
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35 - 0.58	26.26 - 62.82
27/002	Layer	Natural		
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.40	61.56 - 61.69
28/002	Layer	Natural		61.33 - 61.56
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.20	58.50 - 58.52
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.23	
29/003	Layer	Natural		58.12 - 58.19
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.17	58.54 - 58.62
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.20	
30/003	Layer	Natural		58.25 - 58.25
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.15	58.62 - 58.71
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.18	
34/003	Layer	Natural		58.32 - 58.38
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.21	58.67 - 58.70
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.25	
35/003	Layer	Topsoil		58.24 - 58.43
35/004	Layer	Made ground	0.47-0.47	
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	58.78 - 58.80
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.16	
39/003	Layer	Natural		58.44 - 58.51
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	58.79 - 58.79
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.22	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
44/003	Layer	Natural		58.37 - 58.46
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.19	59.09 - 59.30
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.15	
45/003	Layer	Natural		58.81 - 58.93
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.20	58.89 - 58.89
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.13	
46/003	Layer	Natural		58.57 - 58.58
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.30	59.10 - 59.10
47/002	Layer	Natural		58.80 - 58.84
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	58.89 - 58.97
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.23	
51/003	Layer	Natural		58.51 - 58.53
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.19	59.30 - 59.81
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.14	
52/003	Layer	Natural		59.07 - 59.58
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.20	59.05 - 59.45
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.17	
54/003	Layer	Natural		58.81 - 59.08
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.21	59.17 - 59.19
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.15	
55/003	Layer	Natural		58.80 - 58.91
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.18	59.15 - 59.21
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.18	
56/003	Layer	Natural		58.74 - 58.85
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.17	59.07 - 59.14
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.16	
57/003	Layer	Natural		58.81 - 58.82
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	60.56 - 60.81
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.14	
58/003	Layer	Natural		60.31 - 60.47
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.22	59.99 - 60.49
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.18	
59/003	Layer	Natural		59.70 - 60.10
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.23	59.72 - 59.80
60/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.15	
60/003	Layer	Natural		59.42 - 59.42
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.20	59.33 - 59.33
62/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.18	
62/003	Layer	Natural		59.05 - 59.06
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	59.26 - 59.27
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.20	
63/003	Layer	Natural		58.87 - 58.96

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.30	59.05 - 59.29
64/002	Layer	Natural		58.79 - 58.99
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.26	59.41 - 59.56
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.08	
69/003	Layer	Natural		59.15 - 59 - 22
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.18	59.22 - 59.22
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.21	
70/003	Layer	Natural		58.83 - 58.91
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.28	59.24 - 59.30
71/002	Layer	Natural		
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.19	59.44 - 59.55
73/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.19	
73/003	Layer	Natural		59.09 - 59.11
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.22	59.41 - 59.44
75/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.15	
75/003	Layer	Natural		58.97 - 58.99
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.04 - 0.10	59.40 - 59.43
76/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.33	
76/003	Layer	Natural		59.00 - 59.12
77/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09 - 0.16	59.38 - 59.38
77/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.02 - 0.48	
77/003	Layer	Natural		58.85 - 59.07
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06- 0.13	59.32 - 59.52
80/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.33	
80/003	Layer	Natural		58.97 - 59.20
81/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.04 - 0.09	59.34 - 59.36
81/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28 - 0.31	
81/003	Layer	Natural		59.07 - 59.20
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06 - 0.11	59.24 - 59.30
82/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26 - 0.28	
82/003	Layer	Natural		58.85 - 58.95
85/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.17	59.38 - 59.52
85/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.16	
85/003	Layer	Natural		59.10 - 59.20
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.24	59.26 - 59.37
87/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.14	
87/003	Layer	Natural		59.03 - 59.08
88/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.21	59.23 - 59.27
88/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.15	
88/003	Layer	Natural		58.87 - 59.02
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.21	59.43 - 59.46
91/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.17	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
91/003	Layer	Natural		59.09 - 59.16
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.19	59.31 - 59.46
92/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.15	
92/003	Layer	Natural		59.02 - 59.17
93/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.17	59.31 - 59.33
93/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.15	
93/003	Layer	Natural		59.04 - 59.06
95/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.28	59.24 - 59.34
95/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.13	
95/003	Layer	Natural		58.88 - 59.00
98/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.15	59.28 - 59.36
98/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.15	
98/003	Layer	Natural		58.98 - 59.09
99/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.19	59.26 - 59.30
99/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.21	
99/003	Layer	Natural		58.98 - 59.02
102/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.21	58.88 - 59.18
102/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.15	
102/003	Layer	Natural		58.63 - 58.86
104/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17 - 0.19	59.28 - 59.28
104/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.18	
104/003	Layer	Natural		58.91 - 58.99
106/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.19	59.00 - 59.08
106/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.16	
106/003	Layer	Natural		58.72 - 58.77
107/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.20	58.94 - 59.00
107/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.14	
107/003	Layer	Natural		58.64 - 58.69
108/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.21	58.81 - 58.85
108/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.13	
108/003	Layer	Natural		58.52 - 58.65
109/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09 - 0.21	59.21 - 59.23
109/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.14	
109/003	Layer	Natural		58.87 - 58.97
111/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11 - 0.21	59.09 - 59.15
111/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.17	
111/003	Layer	Natural		58.85 - 58.86
112/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.19	59.01 - 59.06
112/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06 - 0.12	
112/003	Layer	Natural		58.82 - 59.09
113/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.22	58.66 - 58.94
113/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.16	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
113/003	Layer	Natural		58.43 - 58.56
114/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.20	59.02 - 59.11
114/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.09	
114/003	Layer	Natural		58.74 - 58.86
116/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05 - 0.19	58.30 - 58.36
116/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.27	
116/003	Layer	Natural		58.01 - 58.13
118/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.04 - 0.05	58.32 - 58.37
118/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.30	
118/003	Layer	Natural		58.02 - 58.03
119/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.04 - 0.06	58.28 - 58.30
119/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.29	
119/003	Layer	Natural		58.02 - 58.03
122/001	Layer	Topsoil		58.36 - 58.48
122/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.26	
122/003	Layer	Natural		58.08 - 58.25
124/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11 - 0.22	59.53 - 59.66
124/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20 - 0.28	
124/003	Layer	Natural		59.04 - 59.33
125/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11 - 0.20	59.52 - 59.91
125/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.25	
125/003	Layer	Natural		59.24 - 59.57
126/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.22	59.49 - 59.67
126/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.20	
126/003	Layer	Natural		59.15 - 59.31
127/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.20	59.43 - 59.82
127/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.23	
127/003	Layer	Natural		59.11 - 59.45
128/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.19	59.60 - 59.61
128/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.28	
128/003	Layer	Natural		59.27 - 59.29
131/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.21	59.77 - 60.00
131/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.30	
131/003	Layer	Natural		59.52 - 59.63
132/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.23	60.00 - 60.01
132/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.24	
132/003	Layer	Natural		59.67 - 59.73
134/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10 - 0.27	59.93 - 59.99
134/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13 - 0.21	
134/003	Layer	Natural		59.62 - 59.70
135/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.26	59.79 - 59.98
135/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.30	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
135/003	Layer	Natural		59.53 - 59.53
137/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.28	59.56 - 59.94
137/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.15	
137/003	Layer	Natural		59.34 - 59.72
138/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.21	59.87 - 60.02
138/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.14	
138/003	Layer	Natural		59.55 - 59.65
139/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.28	59.93 - 60.03
139/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06 - 0.11	
139/003	Layer	Natural		59.59 - 59.73
140/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.28	59.89 - 60.03
140/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.14	
140/003	Layer	Natural		59.48 - 59.71
142/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.22	60.02 - 60.13
142/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.11	
142/003	Layer	Natural		59.77 - 59.80
148/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.28	59.35 - 59.62
148/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.14	
148/003	Layer	Natural		59.03 - 59.30
149/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.28	59.52 - 59.79
149/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.20	
149/003	Layer	Natural		59.12 - 59.39
152/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23 - 0.24	59.36 - 59.37
152/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.10	
152/003	Layer	Natural		58.95 - 59.00
153/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17 - 0.28	59.20 - 59.36
153/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05 - 0.10	
153/003	Layer	Natural		58.94 - 59.24
157/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.23	59.53 - 59.57
157/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08 - 0.10	
157/003	Layer	Natural		59.27 - 59.28
158/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.28	58.91 - 59.10
158/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06 - 0.11	
158/003	Layer	Natural		
161/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.27	58.99 - 59.08
161/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10 - 0.13	
161/003	Layer	Natural		58.69 - 58.75
162/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.24	58.84 - 59.05
162/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.12	
162/003	Layer	Natural		58.60 - 58.72
163/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.25	58.94 - 59.11
163/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04 - 0.10	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Height (mAOD)
163/003	Layer	Natural		58.58 - 58.85
164/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23 - 0.29	59.01 - 59.33
164/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04 - 0.10	
164/003	Layer	Natural		58.72 - 59.05
165/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.15	58.64 - 58.67
165/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.20	
165/003	Layer	Natural		58.24 - 58.26
166/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.15	58.61 - 58.66
166/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.14	
166/003	Layer	Natural		58.22 - 58.34
168/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.16	58.34 - 58.53
168/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.14	
168/003	Layer	Natural		58.10 - 58.19
169/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.15	58.33 - 58.48
169/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.16	
169/003	Layer	Natural		58.04 - 58.06
170/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.18	58.49 - 58.64
170/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.13	
170/003	Layer	Natural		58.35 - 58.46
173/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09 - 0.15	58.33 - 58.36
173/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.16	
173/003	Layer	Natural		58.12 - 58.14
174/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.18	58.33 - 58.40
174/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.15	
174/003	Layer	Natural		58.01 - 58.03
179/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.21	58.24 - 58.28
179/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.12	
179/003	Layer	Natural		57.89 - 57.96

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
us	1	405	2	26	2	47			2	108							1	27
11/005	1	15																
15/004			3	7											4	5		
15/006			2	18														
16/005			134	1064			7	30			1	1		9	26			
20/003	1	22											1	31				
22/001	1	2																
31/008			10	24					22	584								
72/006															6	8		
73/003	1	23																
74/002			1	6					1	230								
76/us									1	32								
77/us									6	132								
79/us									2	202								
81/us									2	28								
82/us									2	62								
83/us					1	87			1	3								
86/008					4	190												
86/us					1	202			2	52								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
87/us					2	43			1	8								
88/us									1	18								
89/us			2	18														
90/us			1	2	1	29	1	12										
91/us					3	67			5	142								
96/us					1	19			4	154								
98/us					1	34	2	330	1	42								
99/us									3	80								
100/us					4	46			2	6			1	11				
101/us			2	48	1	2												
102/us					2	422			1	86								
103/us									2	162								
104/us					2	40			7	794								
106/us					1	32	1	522	2	250								
107/us					1	3			5	200								
108/us							1	150										
109/us			2	3			1	94	6	278								
112/us									3	202								
118/us					2	15							1	4				
119/us					1	25												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
120/us																		
121/us			1	6	1	27												
122/us					7	70			4	18								
123/us					2	149			1	612								
124/us									8	234								
125/us									2	50								
126/us									6	194								
127/us									3	76								
128/us	1	21			1	14			4	238								
129/005			1	18														
129/us					1	180												
130/us									6	238							1	9
132/us									4	292								
133/us									6	186								
135/us			2	8			1	12										
136/005	1	3																
136/us			1	2					2	96								
137/us					2	50			2	34								
138/us									3	214								
139/us									6	178								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
140/us									4	132								
141/us									3	102								
142/us					1	42			3	86							1	2
143/us									2	40								
144/us									1	36								
145/us									4	90								
145/009																		
146/001																		
147/001									10	396								
148/001									1	24								
149/001									8	180								
150/001									3	46								
151/001							1	16	1	10								
152/us			1	8														
152/001									2	38								
153/001									2	126			1	2				
154/us									1	168								
155/us					1	51			2	146								
156/us					1	13			2	232								
157/us					2	8												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
159/us									1	20								
160/us									3	24								
162/us									2	118								
163/us			1	10					2	190								
167/002			2	20														
167/004	1	90																
169/002	2	63																
172/002									7	572								
172/004					1	4			20	1508					1	19		
172/006									5	364								
172/007									9	2036								
172/009									4	1230								
173/002									5	226								
174/004									3	34								
175/002			2	13														
175/004																		
176/004	1	4																
177/005			41	404					19	2008					7	167		
177/007			16	126					1	860								
177/008			3	18					3	132					2	26		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
177/016			10	106														
179/002					1	6												
Total	11	648	240	1955	51	1917	15	1166	274	17689	1	1	4	48	29	251	3	38

Appendix 3: The slag assemblage

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
U/S			1a Blast furnace slag	2	108	Olive green. Worn
31/008			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	22	584	Quite dense, dark grey/brown. Aerated
72/006	1	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		42	Burnt clay & ferruginous stone granules
74/002			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	230	
76/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	32	Olive green. Very worn
77/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	14	Bubbled/aerated
77/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	4	102	
77/us			3a Tap slag (smelting)	1	16	
79/008	103	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		664	
79/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	2	202	As 2a but less iron & more aerated
81/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	28	Dark green. Very worn
82/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	62	Dark green. Very worn
83/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	3	Very aerated
86/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	40	
86/us			2c Lightweight cinder	1	12	Very lightweight black clinker-like cinder
87/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	8	
88/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	18	Olive green. Worn

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
91/us			1a Blast furnace slag	3	56	Olive green. Worn
91/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	80	Some vitrification
91/us			2c Lightweight cinder	1	6	
96/us			1a Blast furnace slag	4	154	Olive & dark green. Worn
98/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	42	Olive green. Worn
99/us			1a Blast furnace slag	3	80	Dark green .Worn
100/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	2	Irregular. Dark green
100/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	4	
102/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	86	Dark green. Worn
103/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	12	Dark green/black
103/us			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	150	Very dense. Grey. Worn
104/us			1a Blast furnace slag	4	496	Olive & dark green. Worn
104/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	2	278	
104/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	20	
105/005	102	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		48	
106/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	250	Black. Worn
107/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	200	Olive & black/dark green. Worn
109/us			1a Blast furnace slag	4	140	Olive & dark green. Very worn

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
109/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	2	138	
110/005	101	>2mm	1a Blast furnace slag		10	x1
110/005	101	>8mm	2a Undiagnostic iron slag		2	x2
110/005	101	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		88	
112/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	152	Olive & dark green. Very worn
112/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	50	
115/006	100	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		46	
122/us			2c Lightweight cinder	4	18	
123/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	612	
124/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	162	Black. Worn
124/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	42	Worn
124/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	2	30	
125/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	50	Olive & black. Worn
126/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	124	Olive & dark green. Worn
126/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	70	
127/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	52	Dark green. Worn
127/us			3a Tap slag (smelting)	1	24	
128/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	10	Dark green

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
128/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	3	228	
130/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	206	Olive & dark green. Worn
130/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	32	
132/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	68	Dark green & black. Worn
132/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	2	224	
133/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	134	Olive & dark green. Worn
133/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	52	Worn
136/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	96	Olive green. Very worn
137/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	32	Dark green. Bubbled
137/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	2	
138/us			1a Blast furnace slag	3	214	Olive & dark green. Very worn
139/us			1a Blast furnace slag	5	132	Dark green & black. Worn
139/us			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	46	Worn
140/us			1a Blast furnace slag	4	132	Olive to black. Worn
141/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	60	Olive/dark green. Worn
141/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	42	
142/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	52	Black. Worn
142/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	2	34	Worn

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
143/007	104	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		14	
143/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	30	Dark green
143/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	10	
144/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	36	
145/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	3	62	
145/us			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	28	
147/001			1a Blast furnace slag	2	40	Dark green & black. Worn
147/001			1a Blast furnace slag	4	64	Dark green. Worn
147/001			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	170	
147/001			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	6	
147/001			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	22	
147/001			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	94	Worn
148/001			1a Blast furnace slag	1	24	Dark green
149/001			1a Blast furnace slag	7	172	Dark green & black. Worn
149/001			2b Lightweight undiagnostic iron slag	1	8	
150/001			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	2	44	
150/001			2c Lightweight cinder	1	2	
151/001			1a Blast furnace slag	1	10	Olive green. Very worn

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
152/001			1a Blast furnace slag	2	38	Dark green. Worn
153/001			1a Blast furnace slag	2	126	Black. Worn
154/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	168	Dark green. Worn
155/009	105	>2mm	2a Undiagnostic iron slag		184	x20-40
155/009	105	>2mm	3a Tap slag (smelting)		108	x2
155/009	105	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		170	
155/us			1a Blast furnace slag	2	146	Dark green. Worn
156/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	90	Dark green. Very worn
156/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	142	Worn
159/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	20	Black. Worn
160/us			1a Blast furnace slag	3	24	Dark green & black. Worn
162/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	36	Dark green. Worn
162/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	82	Worn
163/us			1a Blast furnace slag	1	12	Dark green. Worn
163/us			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	1	178	Worn
172/002			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	3	432	
172/002			3a Tap slag (smelting)	4	140	Worn
172/004			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	4	166	Fresh

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
172/004			3a Tap slag (smelting)	16	1342	Fresh. Typical flow
172/006			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	4	294	Worn
172/006			3a Tap slag (smelting)	1	70	Worn
172/007			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	5	210	Worn
172/007			3a Tap slag (smelting)	3	98	Very worn
172/007			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	1728	Close to 2a. Irregular but central 'ridge'. Furnace base fragment
172/009			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	3	172	
172/009			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	1058	
173/002			3a Tap slag (smelting)	4	48	A bit worn
173/002			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	178	
174/004			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	3	34	Worn
177/005			2a Undiagnostic iron slag	14	1700	Fresh. Close to 3b
177/005	106	>2mm	2a Undiagnostic iron slag		92	x20+
177/005			3a Tap slag (smelting)	4	242	Fresh
177/005	106	>2mm	3a Tap slag (smelting)		148	x19
177/005			4a Hearth lining	1	66	Hard fine sandy grey clay with adhering 2b
177/005	106	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		62	
177/007	107	>8mm	2a Undiagnostic iron slag		1692	x100+

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
177/007	107	>8mm	3a Tap slag (smelting)		1066	A bit worn. X51
177/007	107	Magnetic	3a Tap slag (smelting)		2	x5
177/007			3b Dense iron smelting slag	1	860	Worn
177/007	107	Magnetic	5a Magnetic fines		60	
177/008			3a Tap slag (smelting)	3	132	Worn

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site code	GAE 21				
Project code	200144				
Planning reference	N/A				
Site address	Gatwick Northern Runway				
District/Borough	Crawley Borough				
NGR (12 figures)	Centred at 528019 140860				
Geology	Weald Clay				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	14.07.21 to 24.09.21				
Sponsor/client	RPS				
Project manager	Darryl Palmer				
Project supervisor	Ian Hogg, Simon Stevens and Teresa Vieira				
Period summary			<i>Mesolithic</i>	<i>Neolithic</i>	<i>Bronze Age</i>
	<i>Iron Age</i>	<i>Romano-British</i>		<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Post-Medieval</i>
Project summary	<p>One hundred and seventy-nine trenches were mechanically excavated, and archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded in sixty-seven of them, many corresponding to geophysical anomalies. Features included palaeochannels, ditches, gullies, a possible cremation, post-holes, pits and hearths, although most remained undated from artefactual evidence.</p> <p>The earliest material encountered was a thin background scatter of prehistoric flintwork, mostly recovered from the overburden. However some material found in features suggested some degree of prehistoric land division. The earliest positively dated features were Late Iron Age/Romano-British in date, found in an area where Roman remains had previously been recorded, and also thinly scattered across the site, most significantly from a post-hole, a hint at possible domestic occupation</p> <p>A possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British cremation (which could not be lifted and investigated as the necessary paperwork could not be provided by the Ministry of Justice) was encountered close to an otherwise undated enclosure initially identified during the geophysical survey</p> <p>The majority of closely datable artefacts recovered during the evaluation were medieval in date, associated with ironworking debris. Material dating from the 12th and 13th centuries was identified in features identified in the geophysical survey. Although the survey and</p>				

	<p>trenching did not identify the location of any bloomery furnaces, the character of the deposits strongly suggested that such industry was located nearby.</p> <p>Small assemblages of post-medieval material were also recovered, almost exclusively from the overburden across much of the site. The majority of the material was blast furnace slag, indicative of post-1500 industrial activity in the general area, rather than at the site, or in the vicinity.</p>
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Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-502835

Project Name: Evaluation at Gatwick Northern Runway

Activity type: Evaluation

Project Identifier(s): An Archaeological Evaluation on Land Associated with the Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Pre application

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

Project Dates: 14-Jul-2021 - 24-Sep-2021

HER: West Sussex HER

Project Methodology: One hundred and seventy-nine trenches were mechanically excavated, and archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded in sixty-seven of them, many corresponding to geophysical anomalies.

Project Results: One hundred and seventy-nine trenches were mechanically excavated, and archaeological deposits were encountered and recorded in sixty-seven of them, many corresponding to geophysical anomalies. Features included palaeochannels, ditches, gullies, a possible cremation, post-holes, pits and hearths, although most remained undated from artefactual evidence. The earliest material encountered was a thin background scatter of prehistoric flintwork, mostly recovered from the overburden. However some material found in features suggested some degree of prehistoric land division. The earliest positively dated features were Late Iron Age/Romano-British in date, found in an area where Roman remains had previously been recorded, and also thinly scattered across the site, most significantly from a post-hole, a hint at possible domestic occupation. A possible Late Iron Age/Romano-British cremation (which could not be lifted and investigated as the necessary paperwork could not be provided by the Ministry of Justice) was encountered close to an otherwise undated enclosure initially identified during the geophysical survey. The majority of closely datable artefacts recovered during the evaluation were medieval in date, associated with ironworking debris. Material dating from the 12th and 13th centuries was identified in features identified in the geophysical survey. Although the survey and trenching did not identify the location of any bloomery furnaces, the character of the deposits strongly suggested that such industry was located nearby. Small assemblages of post-medieval material were also recovered, almost exclusively from the overburden across much of the site. The majority of the material was blast furnace slag, indicative of post-1500 industrial activity in the general area, rather than at the site, or in the vicinity.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: Gully: LATER PREHISTORIC

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Gully: MIDDLE IRON AGE

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Gully: LATE IRON AGE

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Trapezoidal Enclosure: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Cremation Pit: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Post Hole: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Rubbish Pit: MEDIEVAL

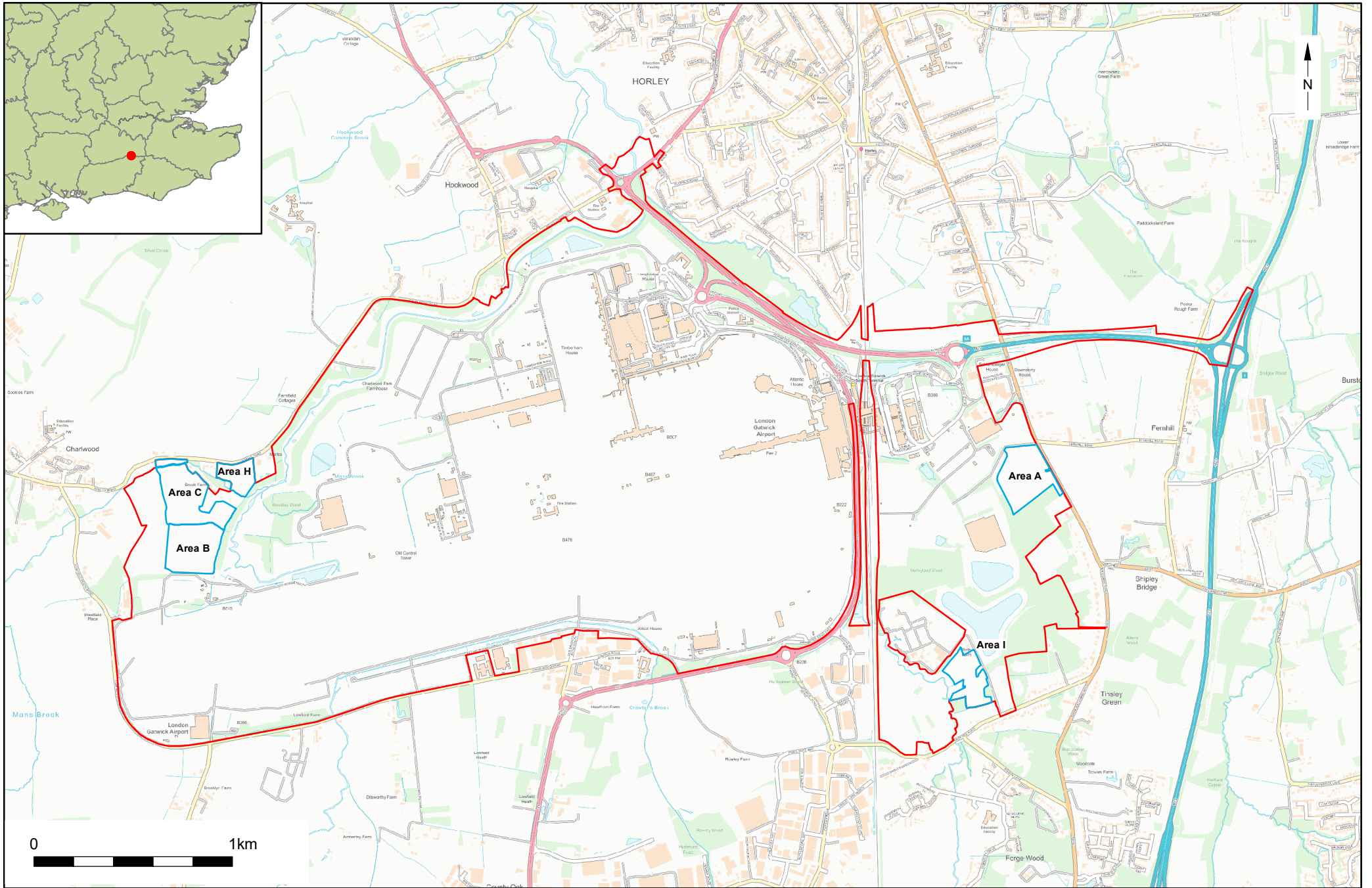
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Marl Pit: POST MEDIEVAL

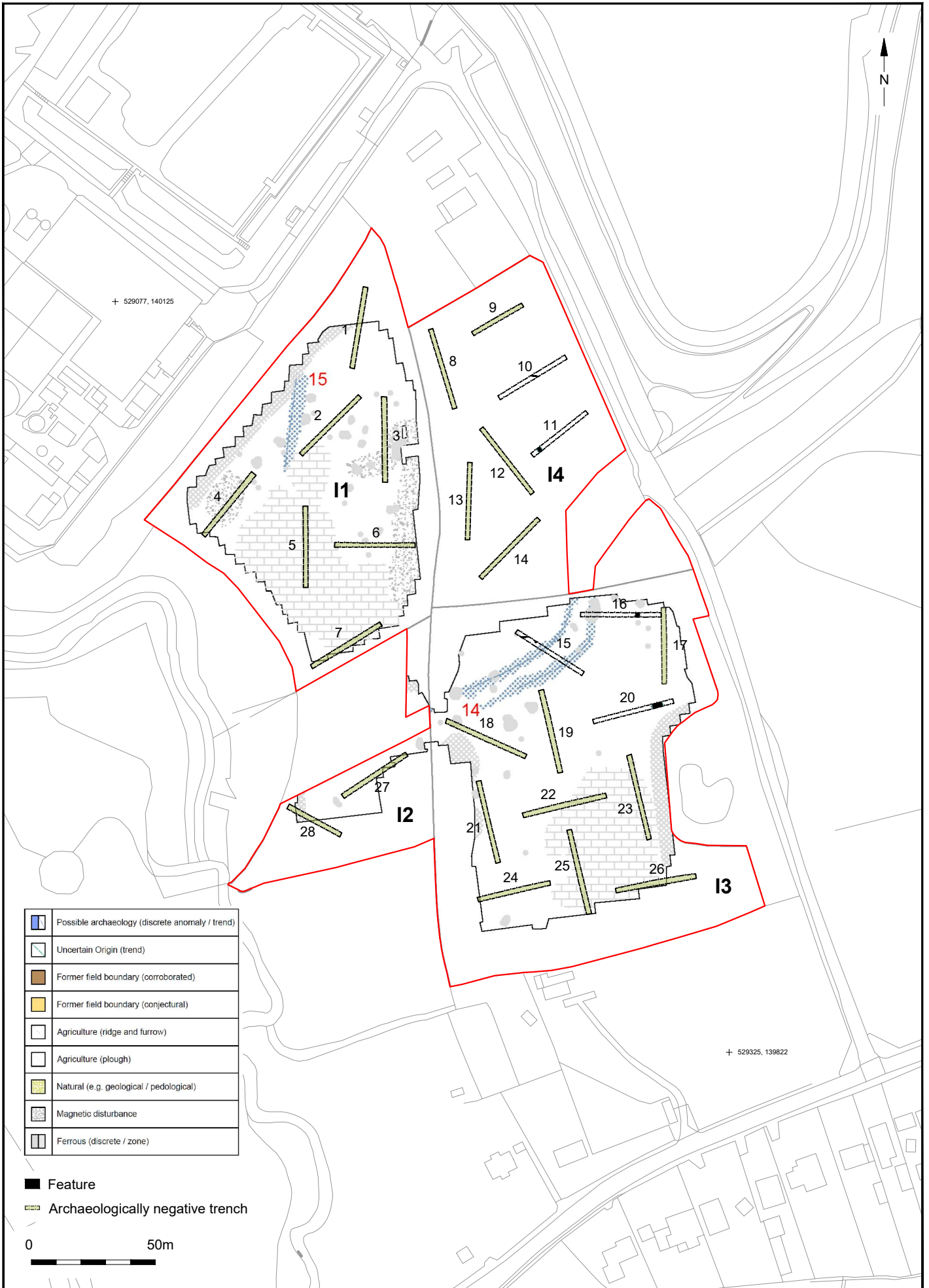
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Archive:

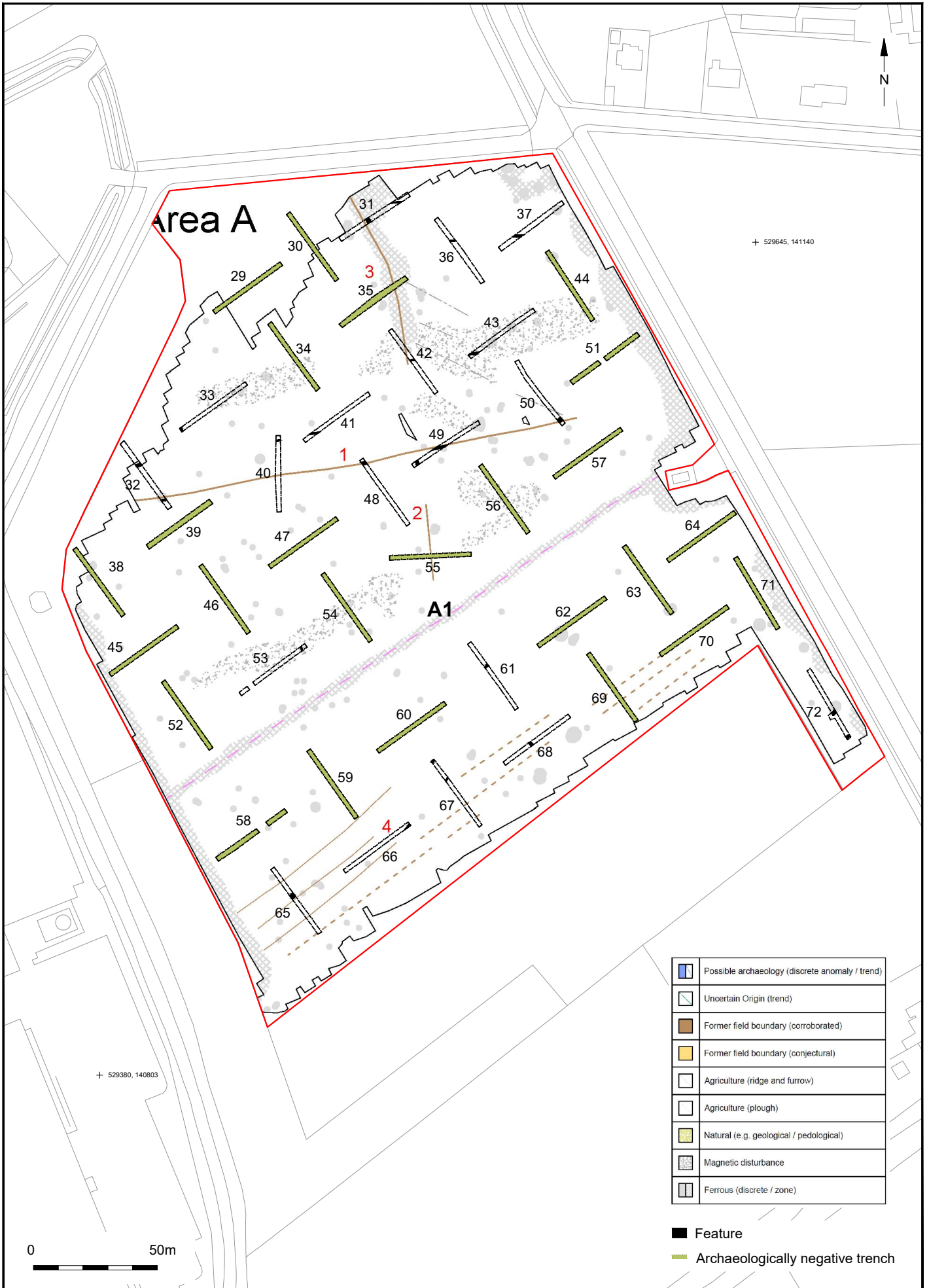
Physical Archive - to be deposited with Crawley Museums



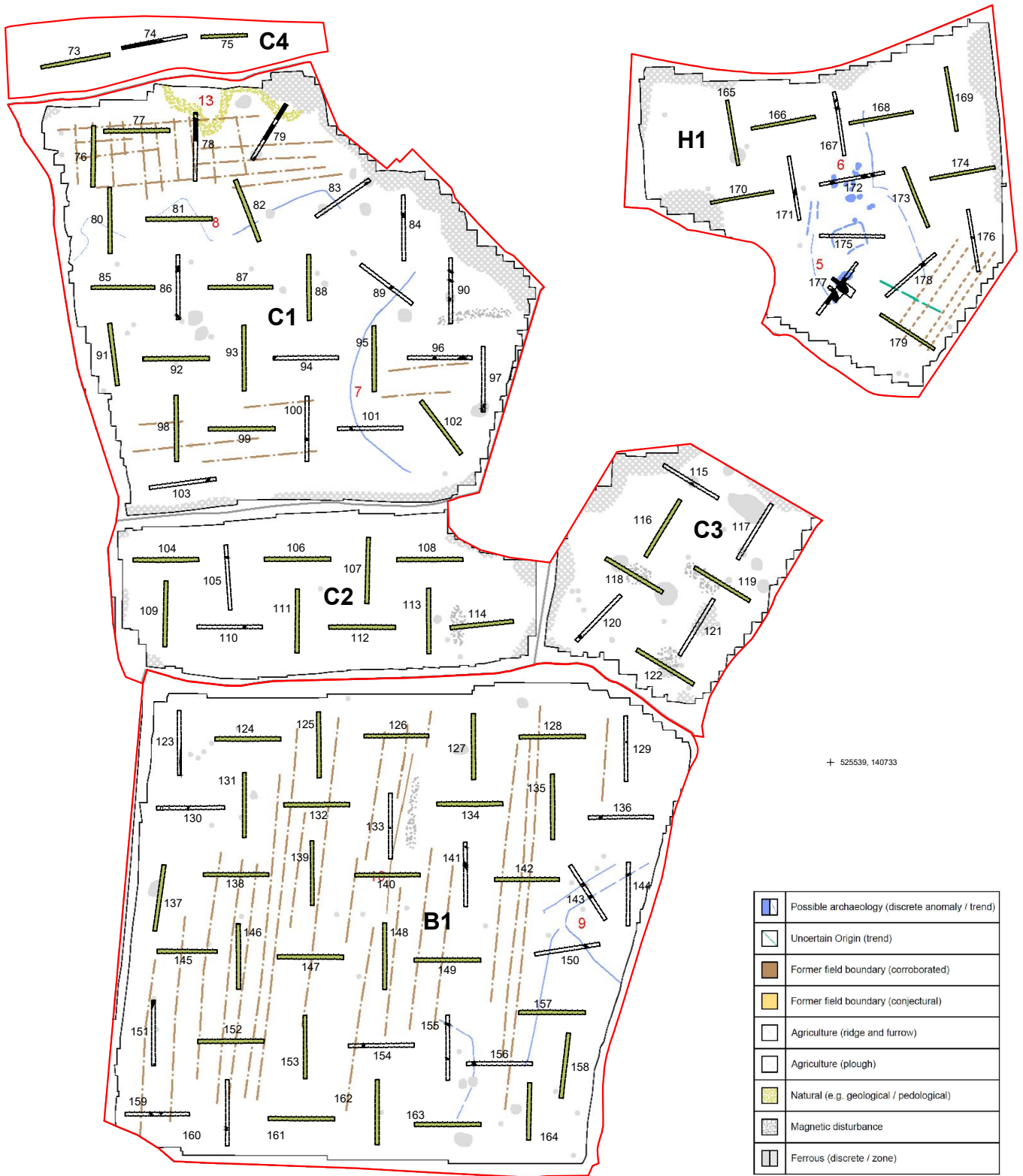
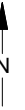
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.2
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Area I		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



+ 525158, 141163

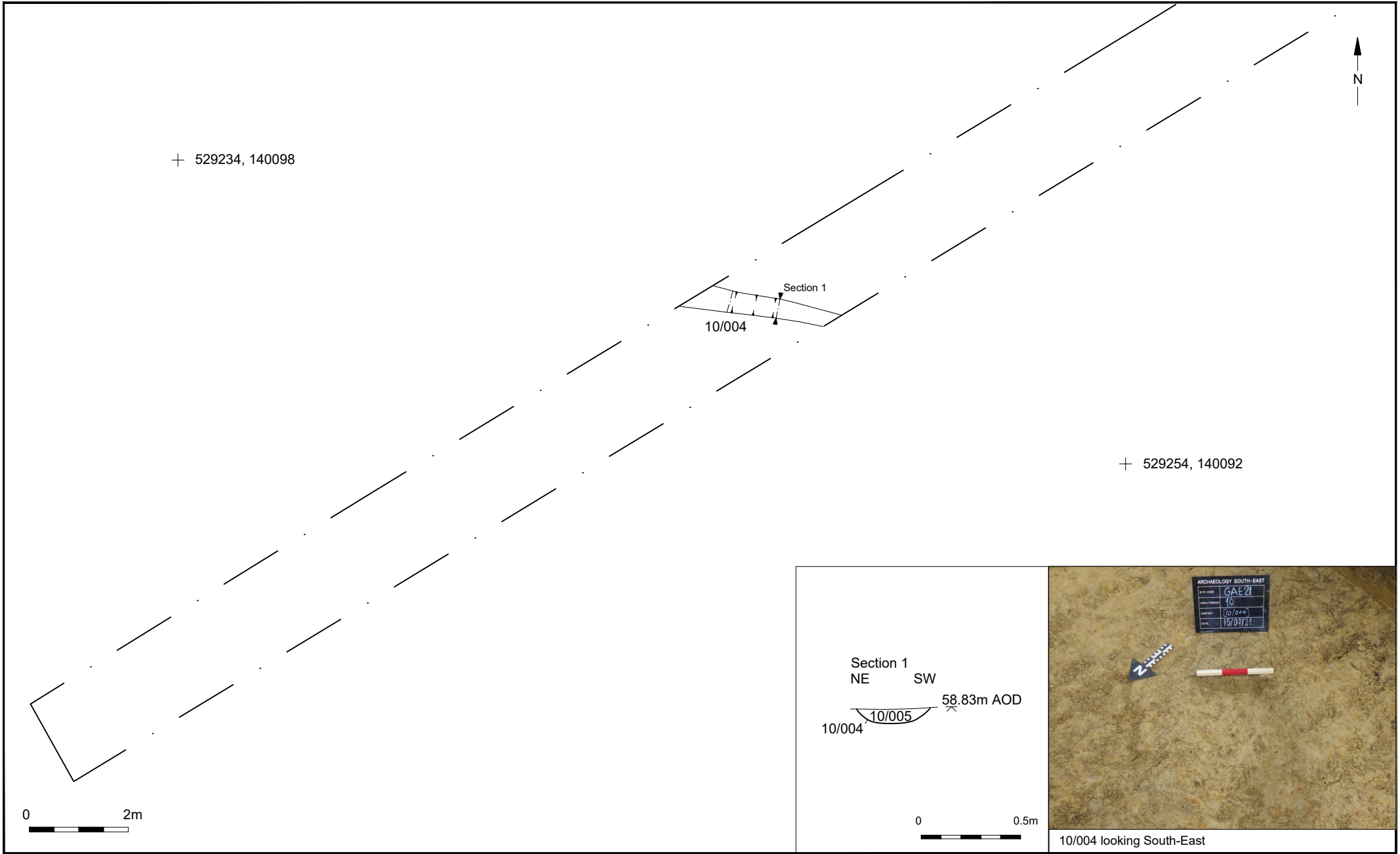


+ 525539, 140733

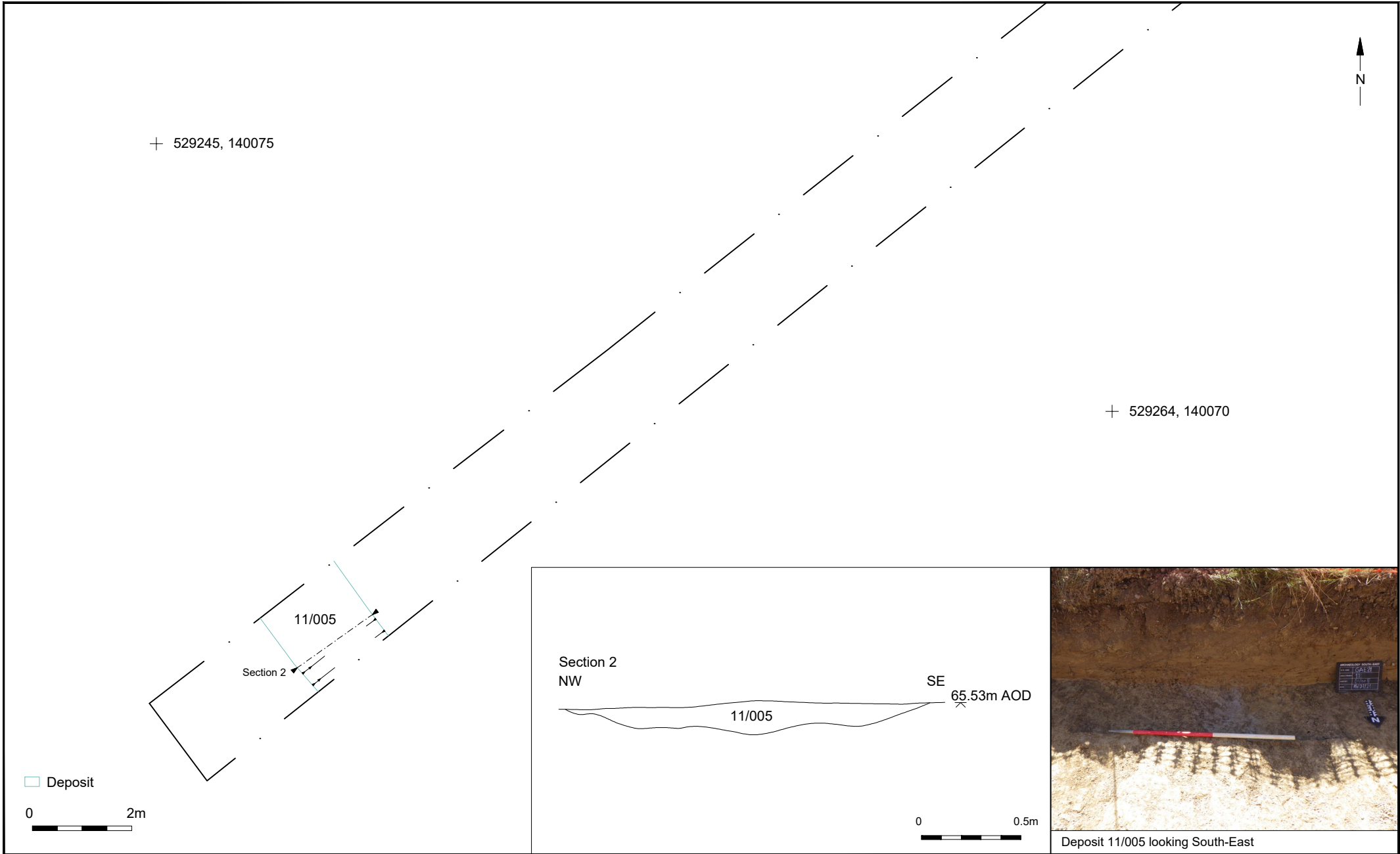
	Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
	Uncertain Origin (trend)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Ferrous (discrete / zone)

- Feature
- Archaeologically negative trench

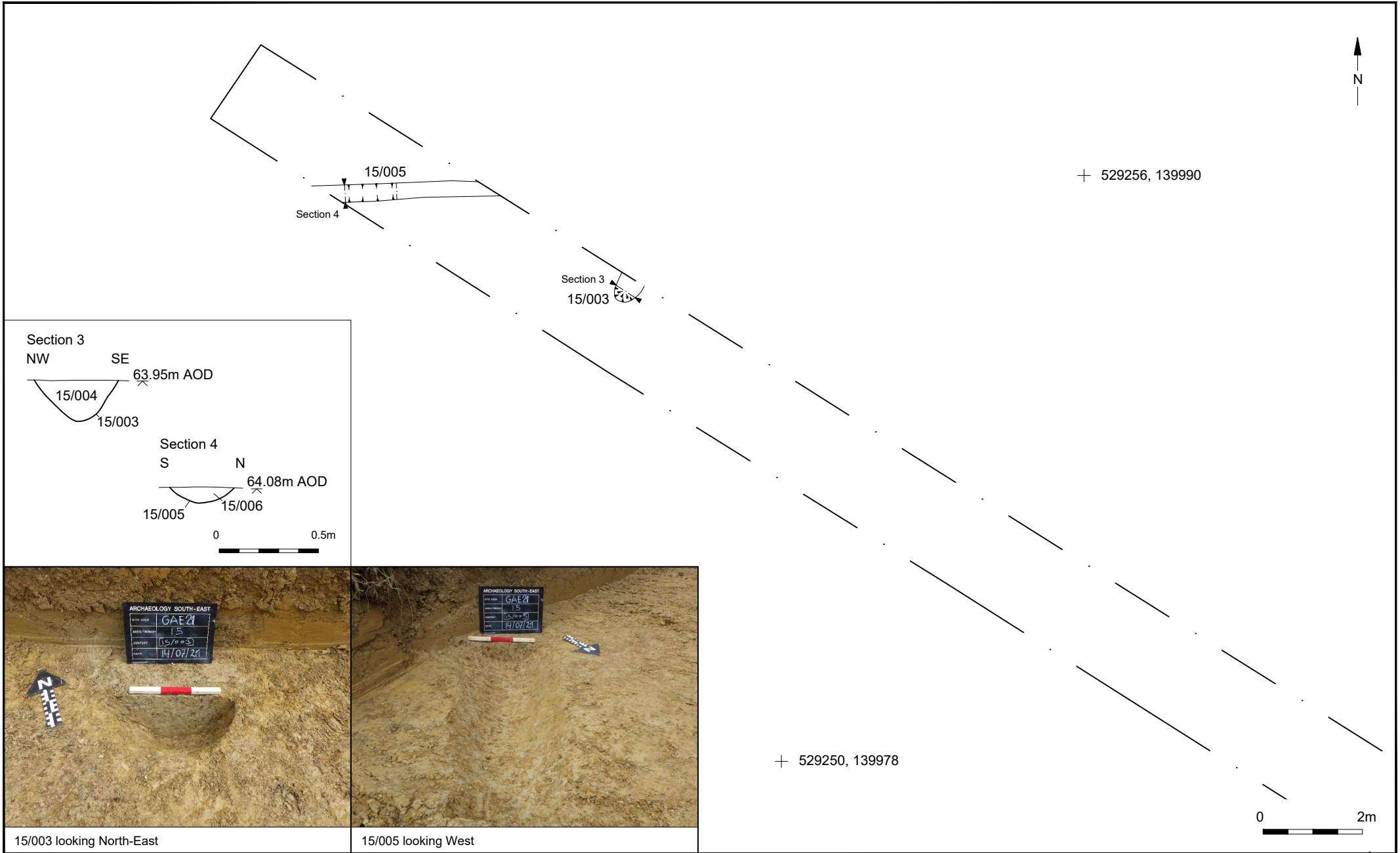
0 50m



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.5
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 10 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

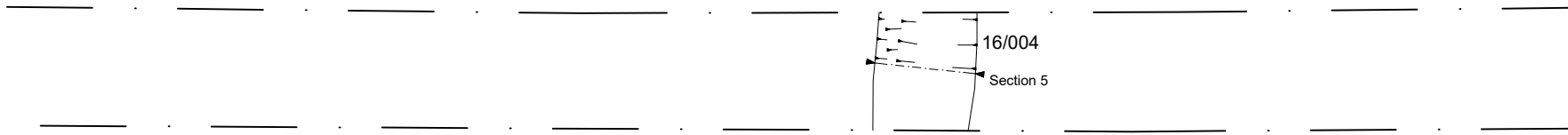
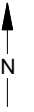


© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.6
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 11 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

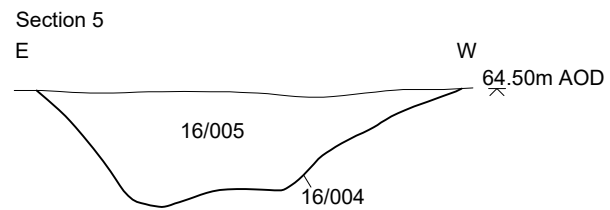


© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.7
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 15 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 529276, 140002



16/004 looking South

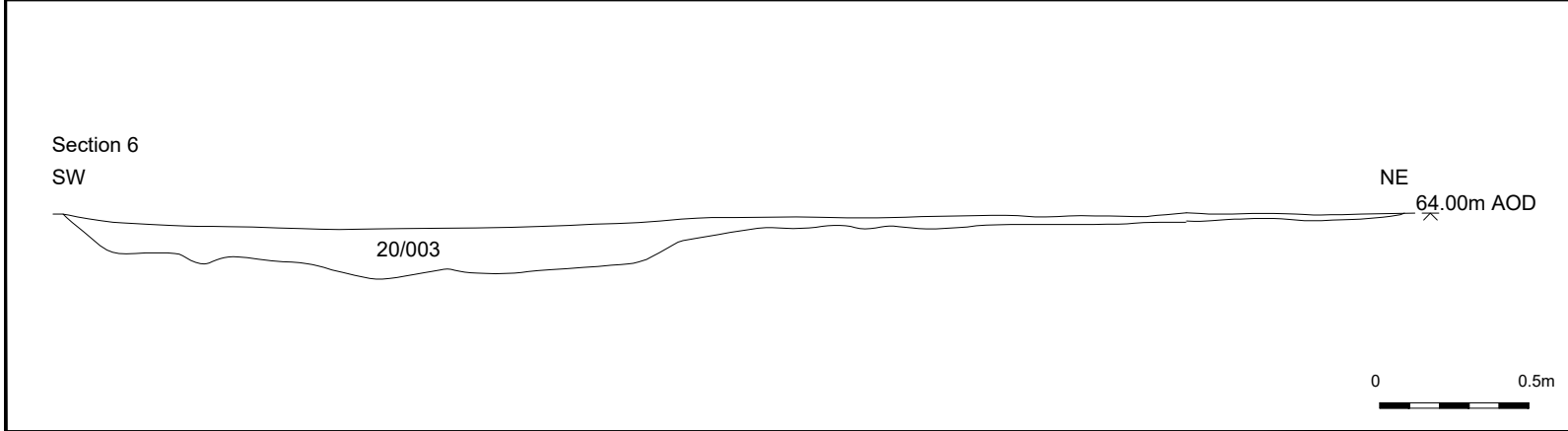
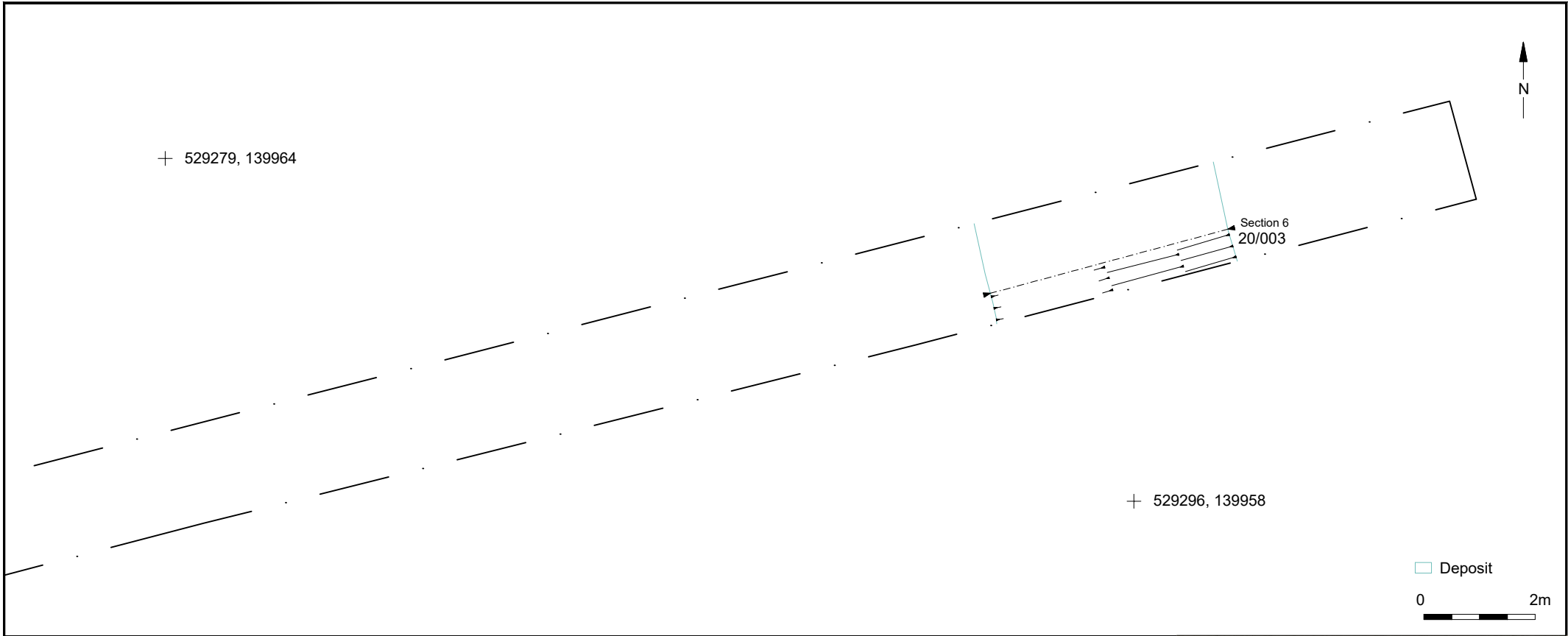


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+ 529293, 139991

T17

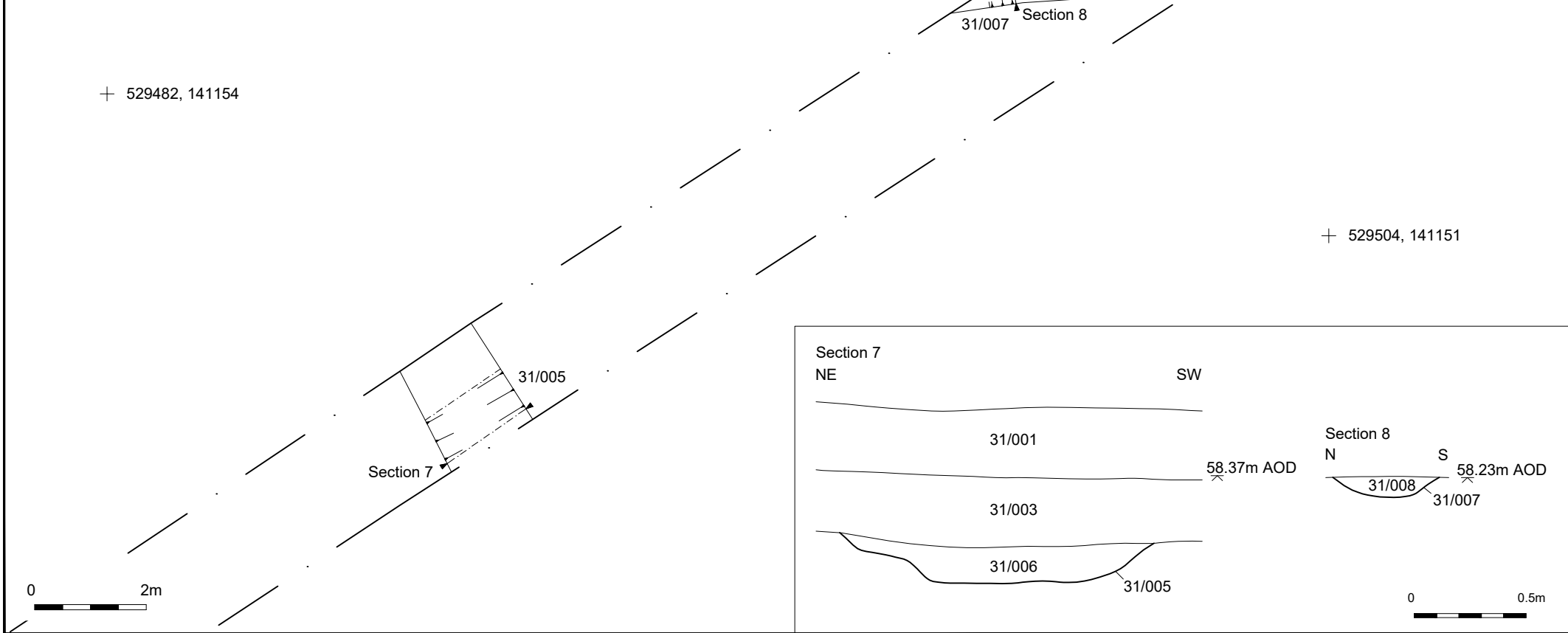
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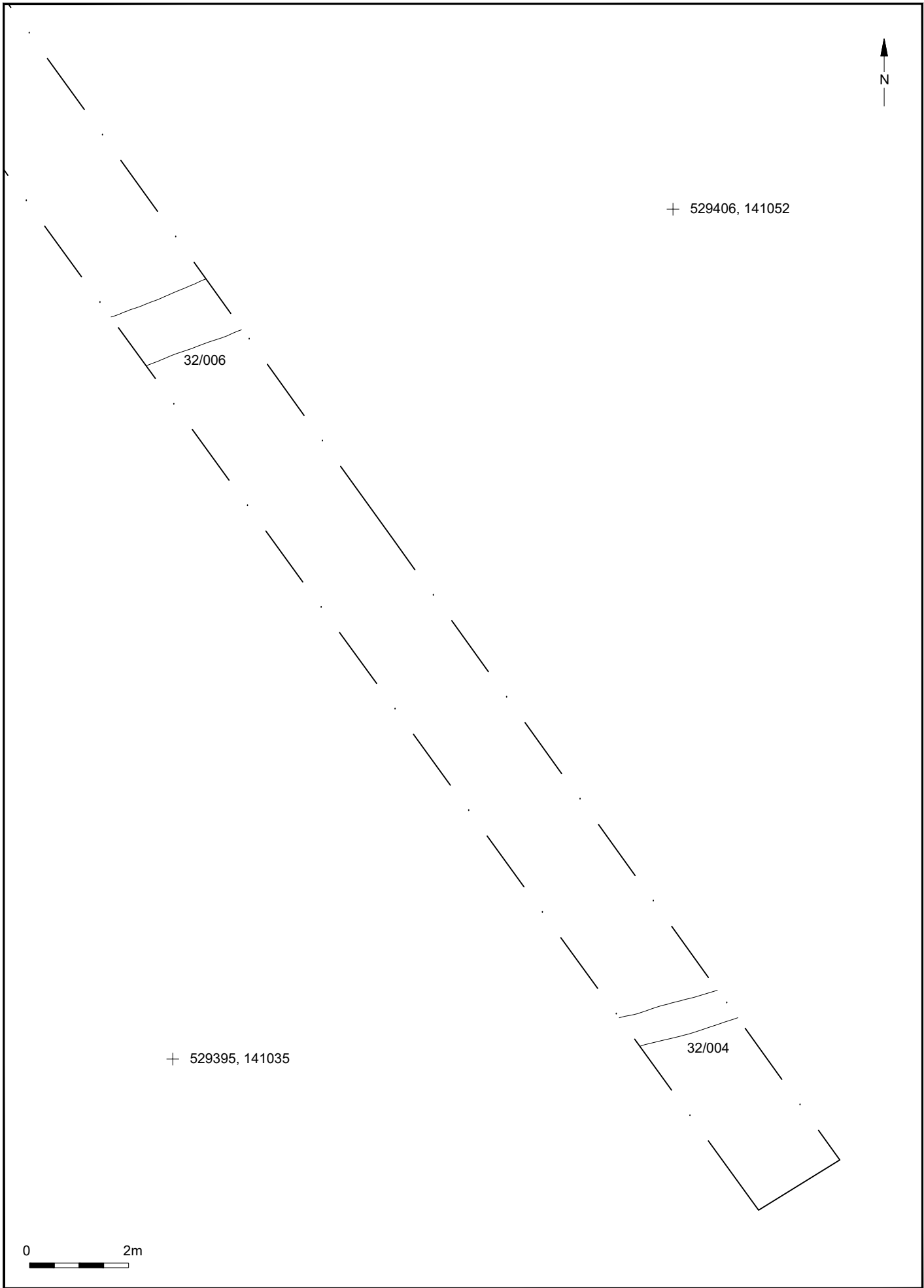
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.9
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 20 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



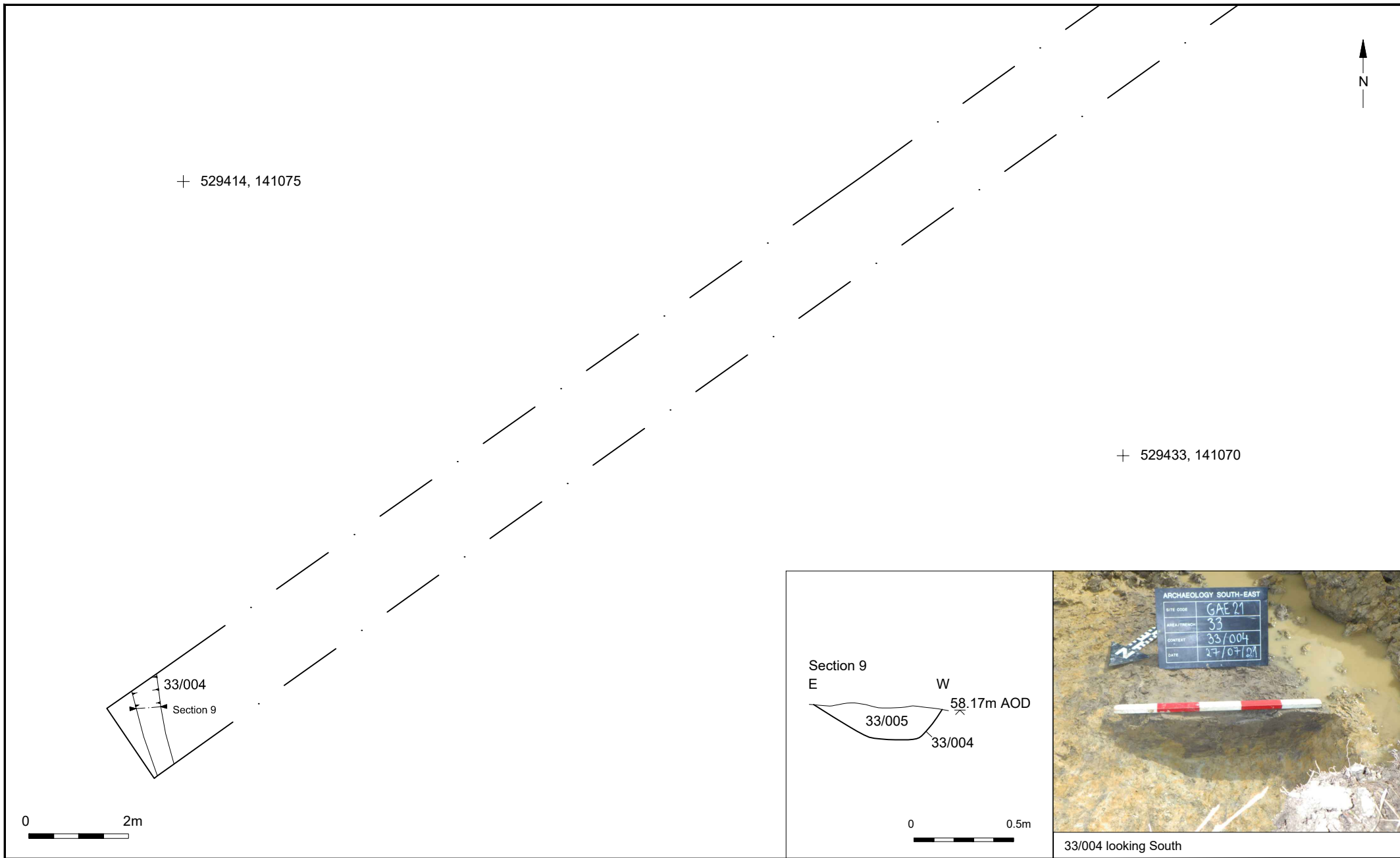
31/005 looking South-East 31/007 looking East



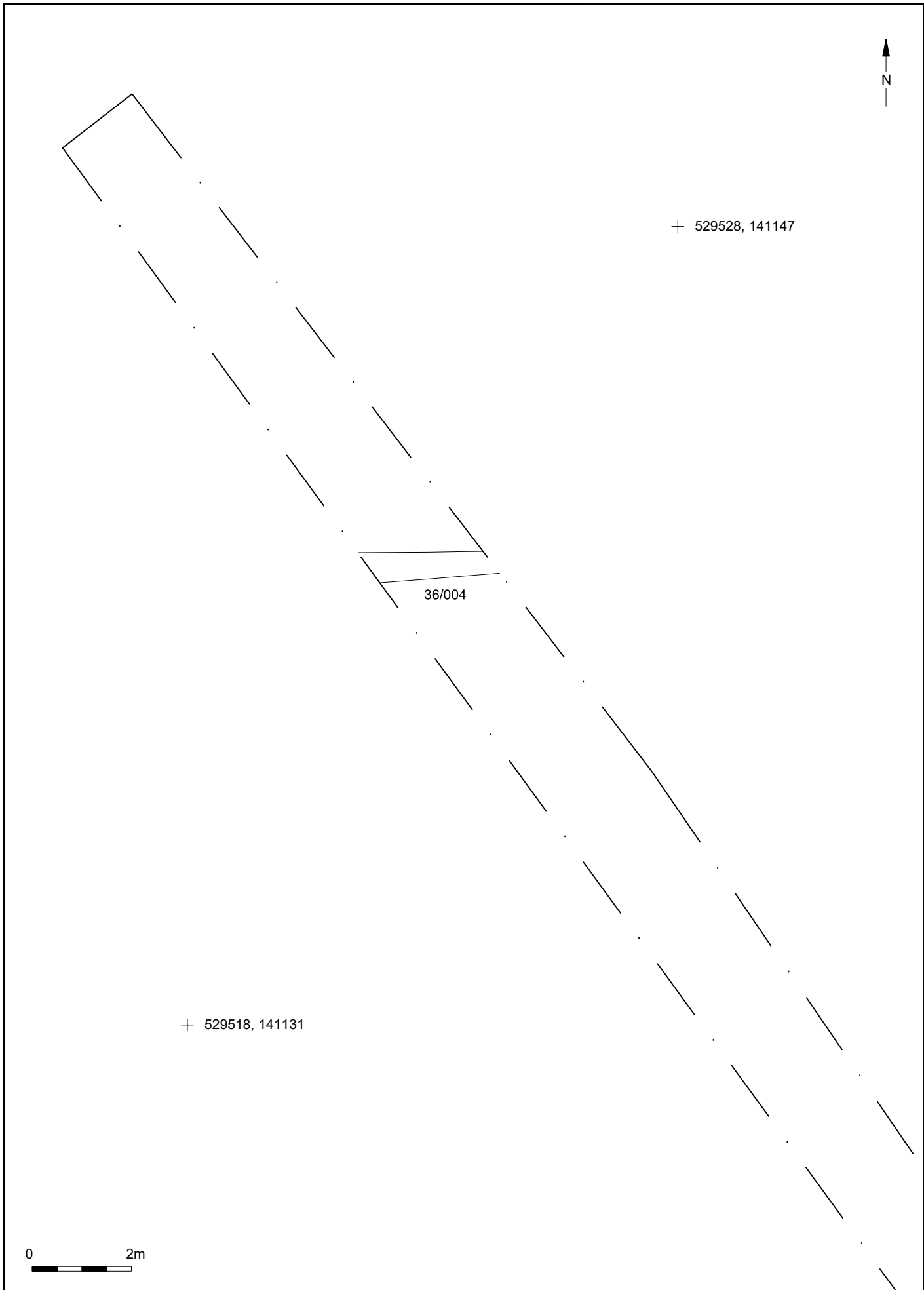
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.10
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



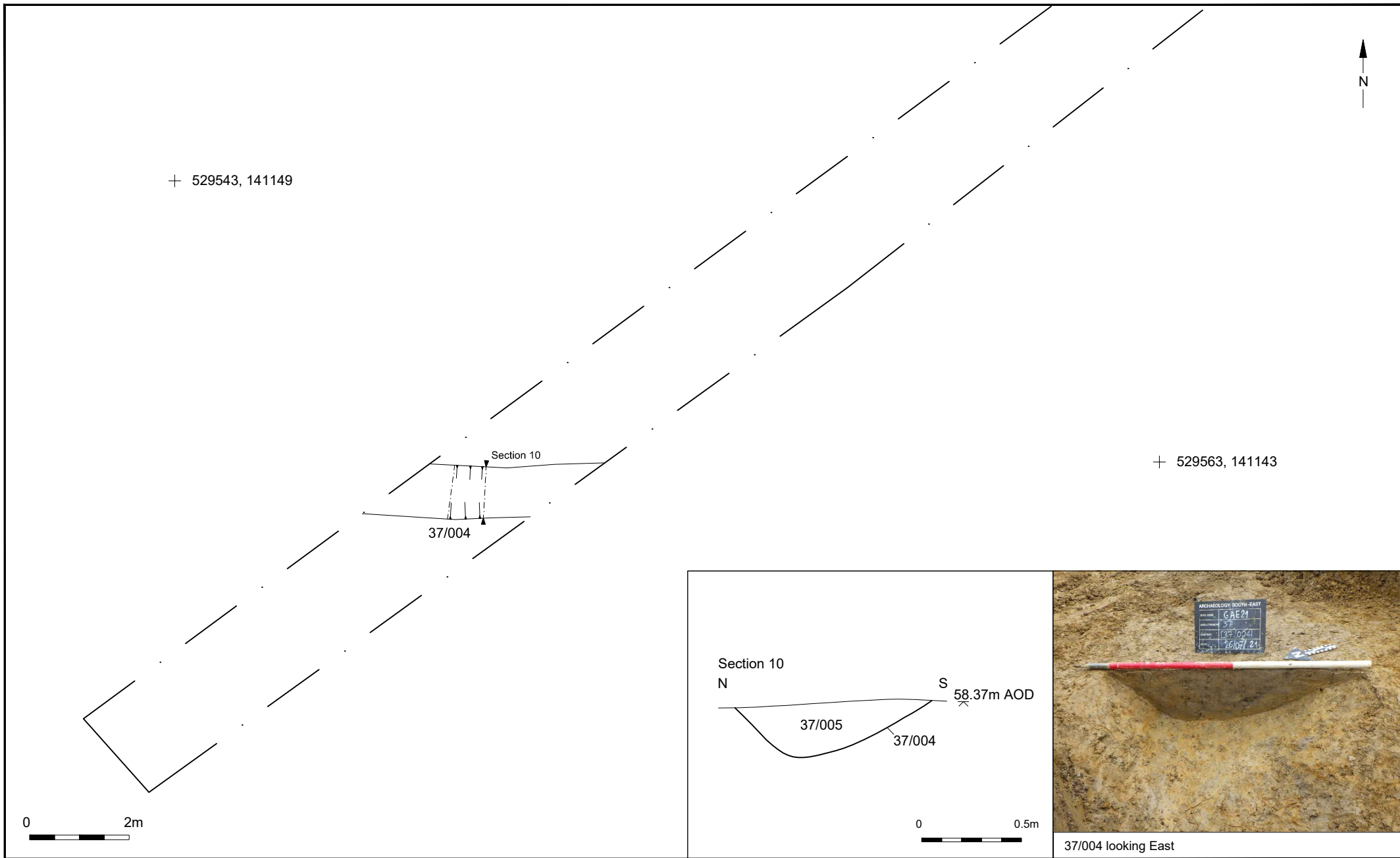
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.11
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 32 Plan		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 33 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



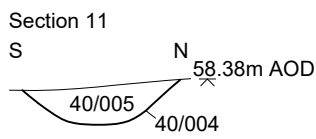
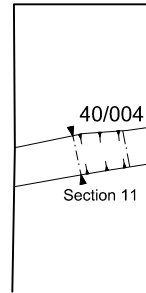
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.13
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 36 Plan	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 37 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 529444, 141059



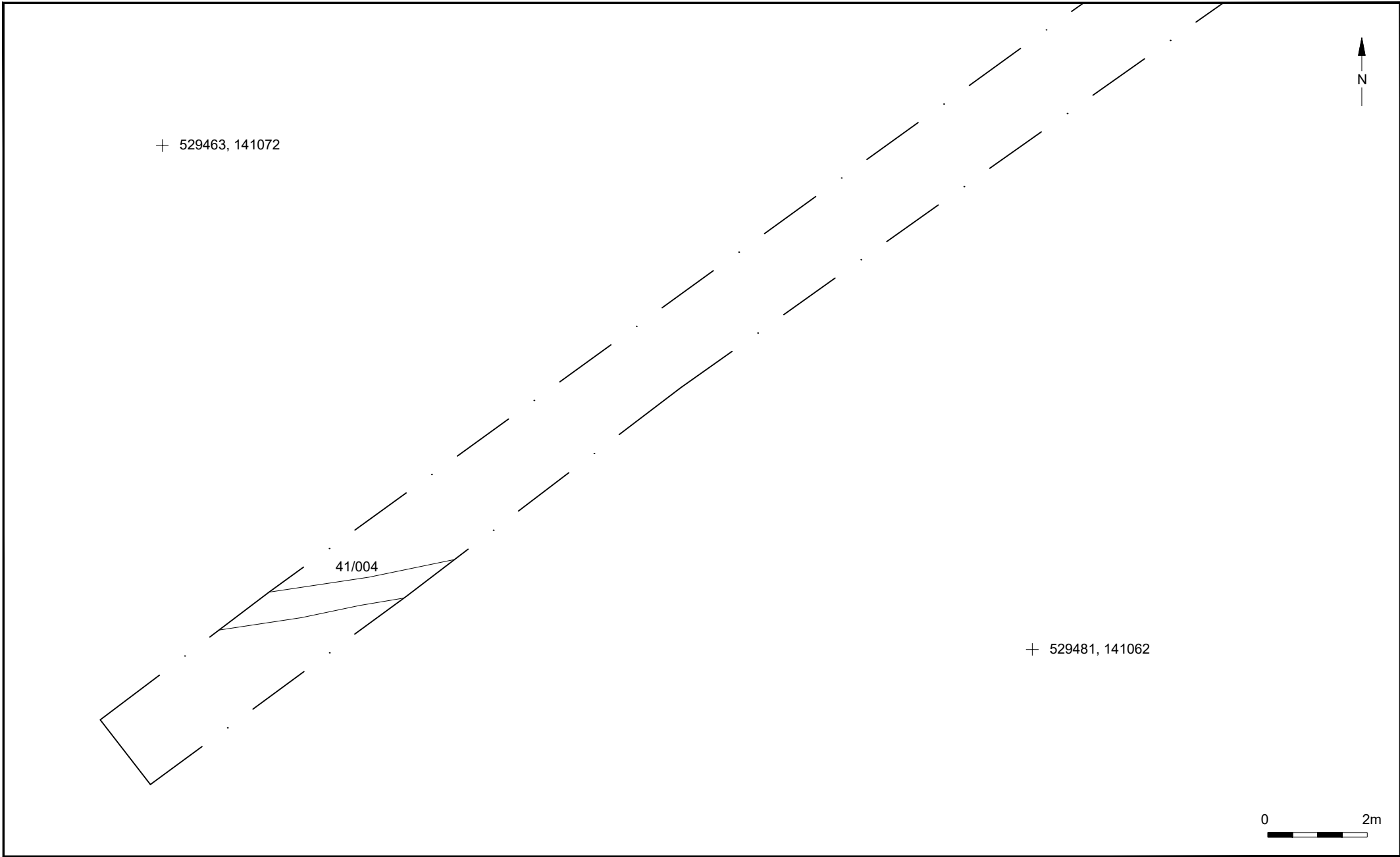
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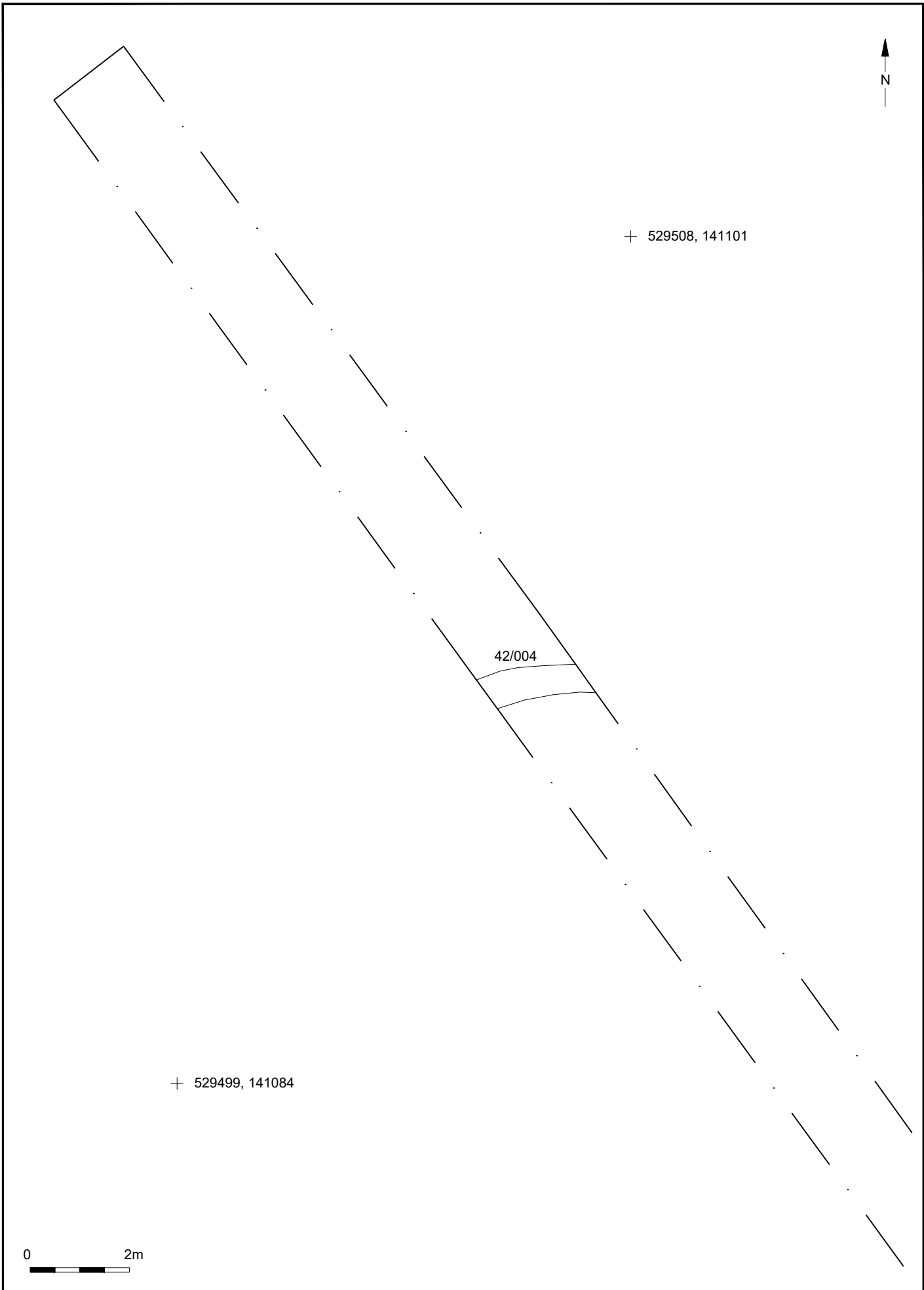
40/004 looking West

+ 529455, 141043

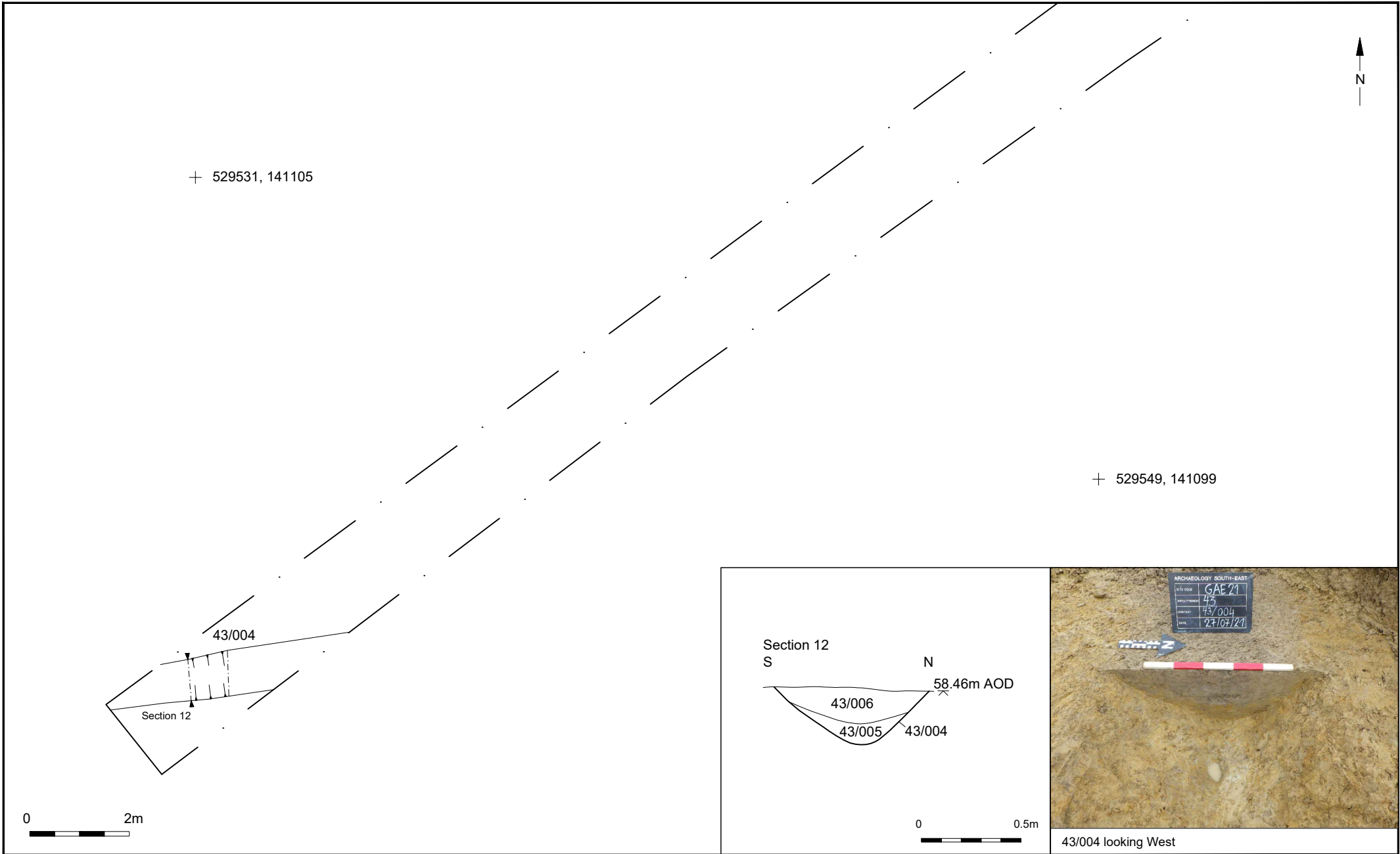
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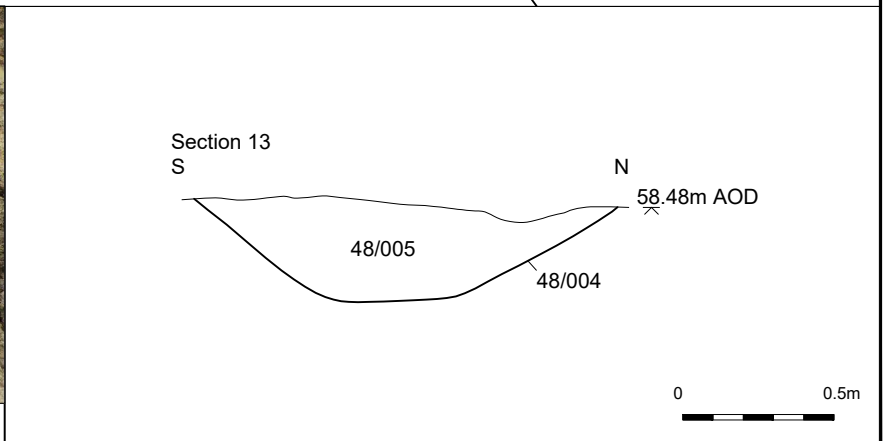
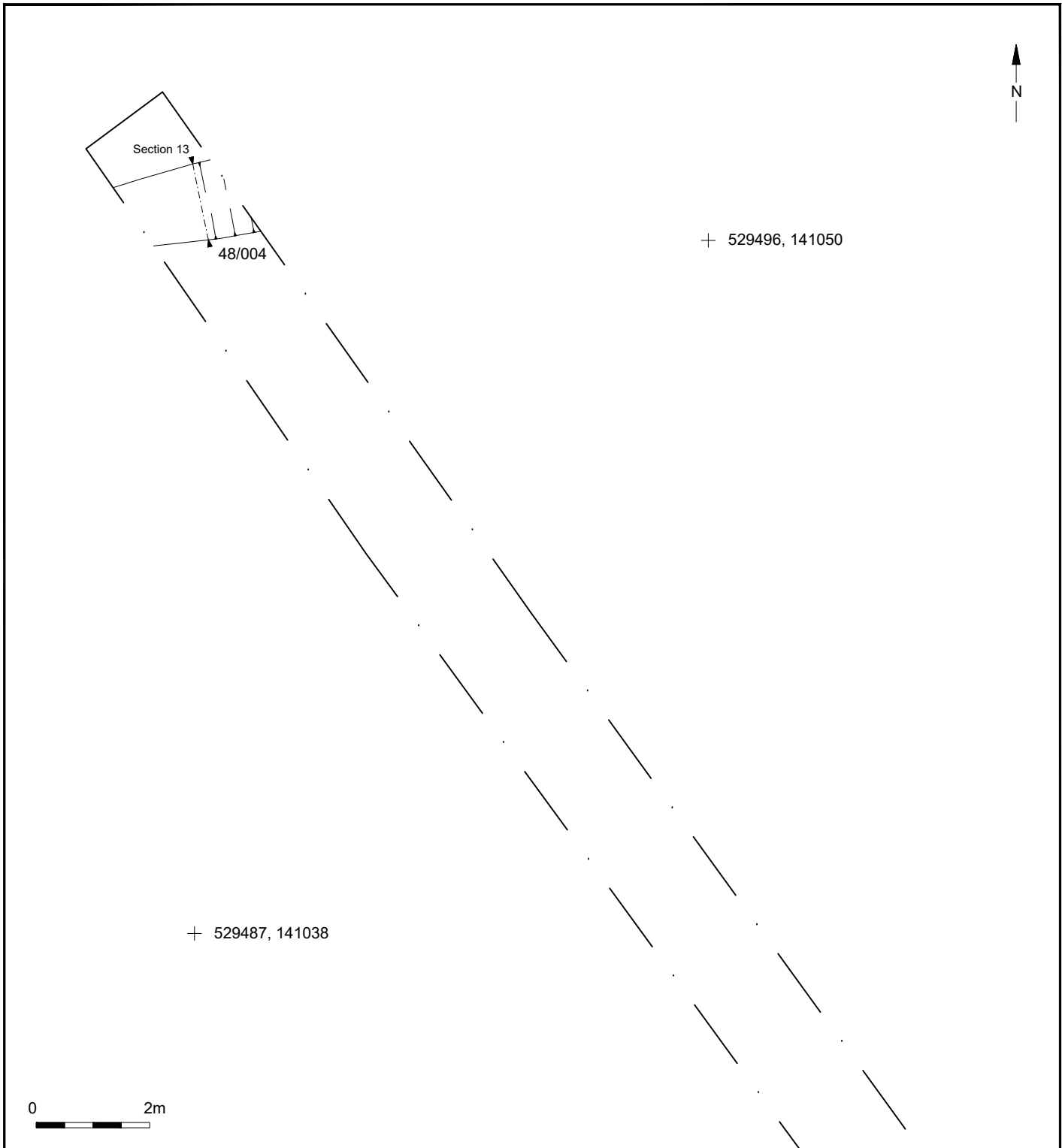
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



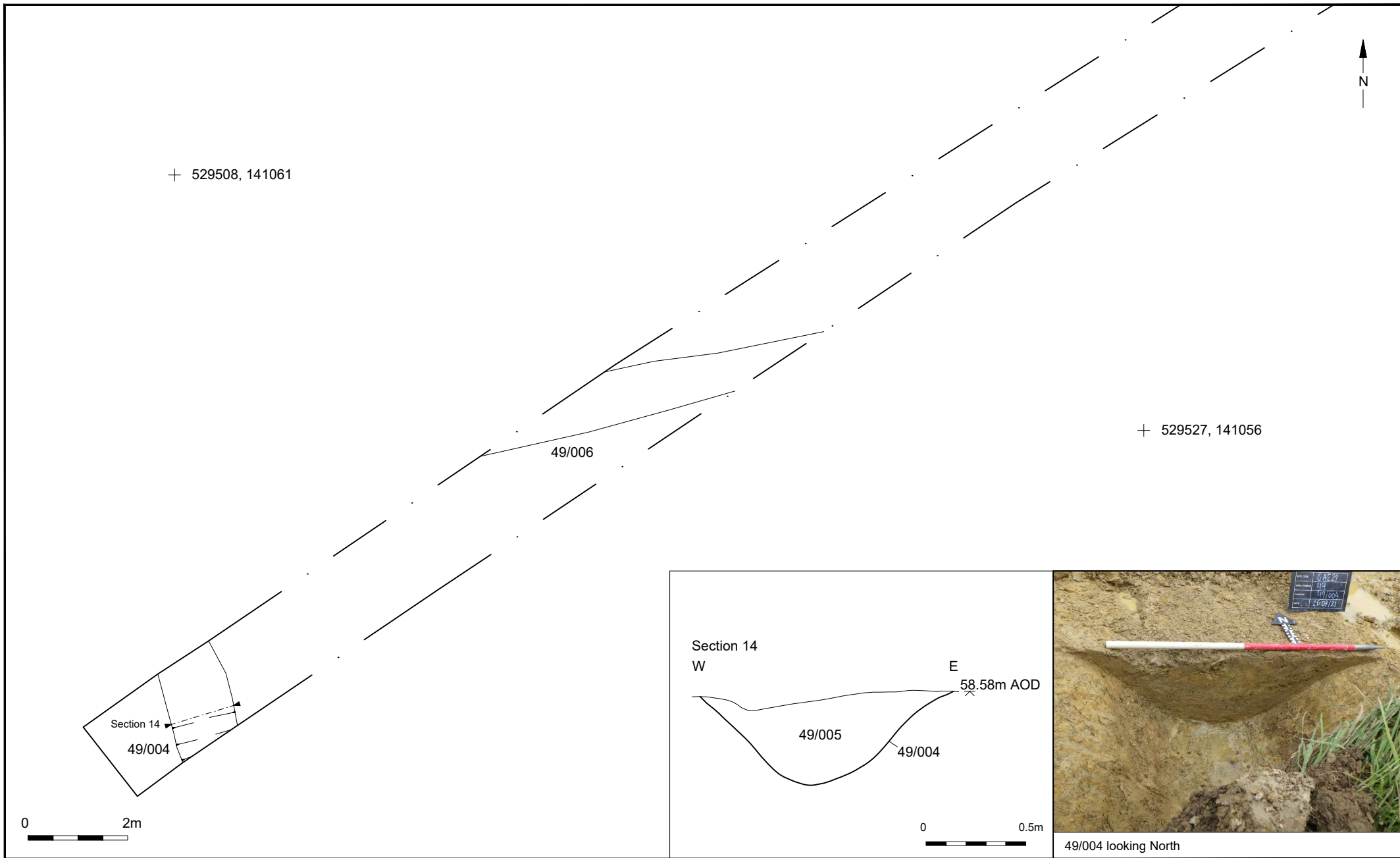
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.17
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



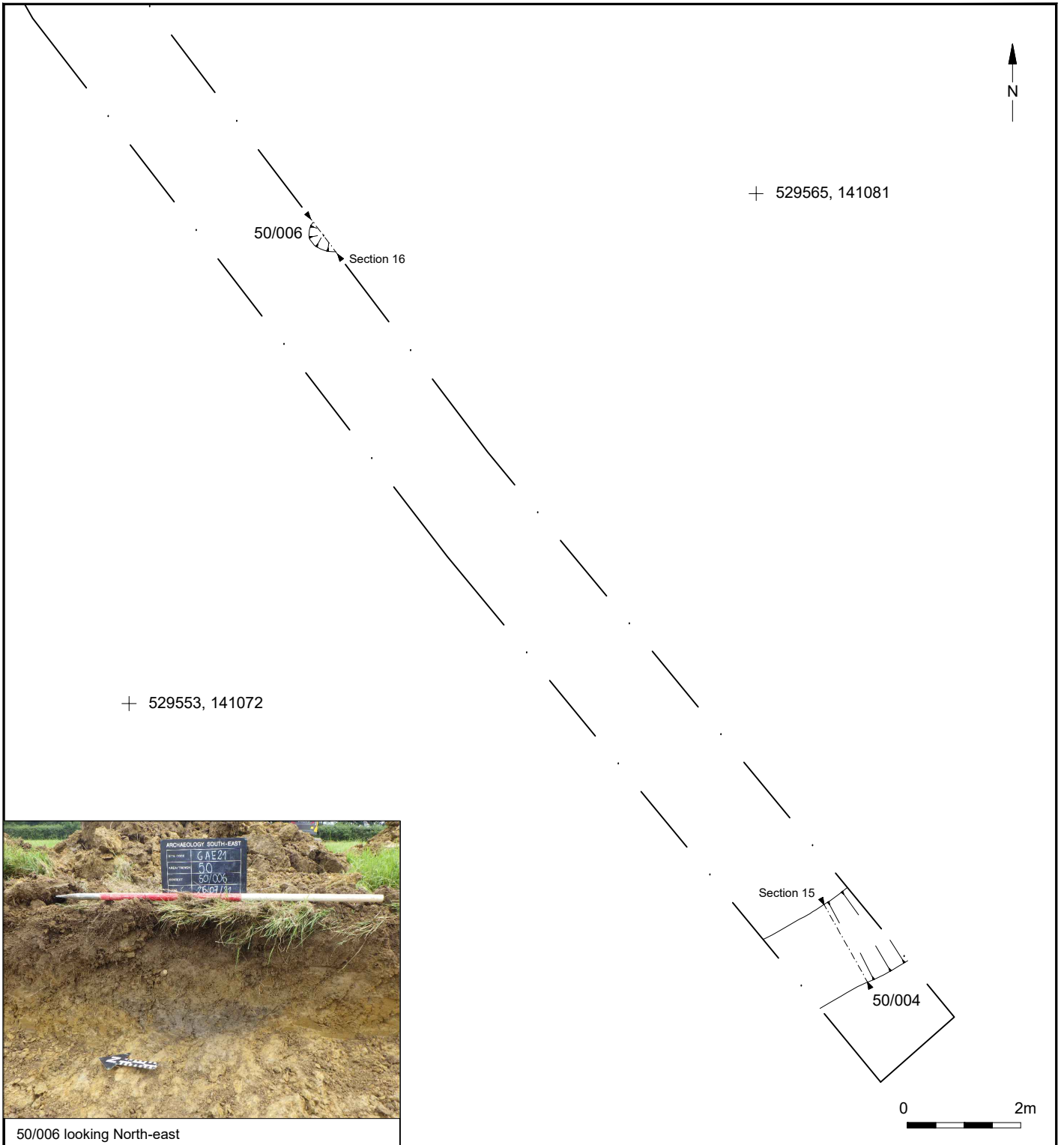
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig. 18
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



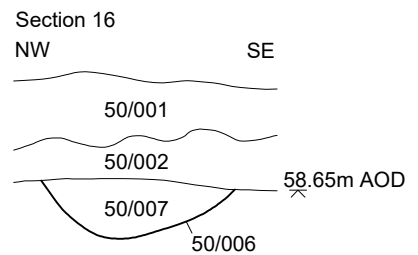
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.19
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



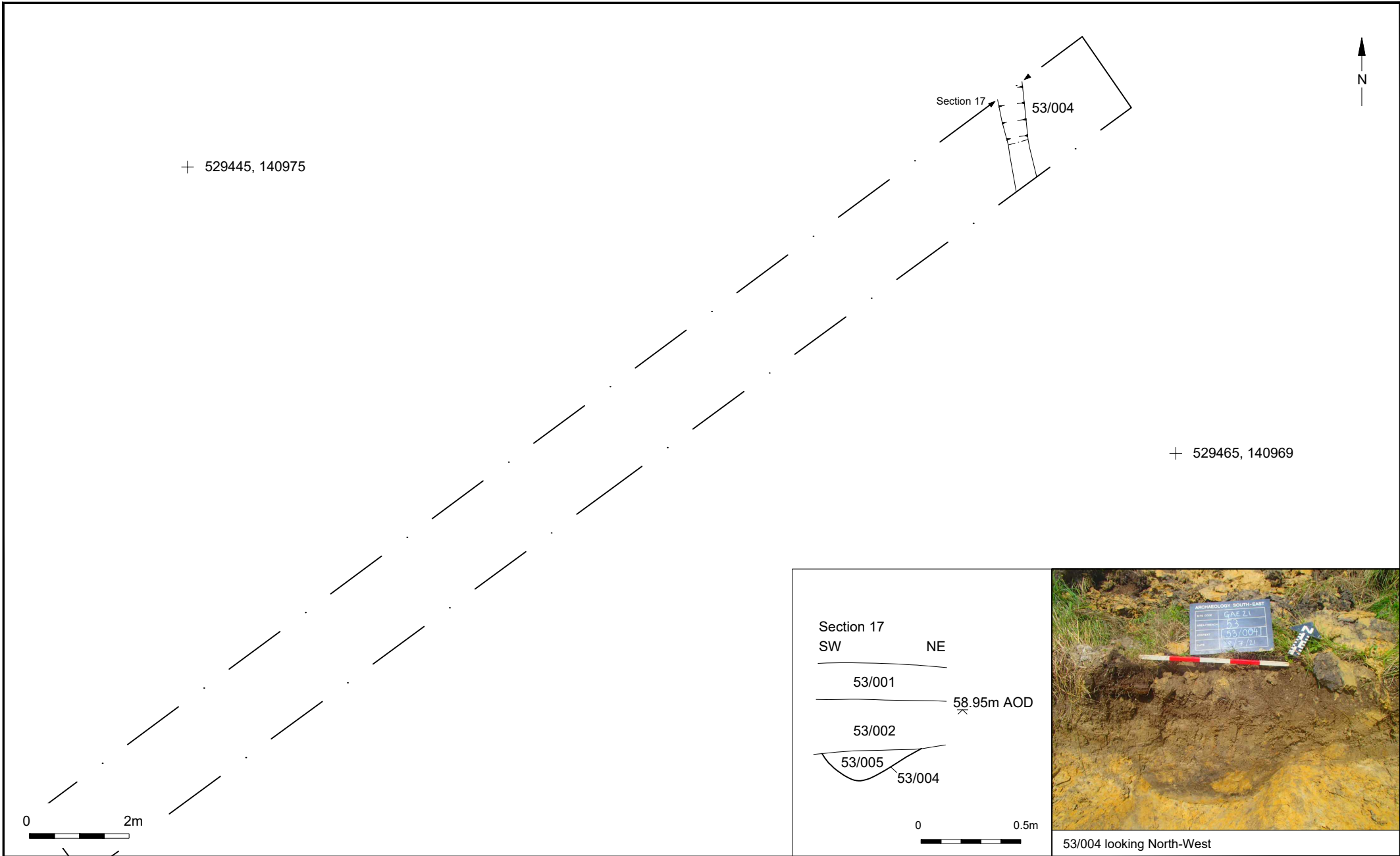
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.20
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



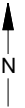
50/006 looking North-east



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.21
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 50 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.22
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 53 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 529540, 140976

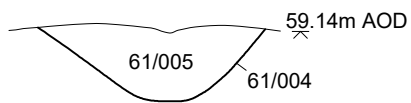
+ 529529, 140966

Section 18

61/004

Section 18
NW

SE



0 0.5m



61/004 looking North-East

0 2m



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Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme

Project Ref: 200144

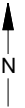
November 2021

Trench 61 Plan, Section and Photograph

Report Ref: 2021186

Drawn by: LG

Fig.23



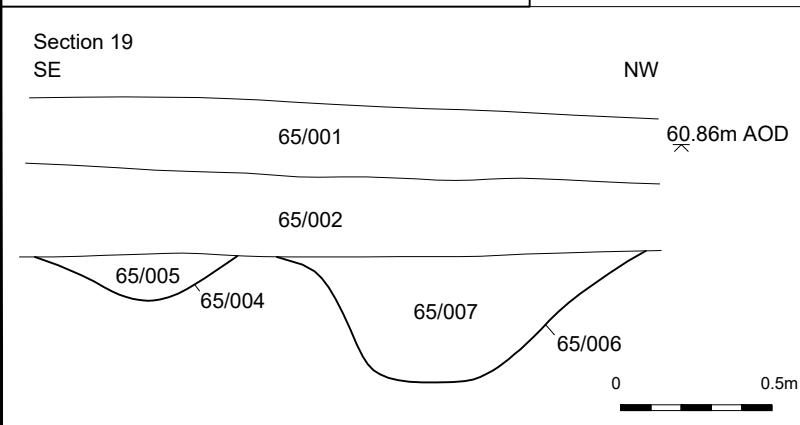
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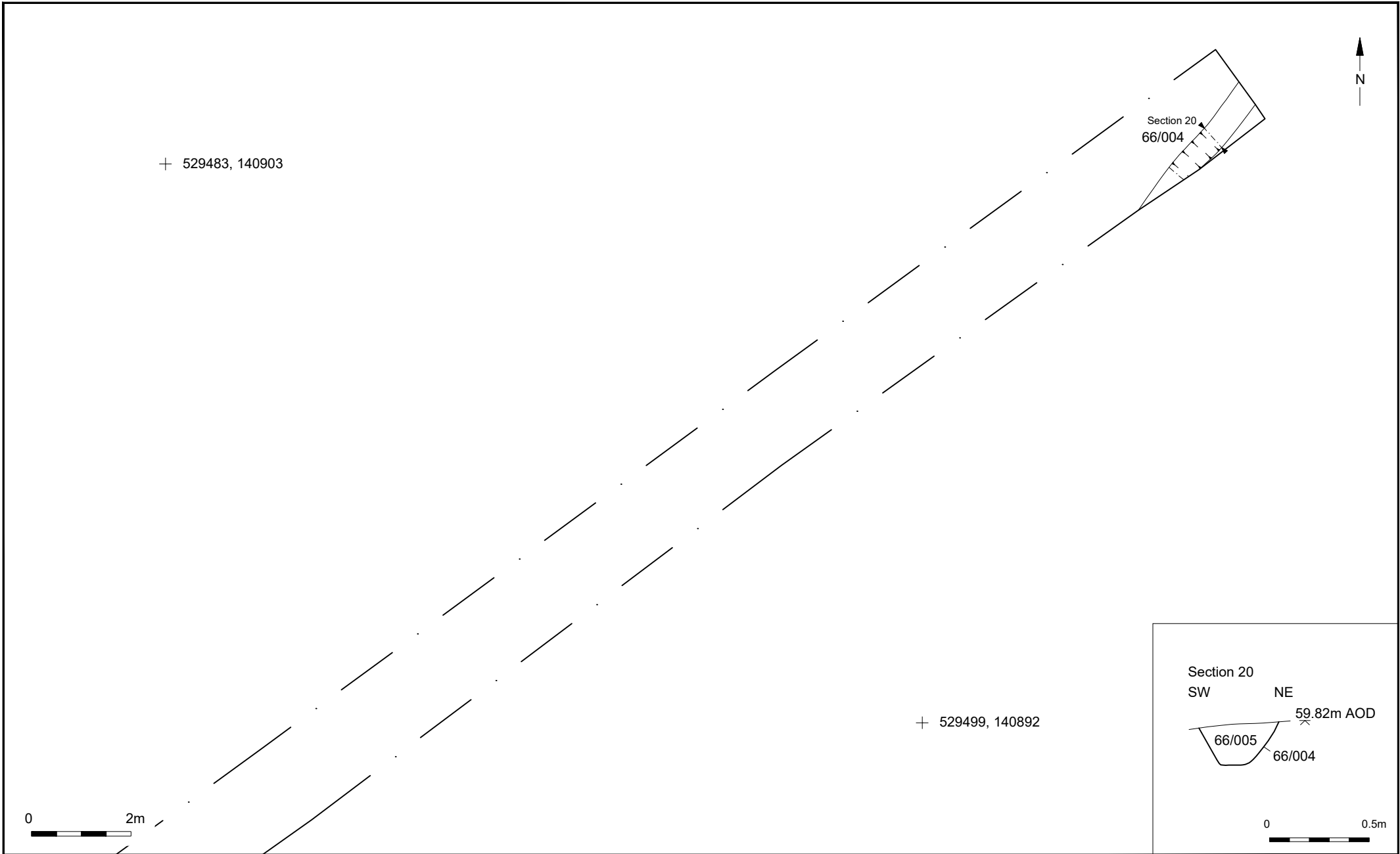
+ 529450, 140876

65/006
Section 19
65/004

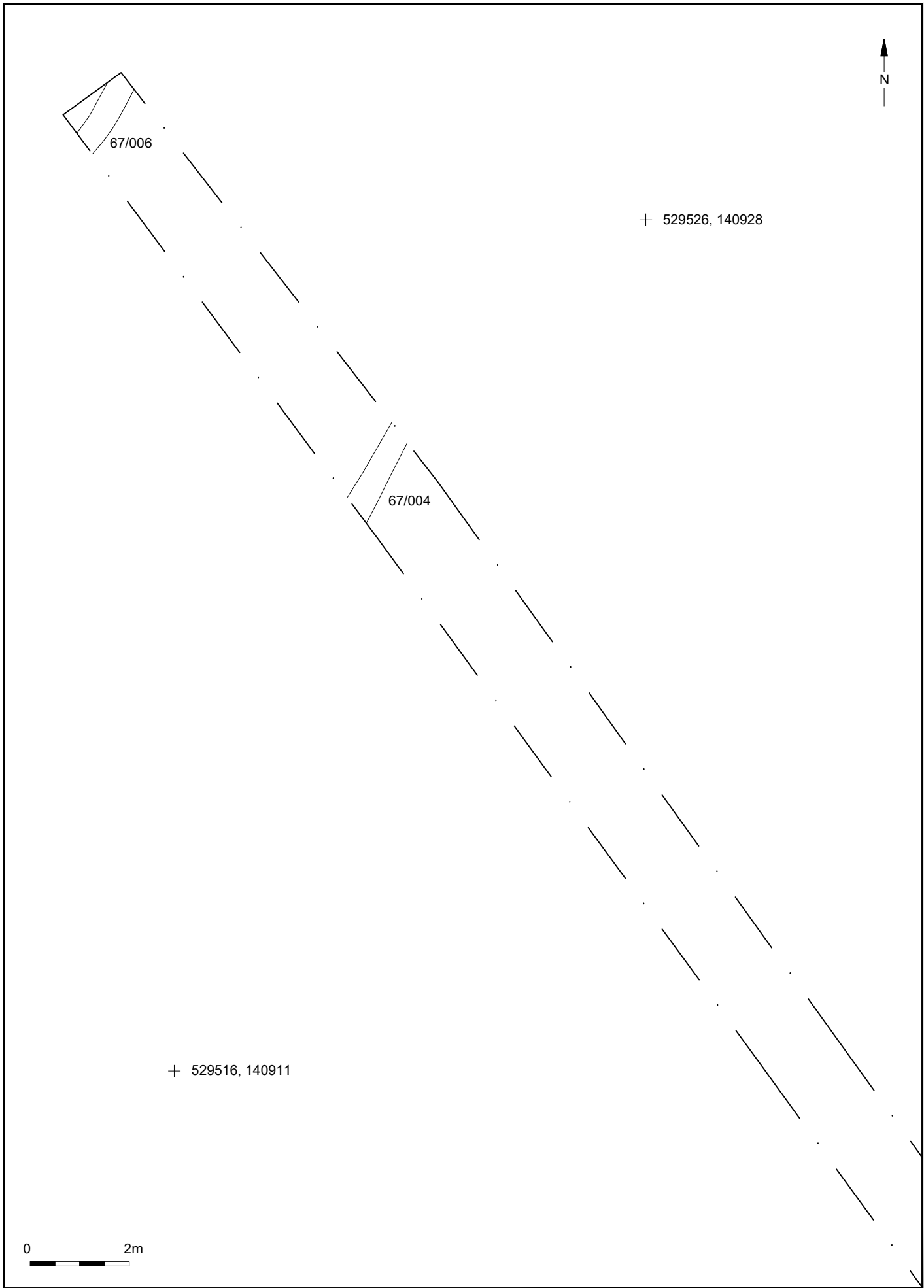


65/004 and 65/006 looking South

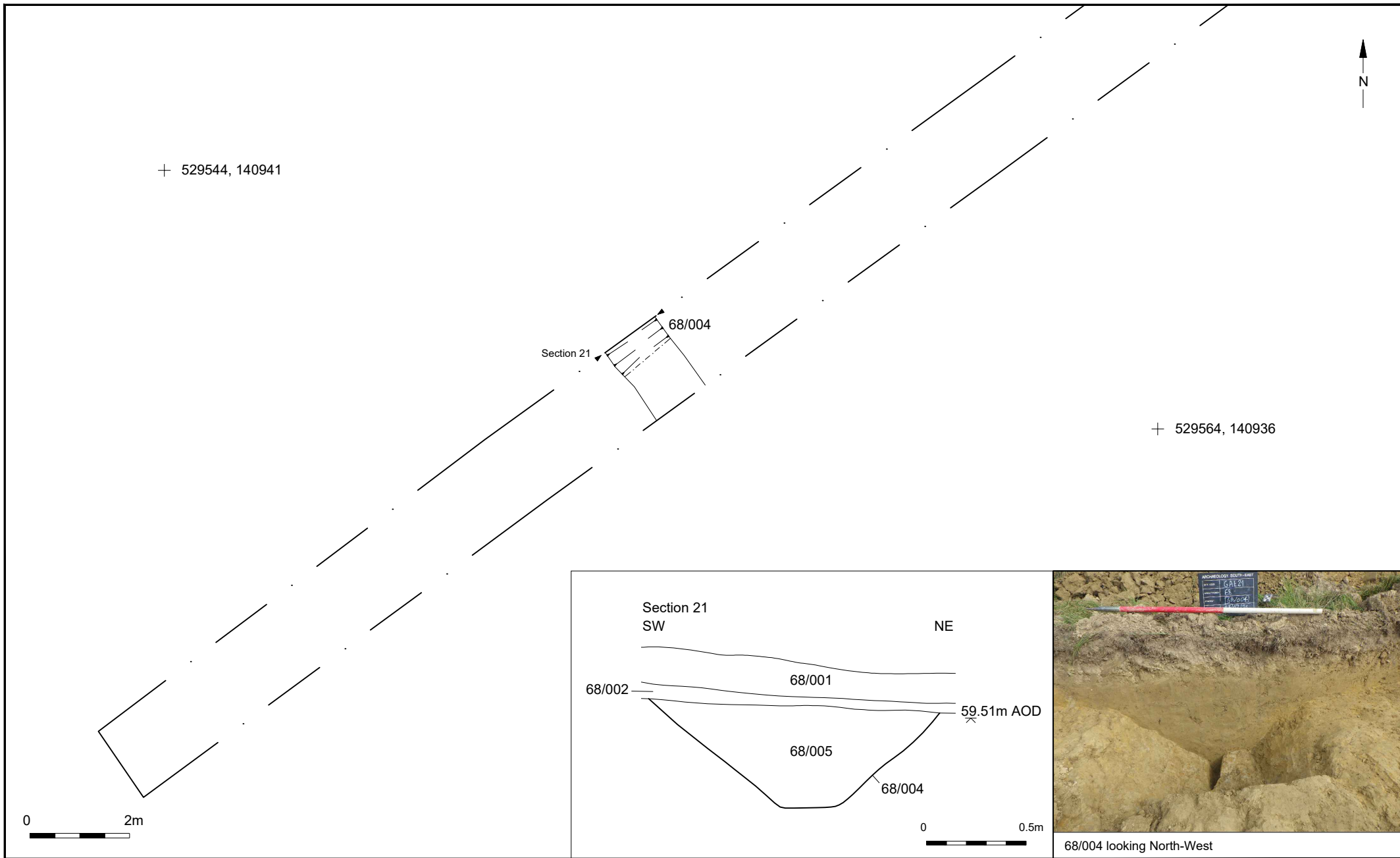




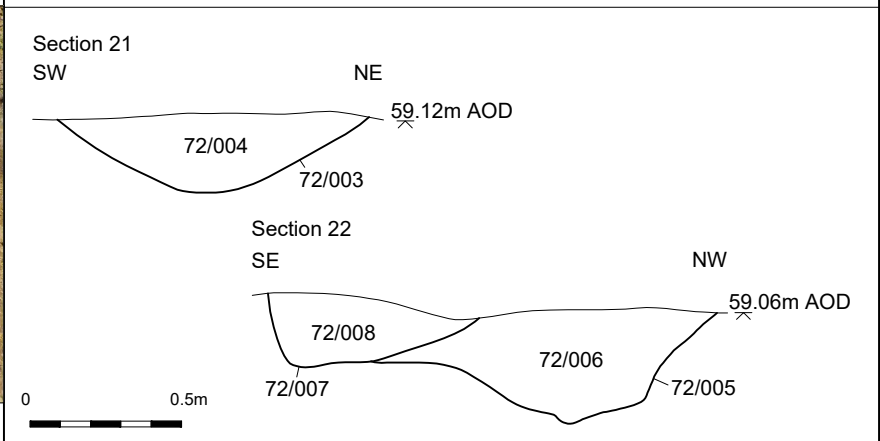
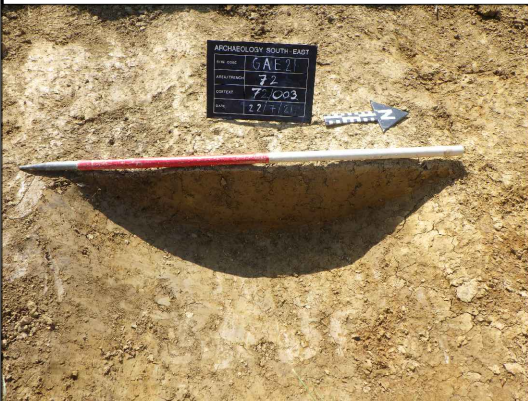
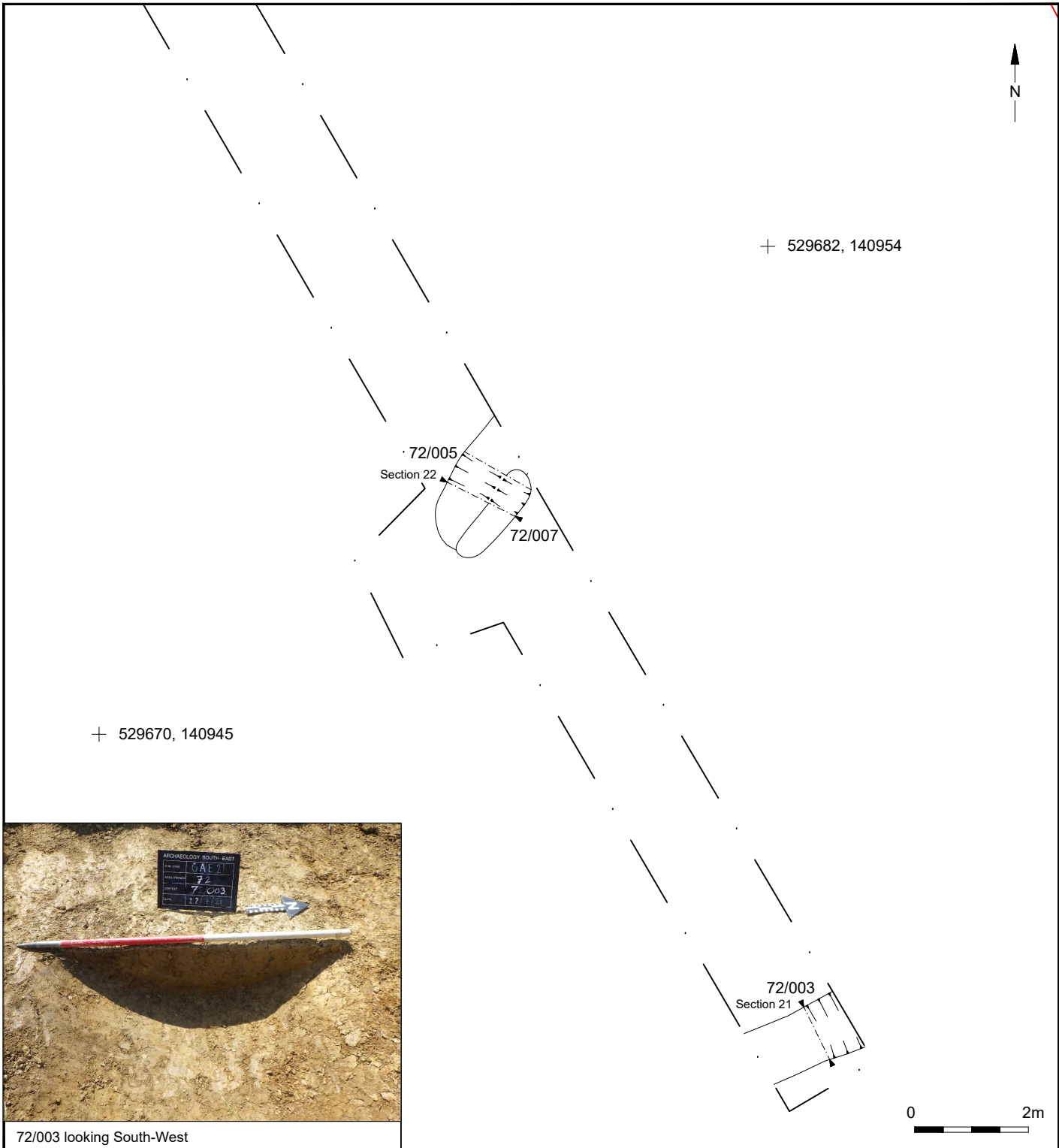
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.25
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 66 Plan and Section		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



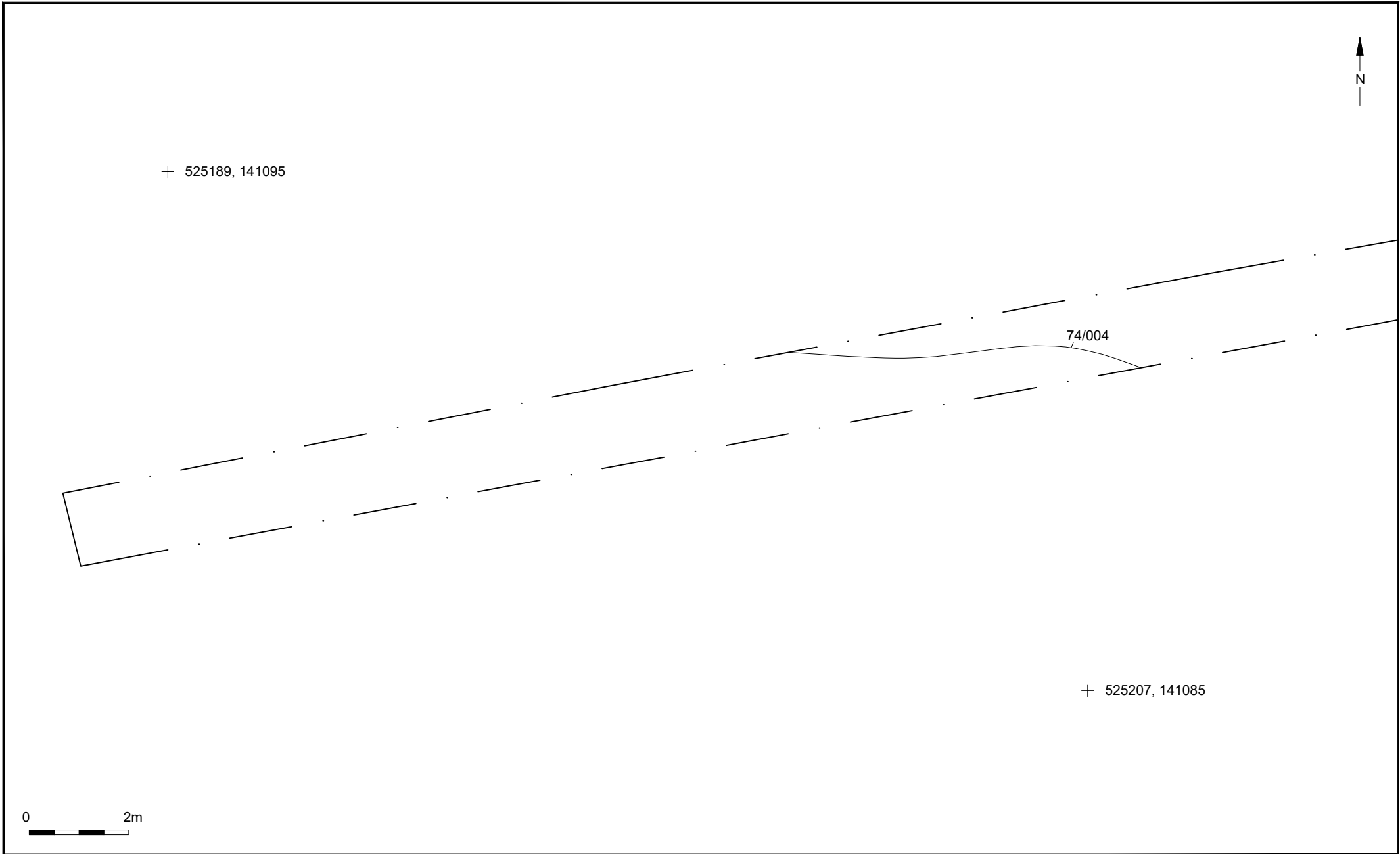
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.26
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 67 Plan	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.27
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 68 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



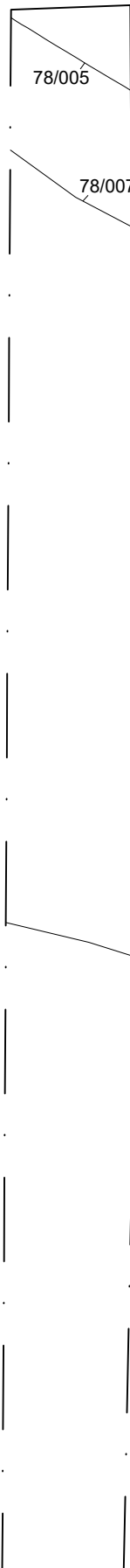
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.28
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 72 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.29
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 74 Plan	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



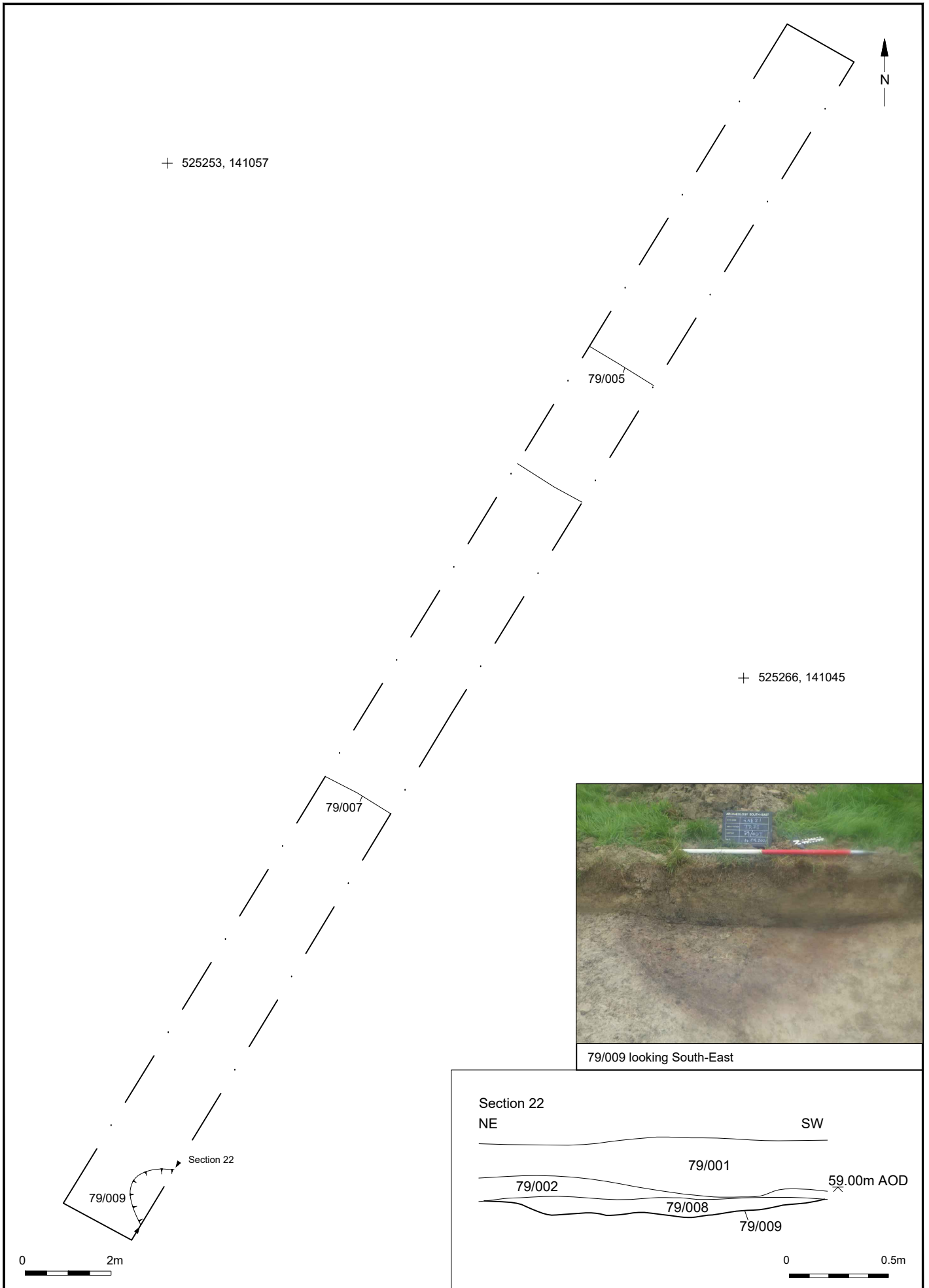
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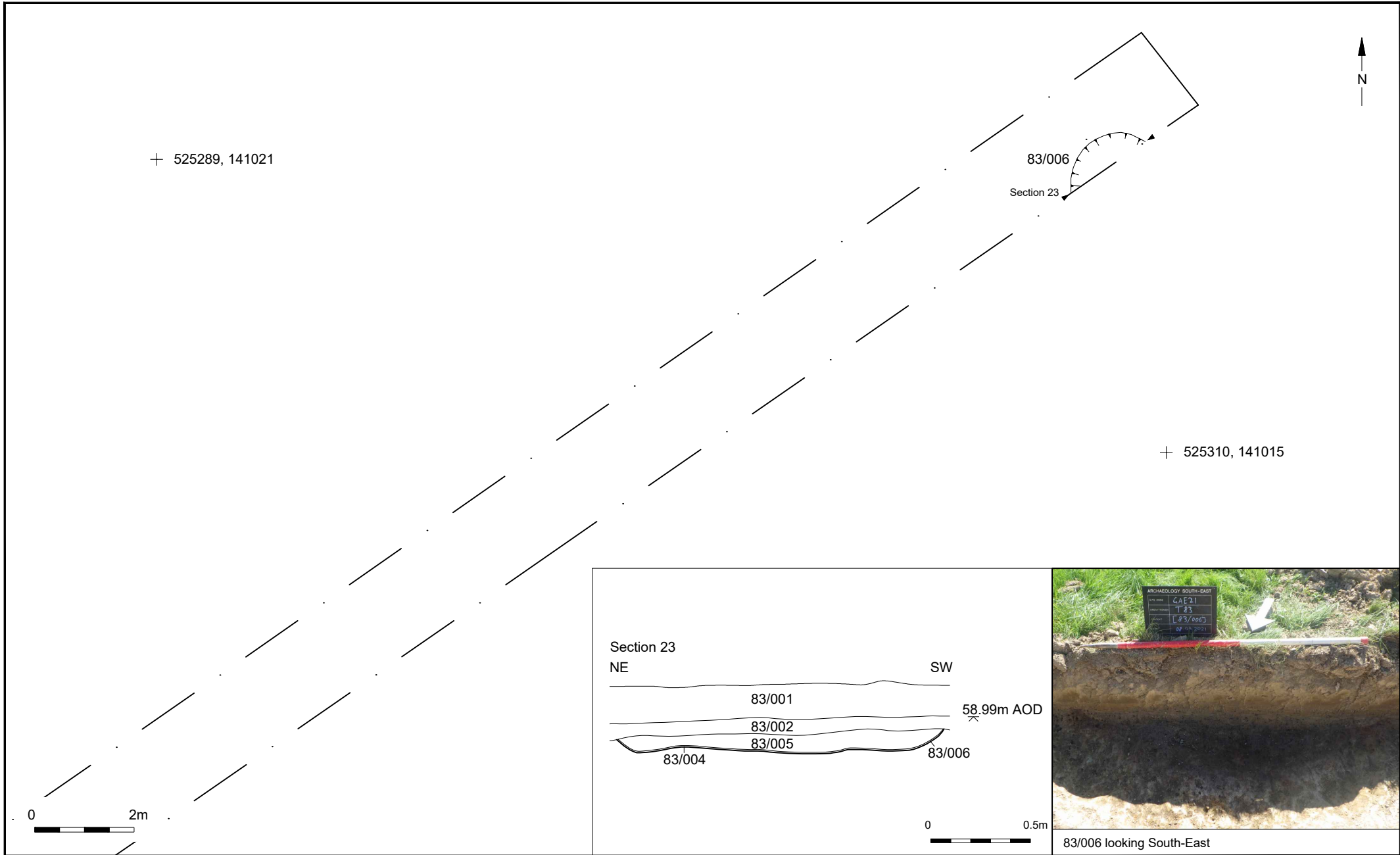
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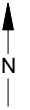
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.30
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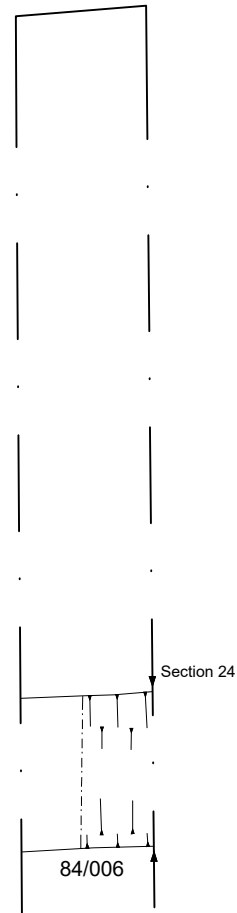
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.31
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 79 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.32
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 83 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

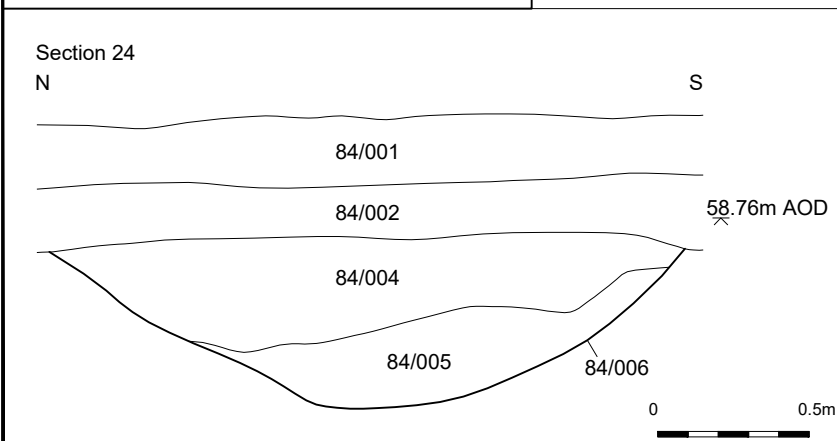


+ 525317, 141012



84/006 looking East

+ 525329, 140996



+ 525202, 140977



Section 26



86/006 looking South-East



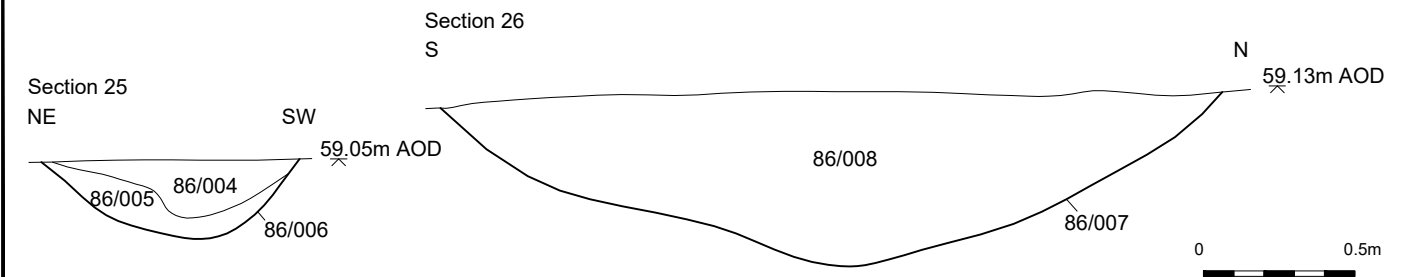
86/007 looking West

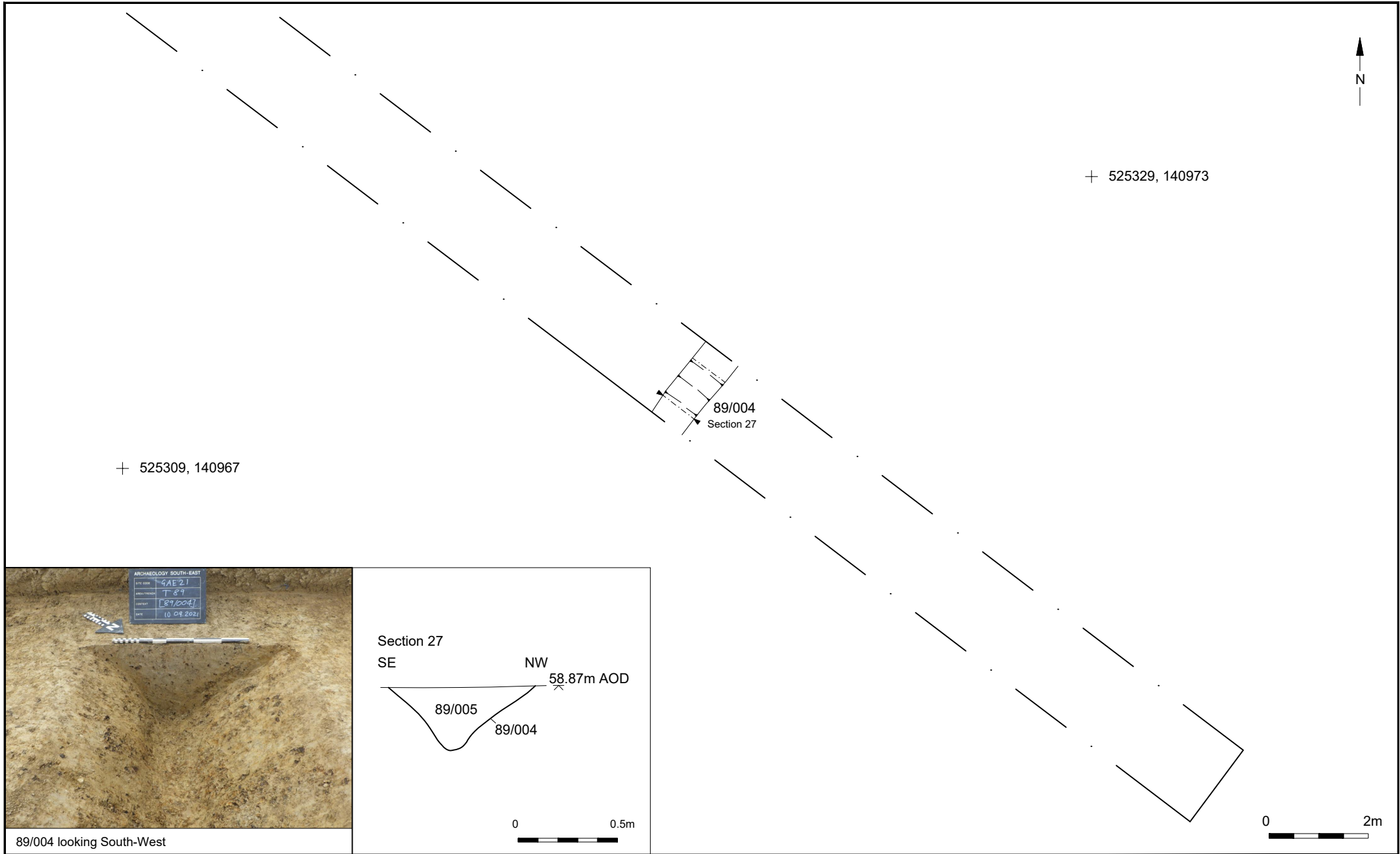
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Section 25

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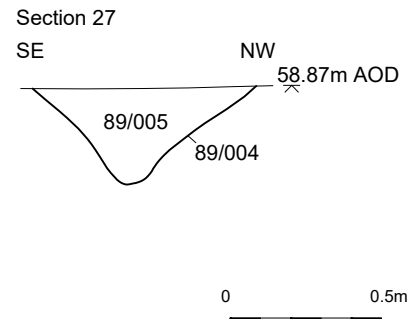
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+ 525329, 140973

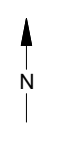
89/004
Section 27



89/004 looking South-West



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.35
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525335, 140981



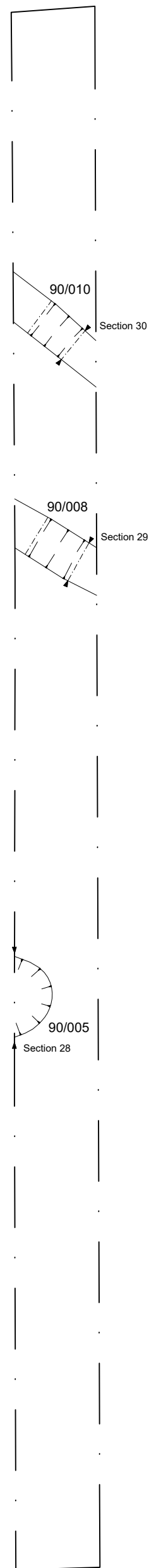
90/005 looking West



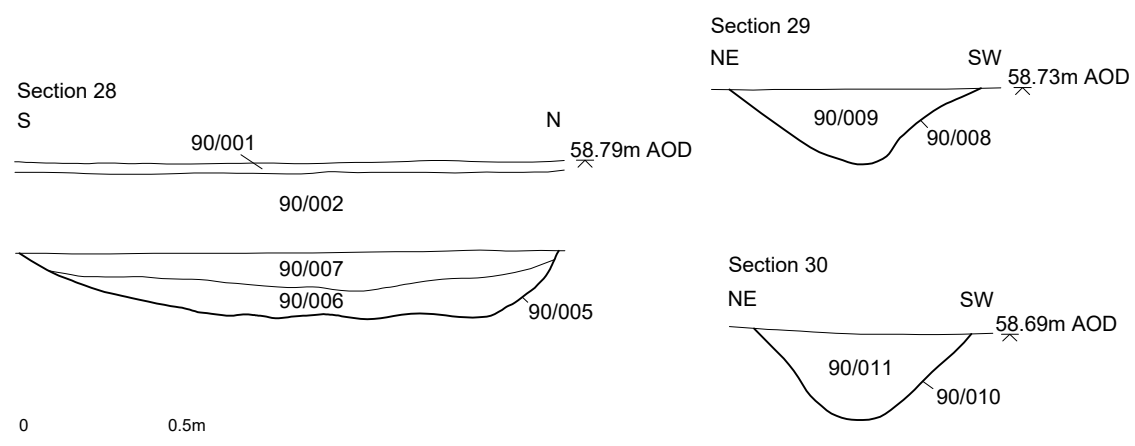
90/008 looking South-East



90/010 looking South-East



+ 525353, 140955



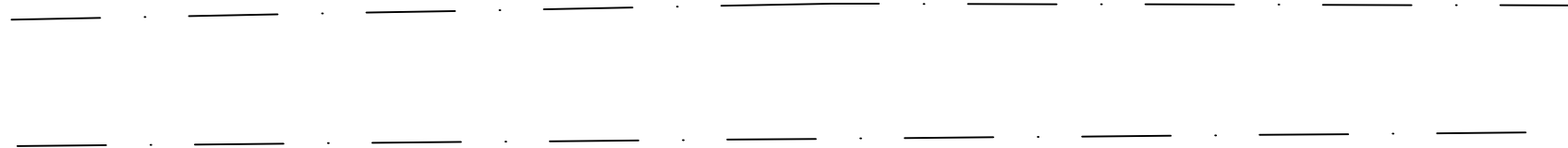
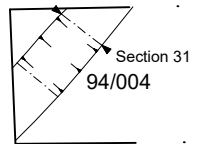
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0 2m

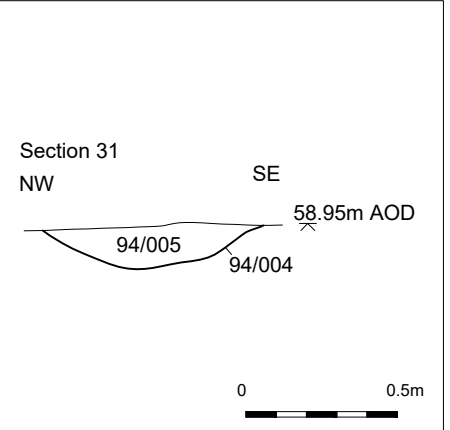
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.36
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Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525262, 140937



94/004 looking North-East

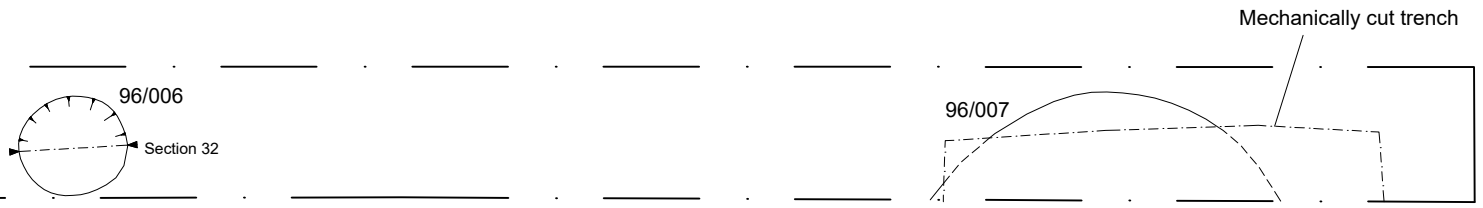
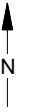


+ 525281, 140927

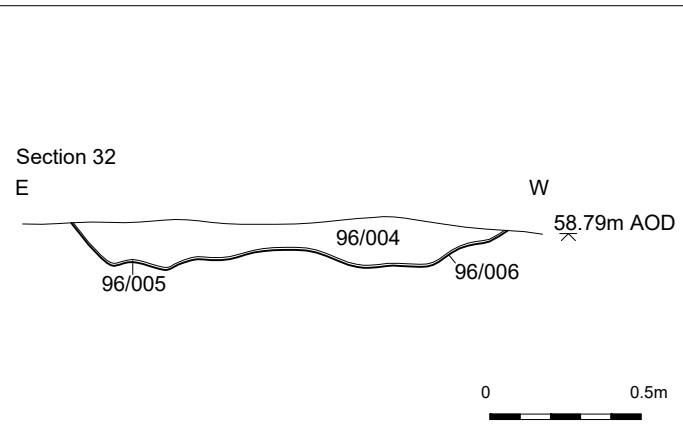


© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.37
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 94 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 525339, 140938



96/006 looking South

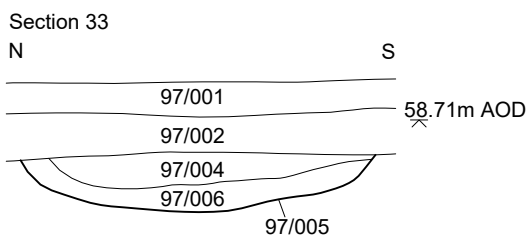
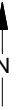


+ 525360, 140928



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.38
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 96 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 525356, 140927

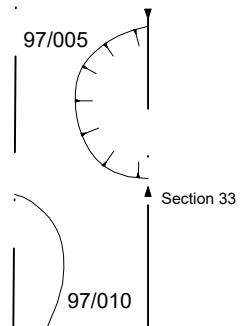


0 0.5m

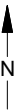


97/005 looking East

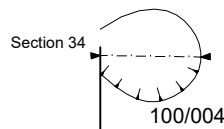
+ 525369, 140913



0 2m

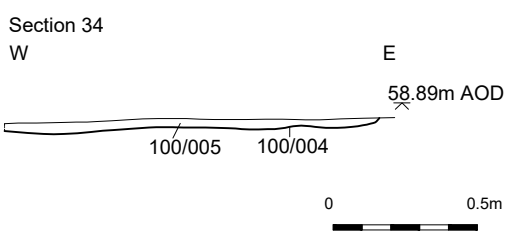


+ 525270, 140902



+ 525281, 140886

0 2m

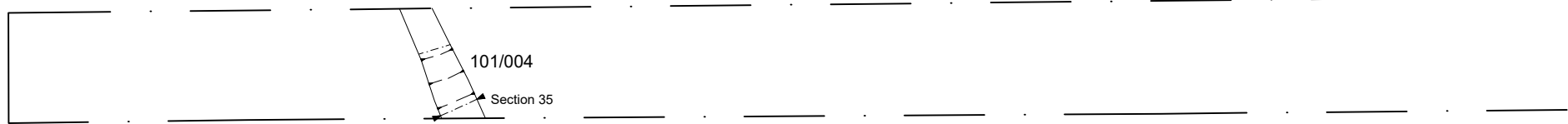


100/004 looking North

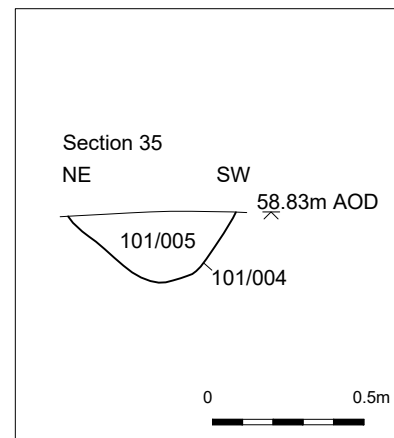
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.40
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 100 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525313, 140903

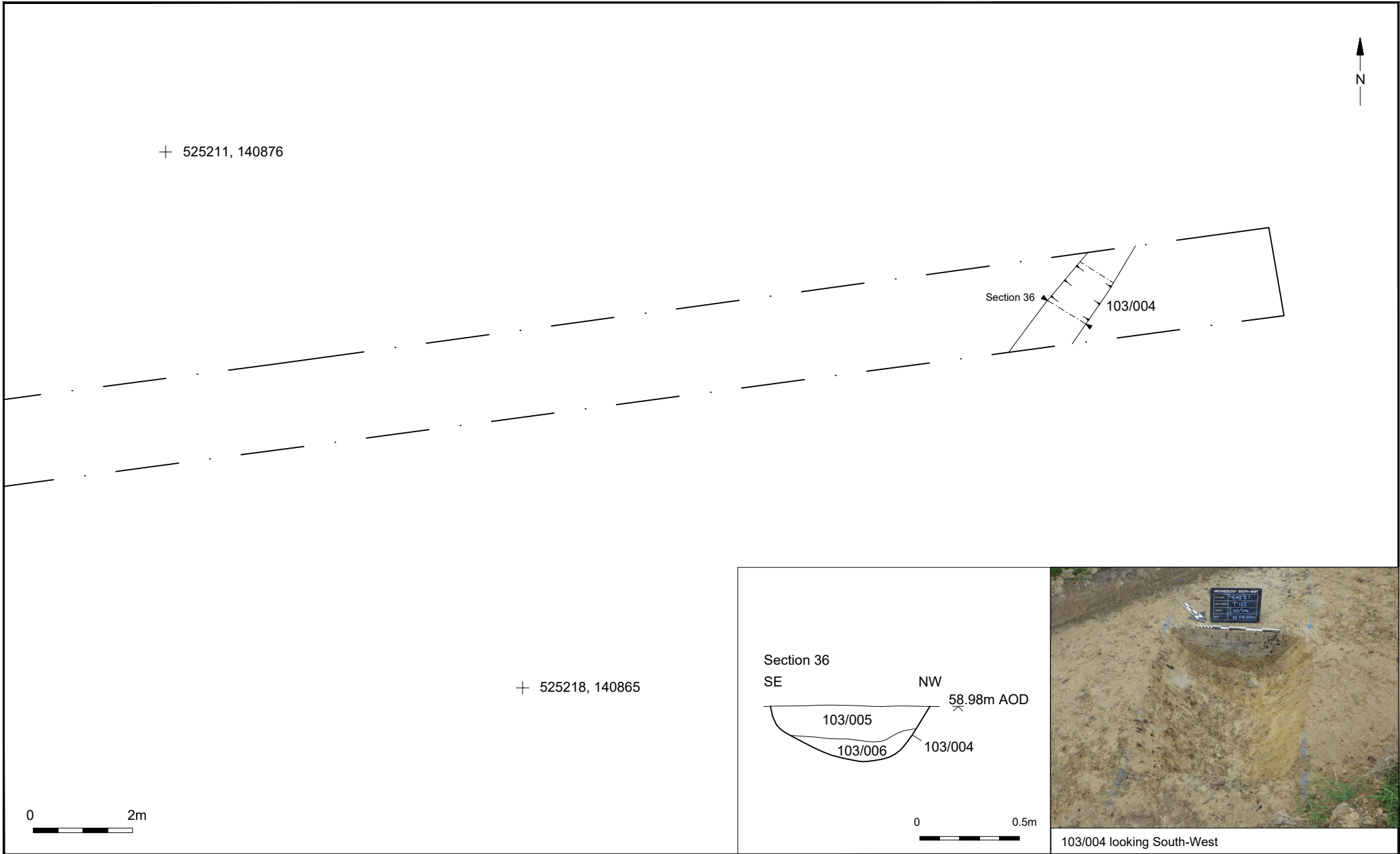


+ 525296, 140893

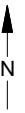


101/004 looking South-East

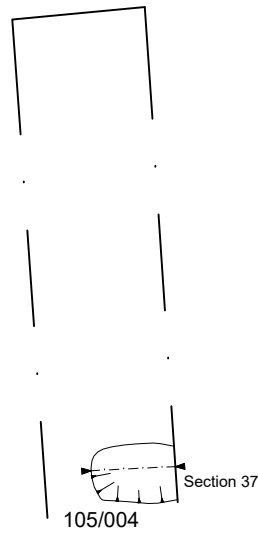
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Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 101 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.42
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 103 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525231, 140839

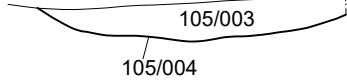


Section 37

W

E

58.89m AOD



0 0.5m



+ 525242, 140823



105/004 looking North

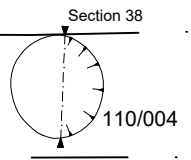
0 2m



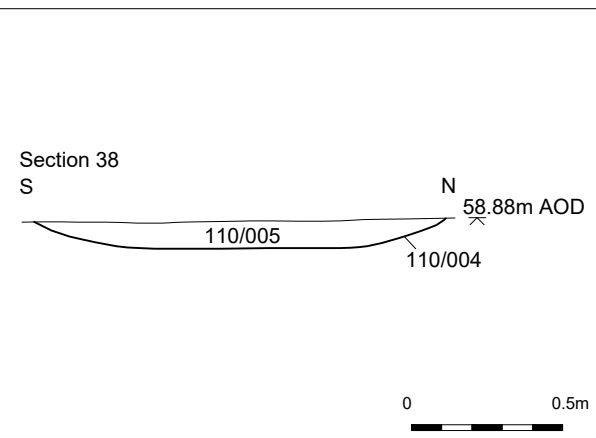
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.43
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 105 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525234, 140804

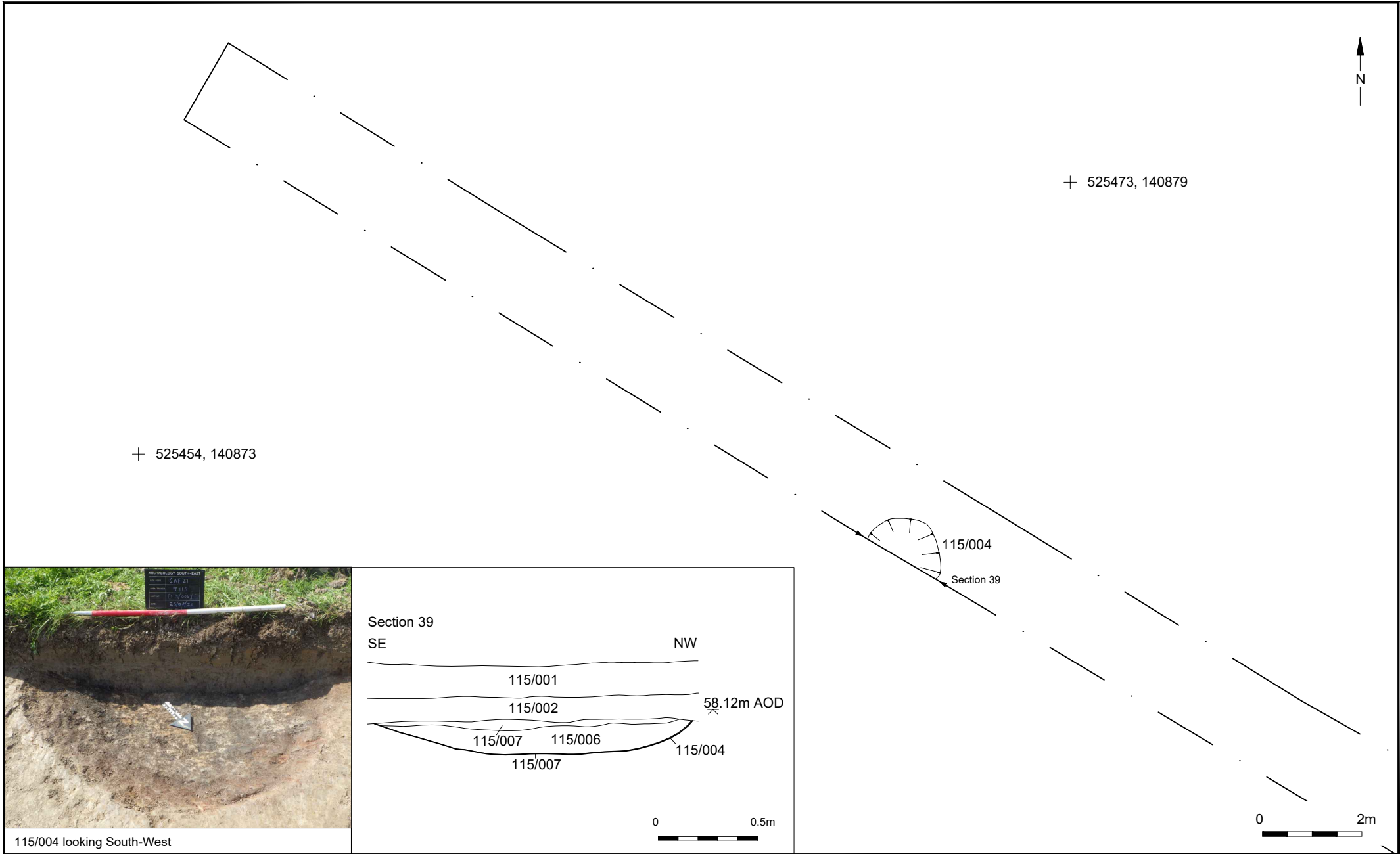


+ 525239, 140793

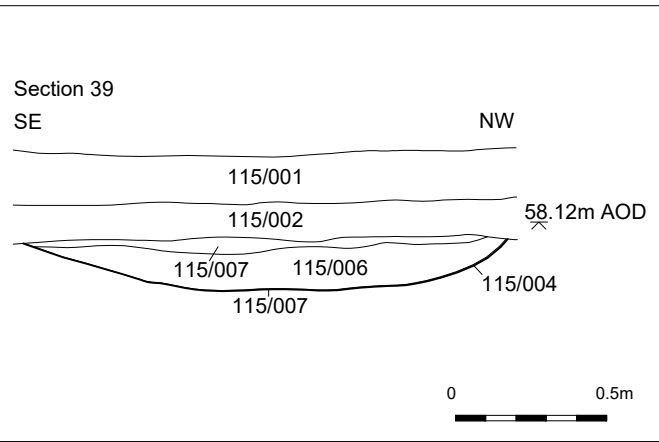


110/004 looking West

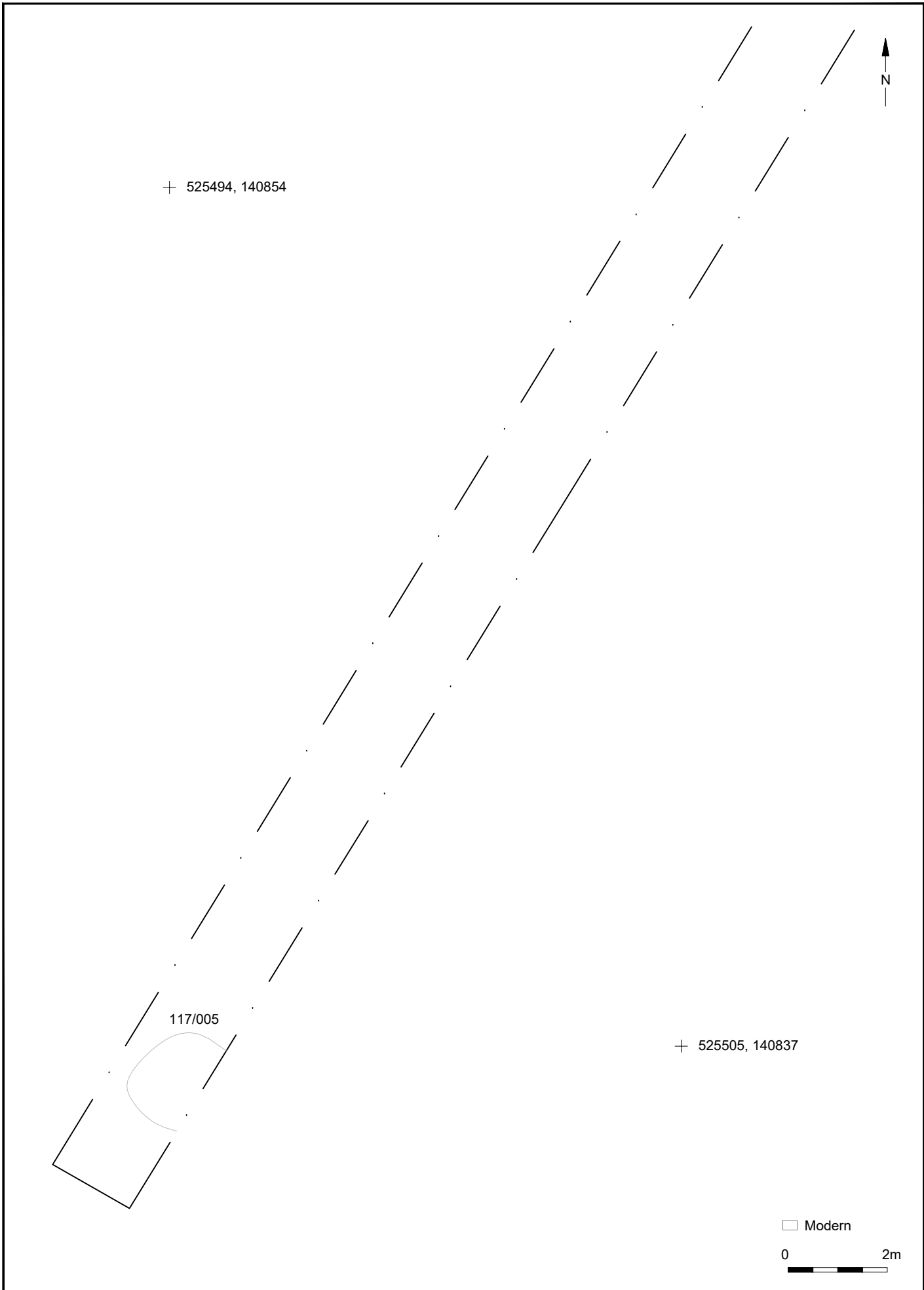
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.44
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 110 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



115/004 looking South-West



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.45
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 115 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



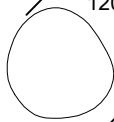
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.46
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 117 Plan		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



+ 525415, 140811

+ 525425, 140798

120/004

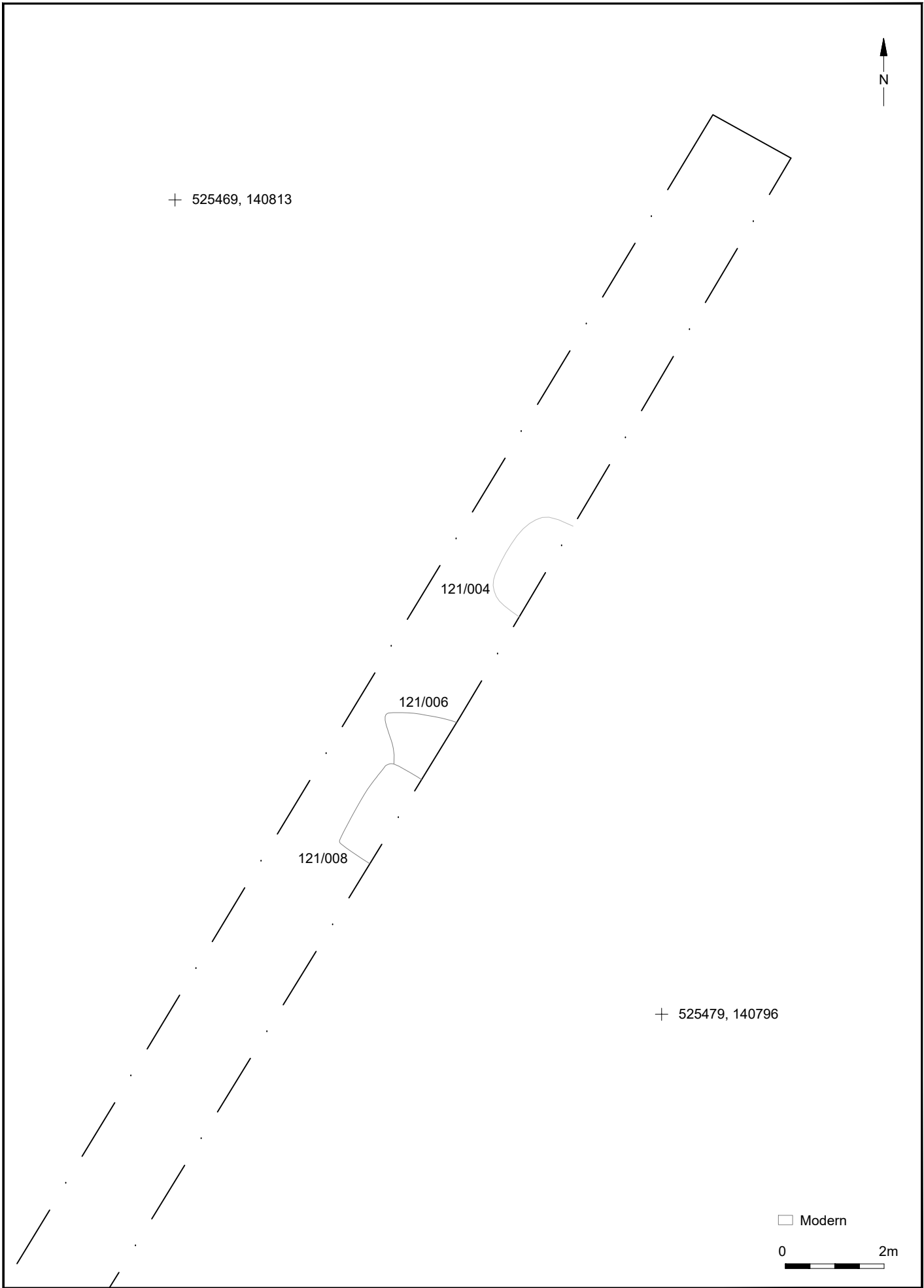


0 2m

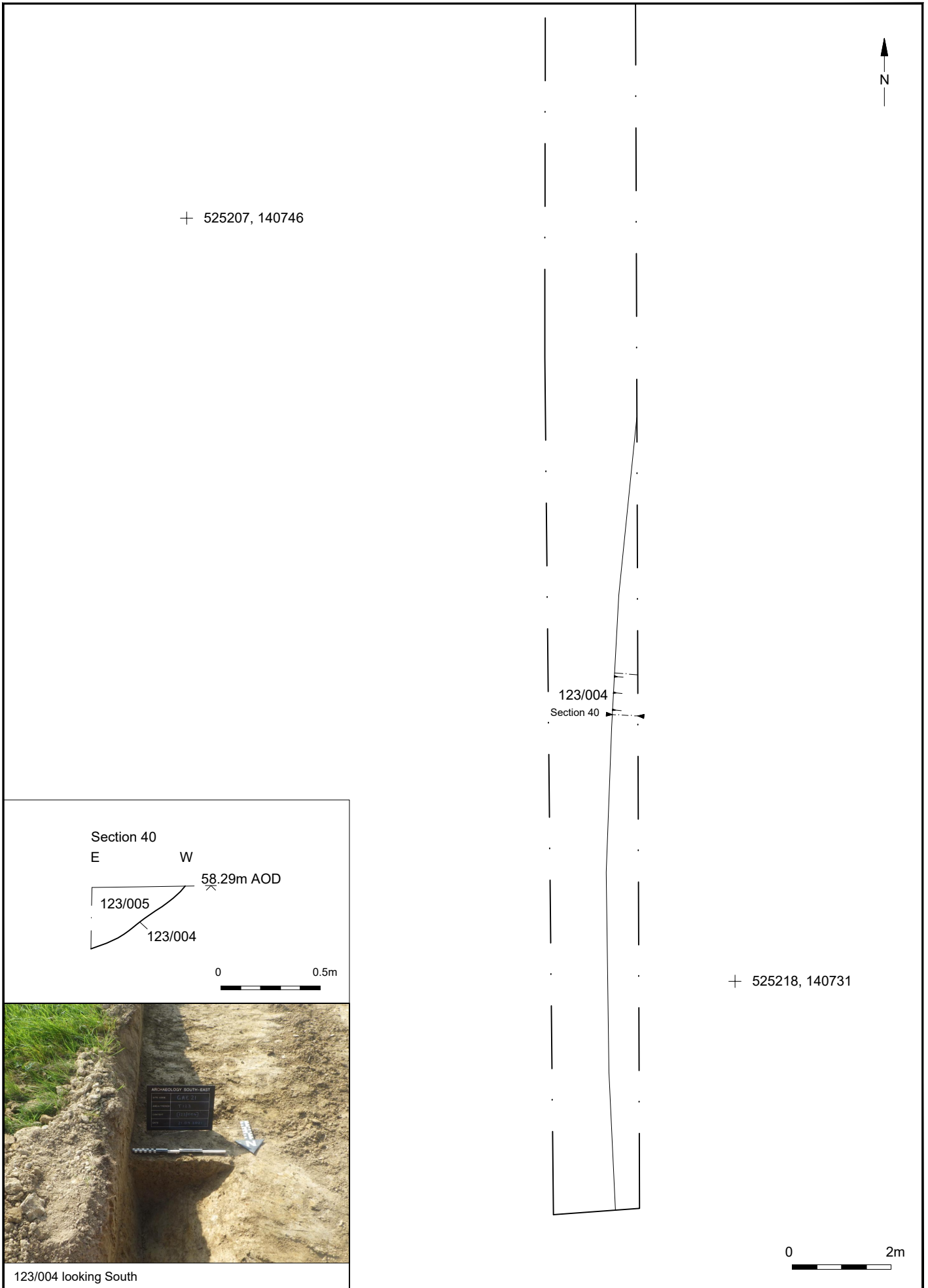


120/004 looking North-East

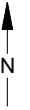
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.47
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 120 Plan and Photograph		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme		Fig.48
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 121 Plan		
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG			



+ 525207, 140746



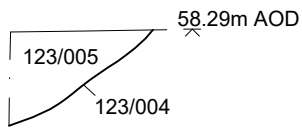
123/004
Section 40

+ 525218, 140731

0 2m

Section 40

E W



0 0.5m



123/004 looking South

© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.49
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 123 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525429, 140754



129/004 ○

+ 525440, 140737

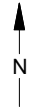


Cremation 129/004 *in situ*

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.50
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 129 Plan and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 525198, 140713



130/004 looking South-West

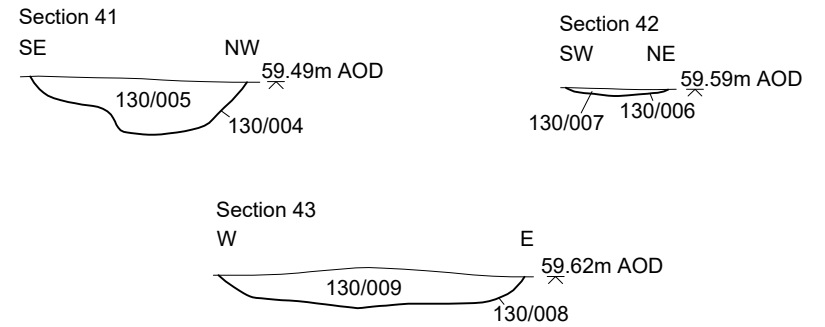
+ 525217, 140706



130/006 looking North-West



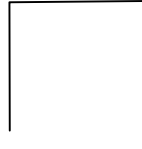
130/008 looking North



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.51
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 130 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525313, 140714



0 0.5m

133/004
Section 44

+ 525323, 140698

0 2m

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST	
SITE CODE	GAE21
AREA/TRENCH	TR133
CONTEXT	[133/004]
DATE	20/09/21



130/006 looking North-West

© Archaeology South-East

Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme

Project Ref: 200144

November 2021

Trench 133 Plan, Section and Photograph

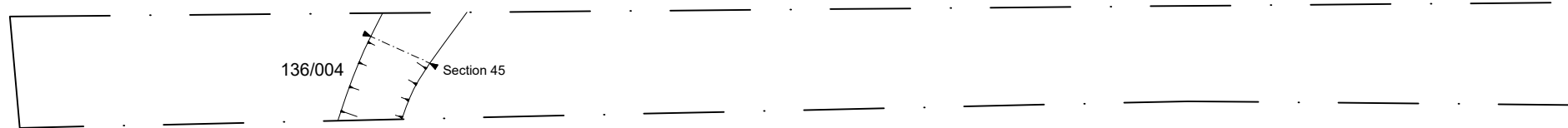
Report Ref: 2021186

Drawn by: LG

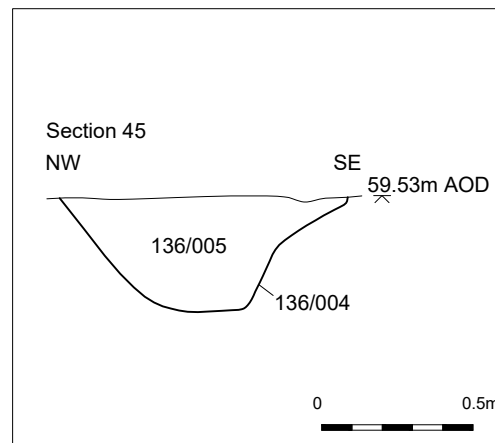
Fig.52



+ 525437, 140709



+ 525420, 140699



136/004 looking North-East

© Archaeology South-East

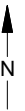
Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme

Project Ref: 200144 November 2021

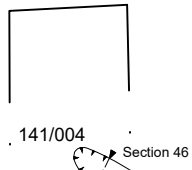
Trench 136 Plan, Section and Photograph

Report Ref: 2021186 Drawn by: LG

Fig.53



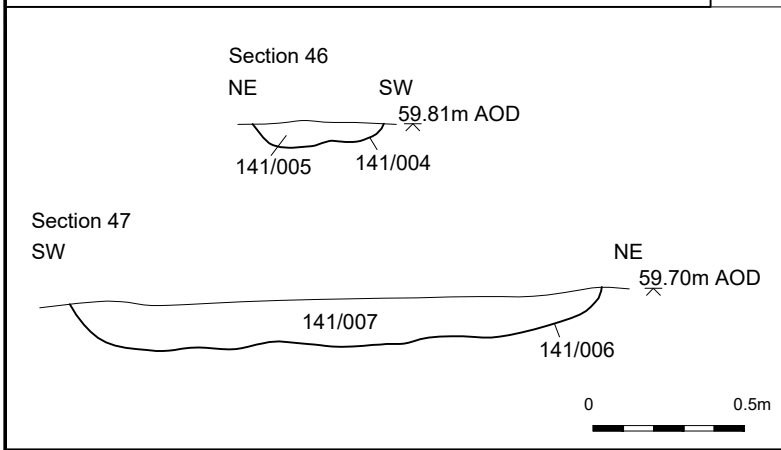
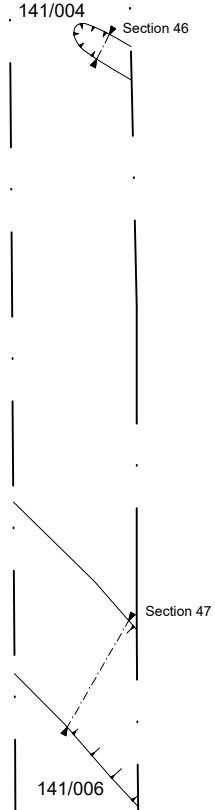
+ 525348, 140691



141/004 looking South-East

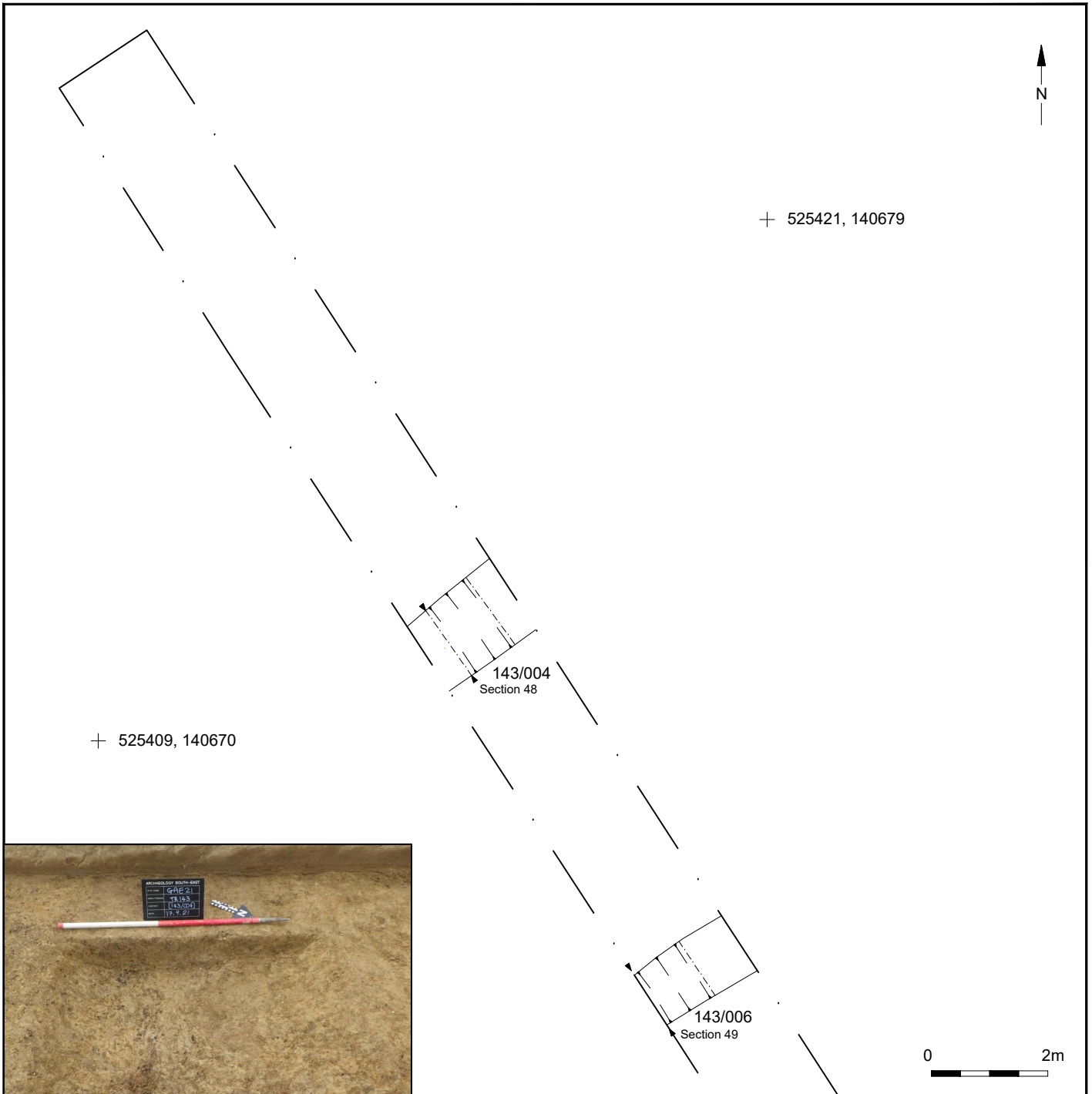


141/006 looking North-West



+ 525361, 140672

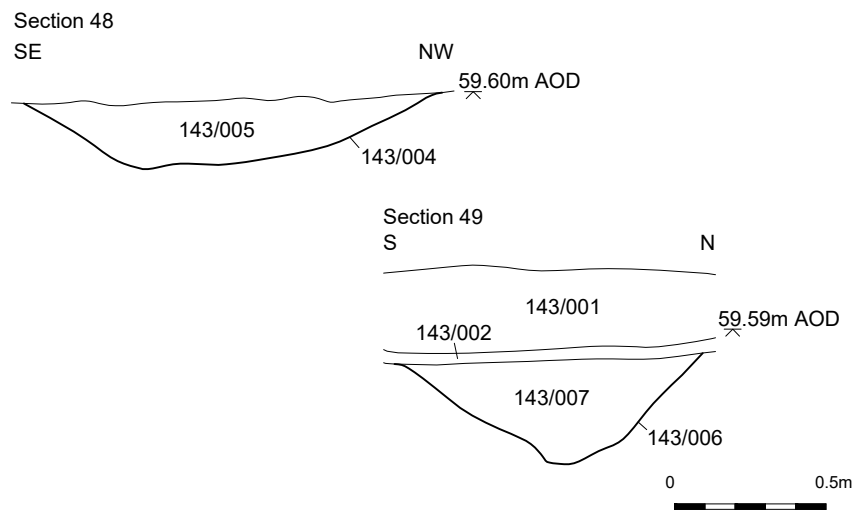




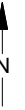
143/004 looking South-West



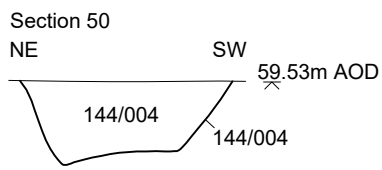
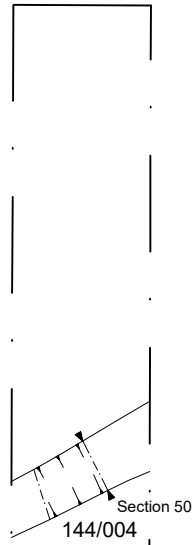
143/006 looking South-West



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.55
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 143 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525430, 140681



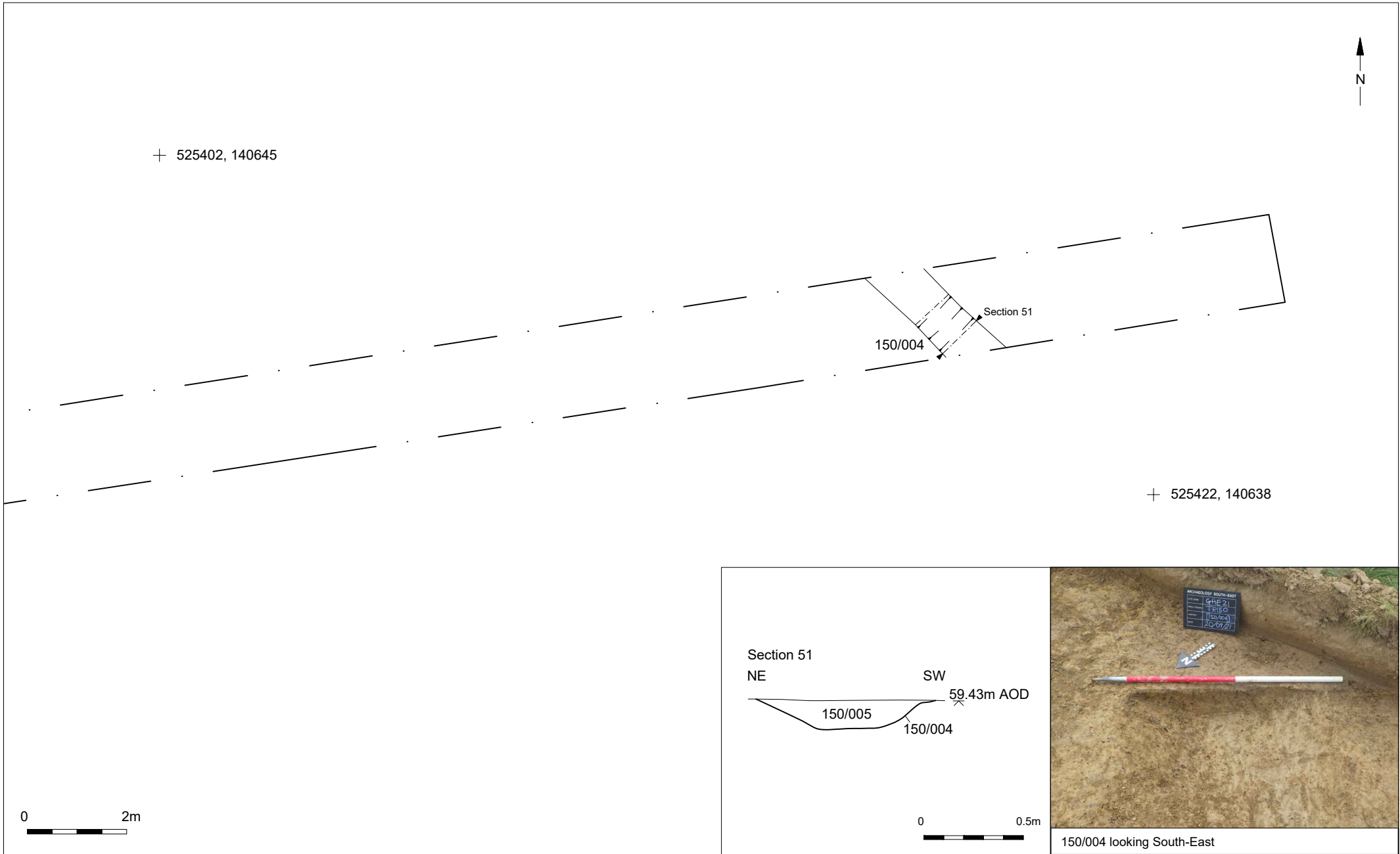
0 0.5m



144/004 looking North-East

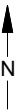
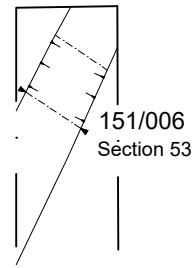
+ 525442, 140665

0 2m



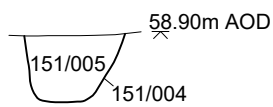
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.57
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 150 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 525191, 140612



Section 52

NE SW

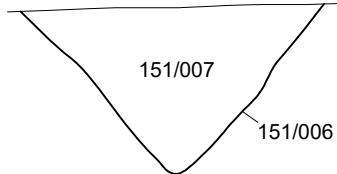


Section 53

SE

NW

59.23m AOD



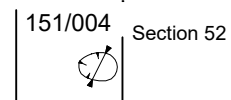
0 0.5m



151/004 looking South-East



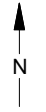
151/006 looking South-West



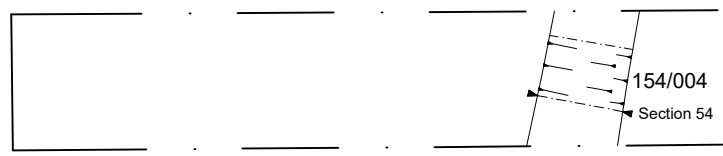
+ 525206, 140587

0 2m

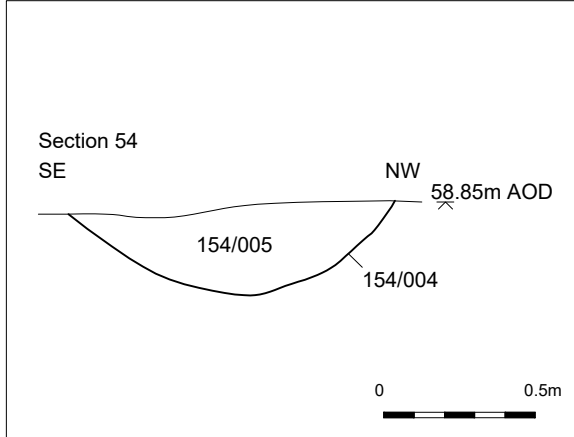




+ 525318, 140596

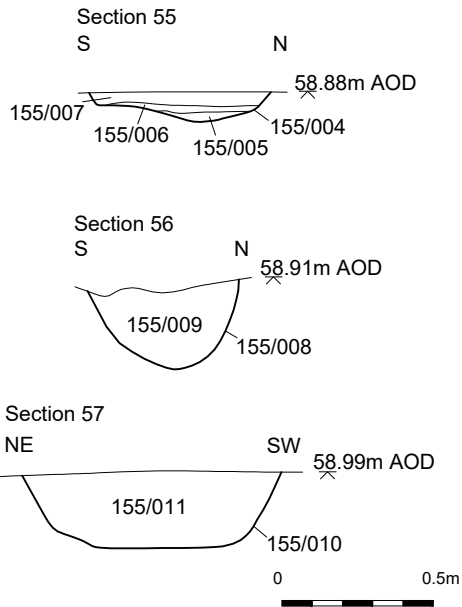


+ 525301, 140586

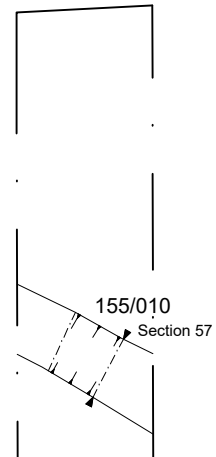


154/004 looking South-West

© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.59
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 154 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525344, 140605



155/004 looking West

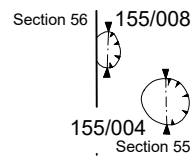


155/008 looking West



155/010 looking South-East

+ 525351, 140588



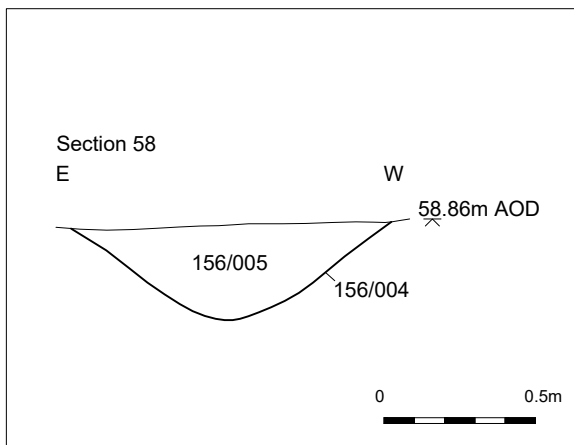
0 2m



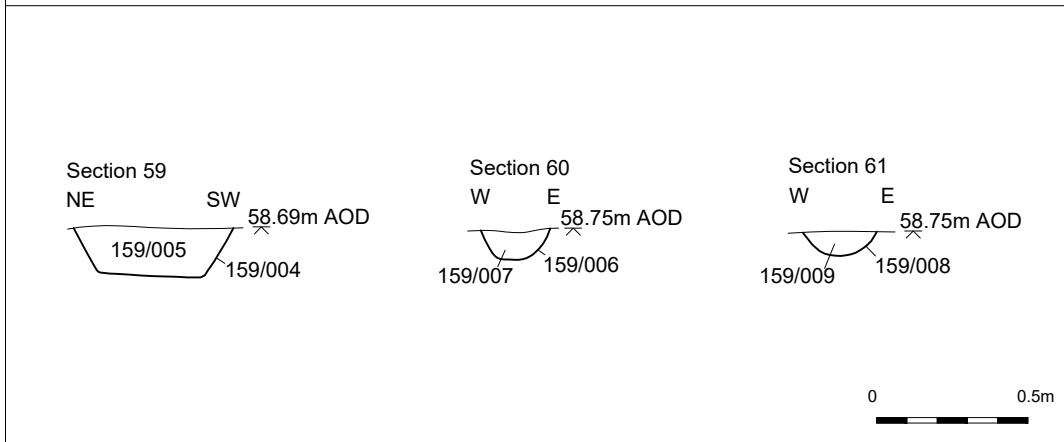
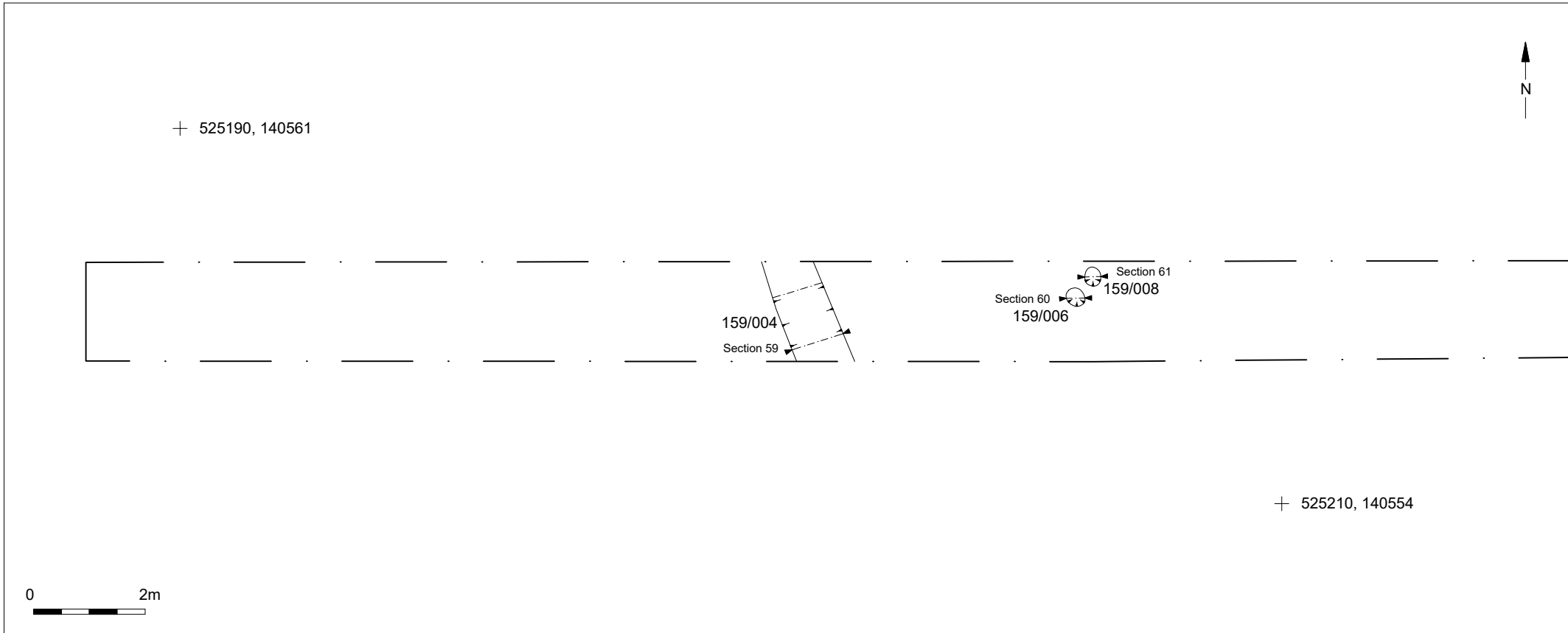
+ 525377, 140587



+ 525360, 140576

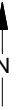


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Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 156 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.62
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 159 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

+ 525230, 140563



160/004 looking West

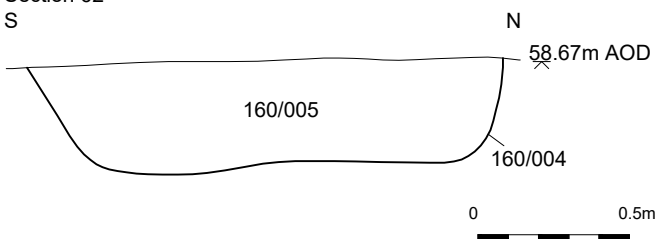
Section 62

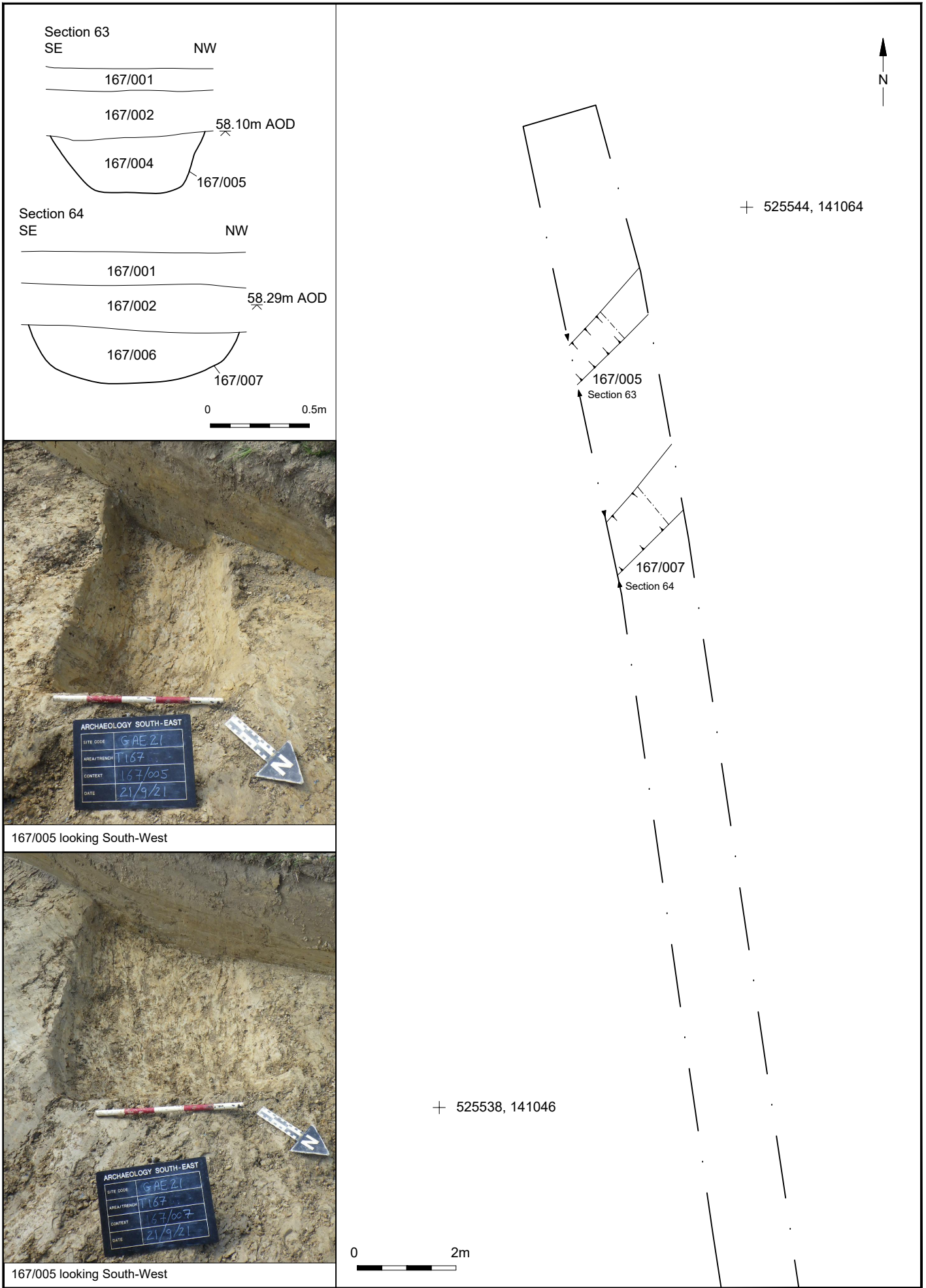


160/004

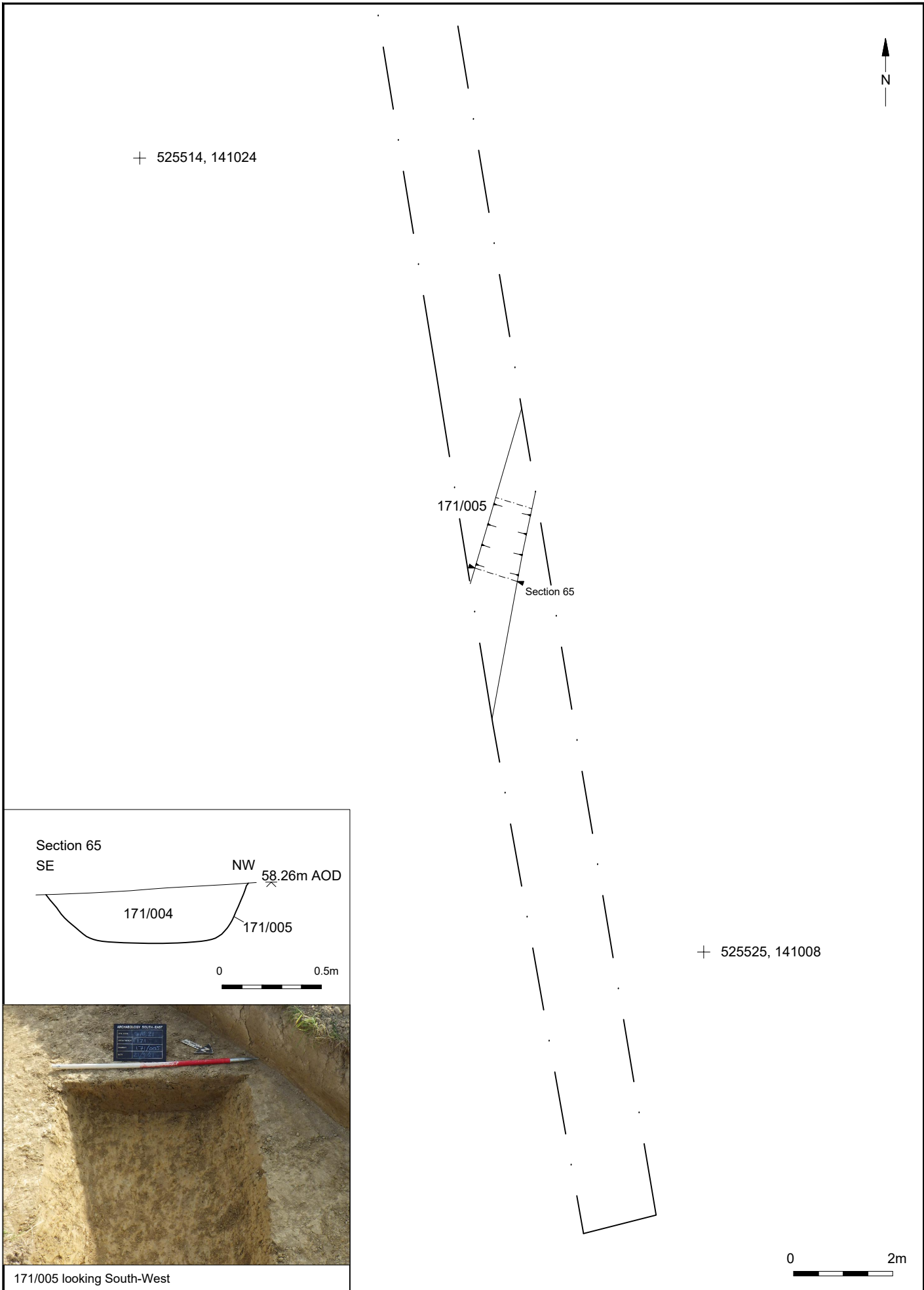
+ 525242, 140546

Section 62
S



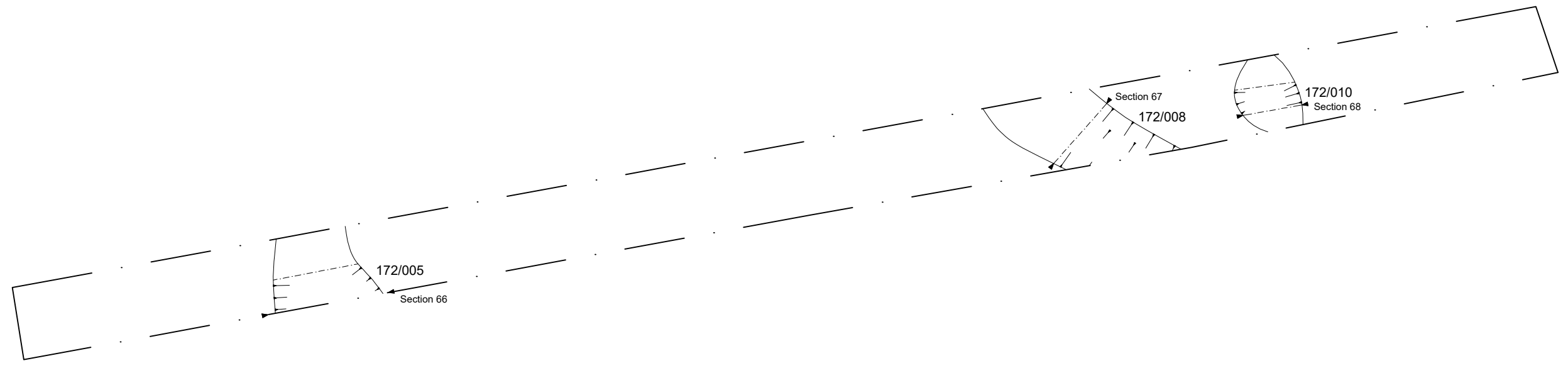


© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.64
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 167 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		





+ 525535, 141028



+ 525561, 141016



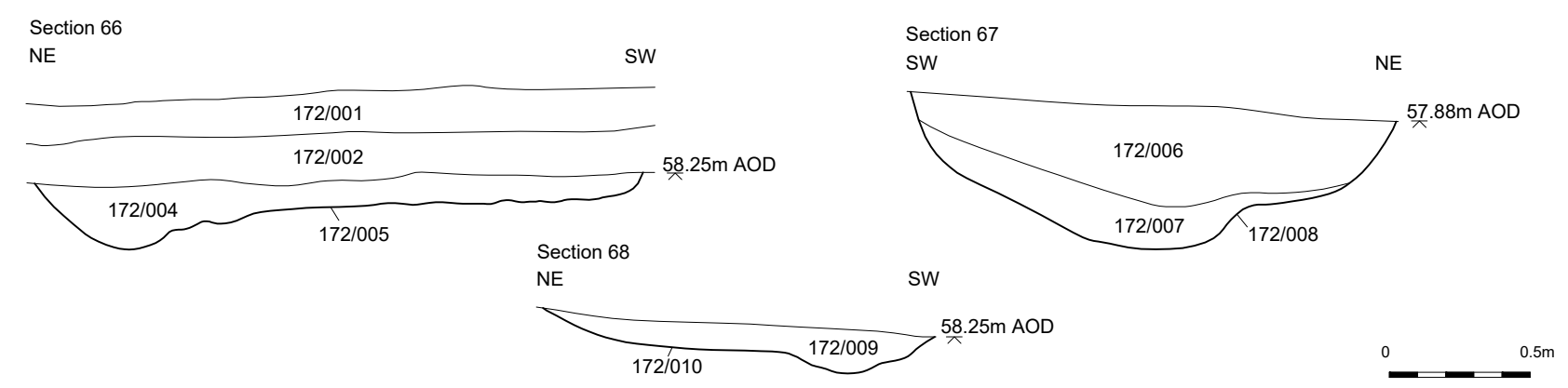
172/005 looking South-East



172/008 looking North-West



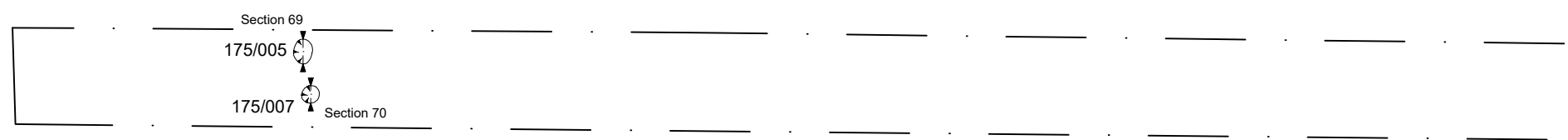
172/010 looking South-East



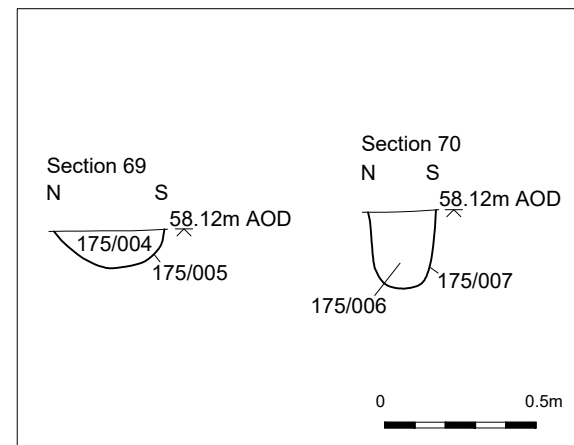
© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.66
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 172 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



+ 525553, 140998

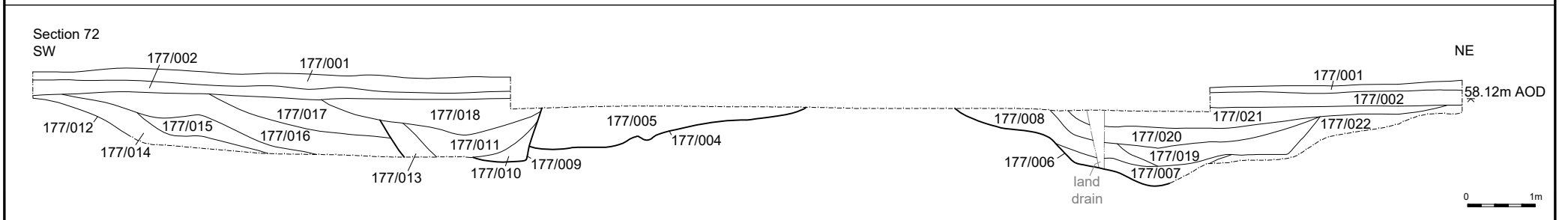
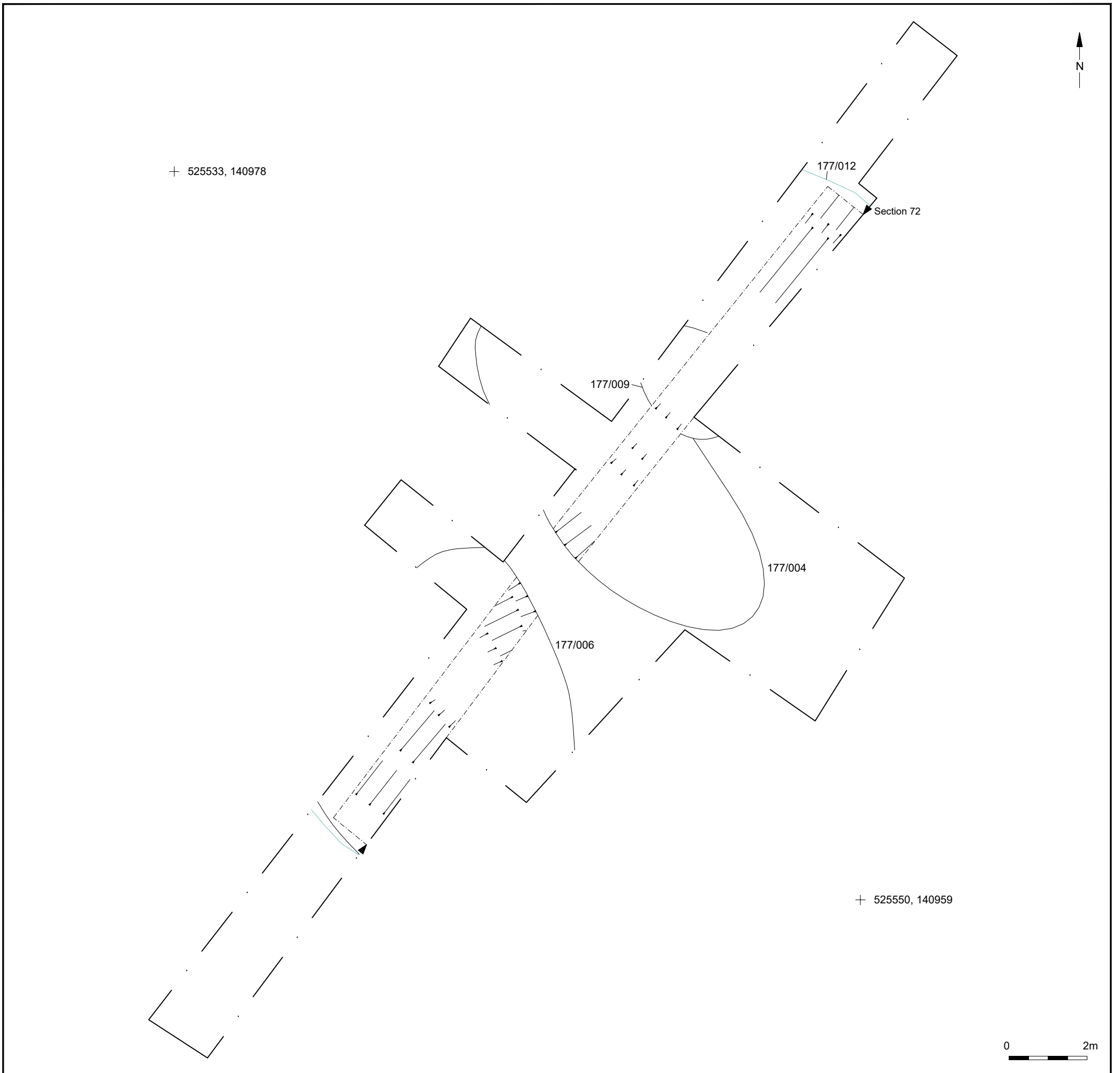


+ 525535, 140988



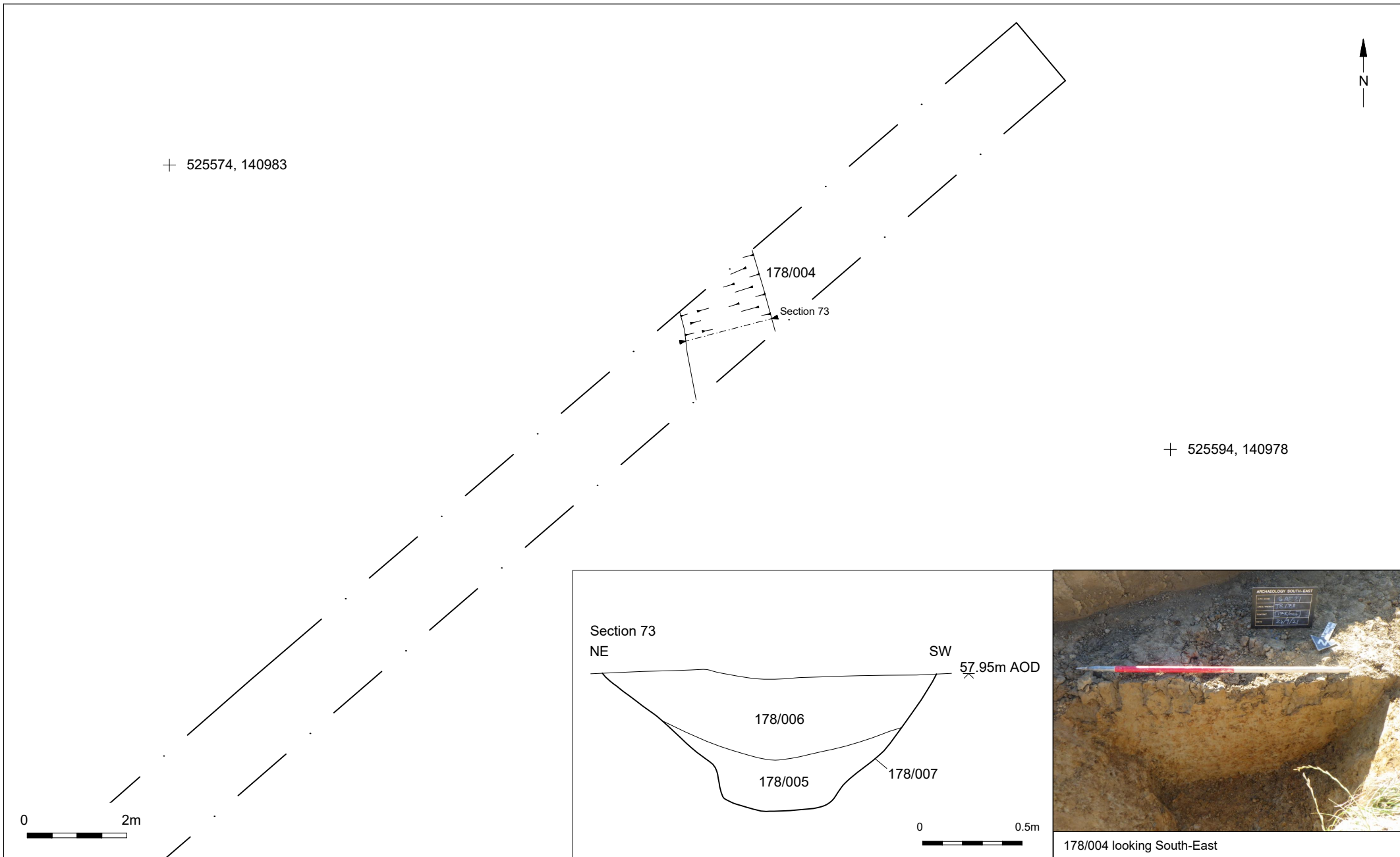
175/005 and 175/007 looking East

© Archaeology South-East		Gatwick Airport Northern Runway Scheme	Fig.67
Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 175 Plan, Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		



177/009 and 177/004 looking South-East

177/006 looking South-East



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Project Ref: 200144	November 2021	Trench 178 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2021186	Drawn by: LG		

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