

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land At Land South of Crawley Down Road

Felbridge, West Sussex

NGR: 536456 139262

(TQ 36456 39)



Planning Ref: DM/23/0810

ASE Project No: 230233

Site Code: FBR23

ASE Report No: 2025100

OASIS id: archaeol6-533682

By Rachael Hills

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Land South of Crawley Down Road, Felbridge between 3rd December 2024 – 9th December 2024 and 26th March 2025 - 14th April 2025. The fieldwork was commissioned by BDW Homes Ltd in advance of development.

A total of sixty one trenches were excavated revealing three tree throws, four gullies, fifteen ditches and eleven pits. The natural geology was recorded at between 85.31-87.83 mOD in Area 1, at between 83.92-87.76 mOD in Area 2 and between 85.06-87.52 mOD in Area 3. The geological/archaeological horizon was intact and sealed by subsoil and topsoil with no signs of truncation save for bioturbation and land drains. The earliest feature recorded was the previously known Roman Road, though this was undated by finds during this evaluation. One feature dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval, with the other eight dated features being post-medieval. The Roman Road matched with the geophysical anomalies. Ditches in Trenches 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55 and 57 all matched with field boundaries identified by the geophysics. The rubbish dump in Trench 52 was also identified on the geophysics. Most other ditches and gullies likely represented old land divisions or drainage systems, many of which are undated by finds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by BDW Homes Southern Counties to undertake archaeological evaluation of land south of Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, West Sussex ahead of housing developments (NGR: 536456 139262; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey the sites lie over Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand (sandstone and siltstone). Superficial deposits are not mapped (BGS 2024).
- 1.2.2 The site occupies grass pasture to the west of Felbridge village centre. Crawley Down Road and residences borders it to the north, the Felbridge Water to the south and residences and woodlands to the east and west. A public bridlepath runs from north to south through the centre of the site.
- 1.2.3 The western half of the site slopes gently from the north down to the stream in the south. The eastern half of the site slopes gently down from the north to a small plateau in the area of Trenches 45 and 48, before sloping more steeply down to the stream in the south.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application for residential development has been submitted to Mid Sussex District Council (DM/23/0810).
- 1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2023) for the archaeological evaluation of the site was prepared and submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report covers the results of evaluation trenching undertaken between 3rd December 2024 – 9th December 2024 and 26th March 2025 - 14th April 2025.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.0.1 The following background information is paraphrased from the desk-based assessment (DBA; WA 2023) supplemented with the results of an investigation undertaken to the immediate west of the site (ASE 2019).
- 2.0.2 Geophysical survey had identified anomalies of possible archaeological interest across much of the site area. These included anomalies corresponding with the route of the Roman road (SUMO 2023).
- 2.0.3 Mesolithic flints have been recovered during fieldwalking exercises over the fields surrounding Gulledge Farm to the south of the site (MWS4167; see Appendix 4).
- 2.0.4 An apparent scatter of Neolithic flint implements was found in the field to the south of Gulledge Farm (MWS3448; see Appendix 4).
- 2.0.5 There is no evidence for the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods in the vicinity of the site.
- 2.0.6 The projected route of the London to Brighton Roman Road is noted to run through the north-west corner of the site.
- 2.0.7 In 2019 archaeological investigation undertaken by ASE to the immediate west of the site identified a section of the north-north-east aligned Roman London to Brighton road running through the south-east corner of the site in its projected location. No other archaeological evidence was found suggesting that this section of the road was in a remote area of the Roman landscape (ASE 2019).
- 2.0.8 Two possible bloomery sites were recorded to the west of the site that may be either Romano-British or medieval in origin (MWS997; see Appendix 4).
- 2.0.9 The scheduled remains of a former medieval moated site exist 75m to the southwest of the western field (NHLE entry 109904). The monument survives as two contiguously ditched rectangular islands orientated west-southwest east-northeast with overall dimensions of 90 m long and 47 m wide. The exact age of the moated sites is not currently known as no intrusive survey has been completed, but it is likely to have been constructed between the 13th and 14th century when moated houses were in fashion. There are no surface features to suggest the presence of buildings, however, medieval and post-medieval tiles have been recovered, suggesting a high-status building existed. The moated site may have been built in this location to take advantage of the Roman road which is likely to have still be in use at the time.
- 2.0.10 Approximately 200 m to the south of the moated site is also the possible siting of a deserted medieval village (MWS3812; see Appendix 4). The deserted village was identified in 1985 after what appeared to be building platforms were recognised.
- 2.0.11 The earliest depiction of the site in detail is the 1840 Tithe map for the parish of East Grinstead (not illustrated). The map shows that the western field comprised one large field not too dissimilar in appearance to today. However, the eastern field was divided into small regular plots, some occupied by small buildings. A trackway also cut partially through the eastern field that linked up to the bridleway. A different family occupied each plot with the empty plots used for grazing.
- 2.0.12 By 1874, the eastern field had undergone considerable change (Figure 4). All of the former buildings and land divisions had been removed in favour of a more regular field

system layout. The changes coincided with the construction of Oak Farm directly north of the eastern field. Two buildings in the eastern field were probably used as farm buildings associated with Oak Farm.

2.0.13 By 1896, the two buildings within the site had been demolished (not illustrated). Between 1896 and 1936, a number of developments had occurred to the site and surrounding area. In the eastern field, the land was amalgamated to form the field system we see today. In the western field, the woodland known as Avenue Wood had been allowed to encroach northwards along the north bank of Felbridge Water. Felbridge had also expanded with new residential development along Crawley Down Road, which continued well into the late 20th century. A small cottage located within the site (Figure 5) was constructed between 1896 and 1936.

2.1 Project Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation were to ascertain:

- *Whether archaeological remains were present on the site and if so to assess their nature, date, survival and significance*
- *To test anomalies identified by the geophysical survey*
- *How they might be impacted by the development of the site*
- *To enable the LPA Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work either in advance of, or during, the development*

2.1.2 The project also has the potential to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2025)

- *To what degree is the region a crossroads or a backwater in terms of UP and early Mesolithic occupation patterns Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods)*
- *Communications: complete the main road network (Roman Period)*
- *Comparisons between urban and rural, coastal and in-land communities (Medieval Period)*
- *Communications: work could be done on the medieval re-use of Roman roads (Medieval Period)*
- *The development of the village in the post-medieval period (Post medieval and modern period)*
- *An understanding of the multifaceted landscape (post-medieval and modern period)*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Sixty one trenches were laid out using a GPS survey system and tied in to the National Grid as shown in Figure 2. They were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner and excavated under archaeological supervision using a 9-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Small spits were removed in order to make sure that archaeological deposits were not damaged during exposure. Machine excavation continued until either undisturbed geology or archaeological deposits were visible.
- 3.1.2 Due to wet weather conditions in December, only twelve trenches could be excavated in the first phase of fieldwork. Works were then stood down until March 2025 when the ground conditions had dried out suitably for the remaining trenches to be excavated.
- 3.1.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were then cleaned and excavated by hand, with the exception of a field boundary in Area 2, where it was agreed that a machine slot would be excavated.
- 3.1.4 Suitable fills were sampled for environmental remains.
- 3.1.5 All recording was undertaken using standard ASE recording forms. All sections were hand drawn. All trenches, deposits and features were digitally photographed.
- 3.1.6 All fieldwork was undertaken in line with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC / WSCC, 2019) and the guidelines of the ClfA (ClfA 2025).

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The archaeological archives are currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course. The site archive will be assembled in accordance with *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 2020). The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1 and 2).

Context sheets	255
Section sheets	7
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	321
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	321
Context register	7
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	61

Table 1: Quantification of site paper and digital archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box)	2 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	4
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	4
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General Soil Descriptions

- 4.1.1 The geological sequence across all trenches consisted of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The geology across the majority of trenches varied from mid grey-yellow silty sand to mid yellow silty clay. The remaining trenches varied from mid yellow-orange clay silt, through mid-brown-yellow clay silt to light orange-yellow clay silt.
- 4.1.2 Subsoil overlay the geology in all trenches. In the majority of trenches, it varied between mid-blue-grey clay silt and mid yellow-brown clay silt. In the remaining trenches it varied from mid grey-blue clay silt, through mid brown-grey clay silt to mid grey-brown clay silt. It varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.26m.
- 4.1.3 Topsoil was recorded covering all trenches. It was recorded as mid grey-brown clay silt in the majority of trenches, though varied through dark blue-grey clay silt to mid brown-grey clay silt in the rest. It varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.34m.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.19	87.64-87.75
1/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16	87.45-87.62
1/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.29-87.46
1/004	fill	fill	>1.00	>1.00	0.13	
1/005	fill	fill	>1.00	>1.00	0.15	87.39

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The Roman road predicted to cross the north-western part of the site was identified. It ran NNE through Trench 1 and continued through Trench 8. It consisted of a potentially cobbled road surface and two roadside ditches. In Trench 1 a 1m² intervention was excavated into the potential road surface. A basal layer [1/005] was identified as a levelling layer for the road. It consisted of very light grey silty clay with occasional flecks of sandstone. The upper layer consisted of light orange-brown clay-silt with frequent small to medium sandstone fragments, which may have been metallurgy/cobbling for the road surface. No artefacts were recovered from this trench.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
3/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.22-0.27	87.81-88.06
3/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.13	87.59-87.79
3/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.49-87.66
3/004	cut	tree throw		1.30	0.15	87.58
3/005	fill	fill, single		1.30	0.15	

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 contained a single tree throw [3/004] with moderately sloping sides and uneven base. The single fill [3/005] consisted of dark grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small charcoal fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature. The

feature was located towards the centre of the trench on the northern edge.

4.4 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
8/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.25	87.50-87.81
8/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.17	87.33-87.69
8/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.19-87.57
8/004	fill	fill, single	>1.00	2.50	0.30	
8/005	cut	ditch	>1.00	2.50	0.30	87.46

Table 5: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 8 contained the continuation of the Roman road observed in Trench 1. Two roadside ditches were observed and one [8/005] was excavated by sondage. It ran on a NNE alignment and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill consisted of dark grey-black silty clay. Undated slag and worked stone were recovered from this feature. The worked stone comprised 3 pieces of local Hastings Beds Sandstone that appear to have derived from a chamfered architectural block of indeterminate date.

4.5 Trench 11

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
11/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.21	87.75-87.83
11/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.23	87.58-87.69
11/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.44-87.47
11/004	cut	gully	1.00	0.60	0.07	87.52
11/005	fill	fill, single	1.00	0.60	0.07	

Table 6: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 11 contained a single gully terminus [11/004] at the western end of the trench. It ran on a NW alignment, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [11/005] consisted of light white-grey sandy clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.6 Trench 17

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
17/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	87.68-88.00
17/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.22	87.48-87.85
17/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.28-87.68
17/004	cut	pit	1.40	>0.70	0.05	87.54
17/005	fill	fill, single	1.40	>0.70	0.05	

Table 7: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 17 contained a single ovoid pit [17/004] with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [17/005] consisted of very dark yellow-grey silty clay with frequent small to medium fragments of charcoal. No artefacts were recovered but an environmental sample was taken. This did not produce charred plant remains or charcoal.

4.7 Trench 20

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
20/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.19	86.66-87.47
20/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.13	86.48-87.28
20/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.36-87.17
20/004	cut	ditch	>2.50	0.40	0.30	86.97
20/005	fill	fill, single	>2.50	0.40	0.30	

Table 8: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 20 contained a single ditch [20/004] at the northern end of the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [20/005] consisted of mid yellow-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature and it did not extend into any surrounding trenches.

4.8 Trench 25

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
25/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.20	86.69-87.28
25/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.15	86.55-87.08
25/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.41-86.95
25/004	cut	pit	1.10	>0.50	0.05	86.69
25/005	fill	fill, single	1.10	>0.50	0.05	

Table 9: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 25 contained a single pit [25/004] in the eastern half of the trench. It continued beyond the southeast edge of the trench and had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The single fill [25/005] consisted of dark orange-brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal fragments. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

4.9 Trench 26

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
26/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.18	87.52-87.72
26/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.20	87.34-87.56
26/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.20-87.36
26/004	cut	pit	1.15	1.10	0.11	87.18
26/005	fill	fill, upper	1.15	1.10	0.11	
26/006	fill	fill, basal	1.10	1.05	0.05	

Table 10: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 26 contained a single pit [26/004] in the western half of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill [26/006] consisted of dark blue-black silty clay with frequent charcoal. No artefacts were recovered from this fill, but the underlying natural geology was heat affected. The upper fill [26/005] consisted of light yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small to large sandstone fragments and rare small charcoal fragments. No finds were recovered from this fill., which had been truncated by a modern land drain.

4.10 Trench 30

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
30/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.21	86.53-86.74
30/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.20	86.32-86.53
30/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.12-86.40
30/004	cut	pit	>1.60	>1.10	0.30	86.22
30/005	fill	fill, single	>1.60	>1.10	0.30	
30/006	cut	pit	0.60	0.40	0.15	86.31
30/007	fill	fill, single	0.60	0.40	0.15	

Table 11: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 30 contained two pits. Pit [30/004], at the western end of the trench, was irregularly ovoid and had moderately sloping sides with an uneven base. The single fill [30/005] consisted of mid yellow-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and rare large sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.10.2 Pit [30/006] in the centre of the trench was ovoid with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill [30/007] consisted of light yellow-brown silty clay with moderate amounts of small to medium sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.11 Trench 40

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
40/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.21	85.93-86.31
40/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.17	85.73-86.18
40/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.61-86.01
40/004	cut	tree throw	>1.80	2.77	0.16	85.80
40/005	fill	fill, single	>1.80	2.77	0.16	
40/006	cut	gully	>1.80	0.40	0.09	85.87
40/007	fill	fill	>1.80	0.40	0.09	

Table 12: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 40 contained a tree throw [40/004] and a gully [40/006] at the western end of the trench. Tree throw [40/004] was irregularly shaped with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [40/005] consisted of dark black-grey clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.11.2 Gully [40/006] ran through Trench 40 on a NE-SW alignment and had moderately sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill [40/007] consisted of dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional small charcoal fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.12 Trench 41

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
41/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.19	86.54-87.08
41/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	86.41-86.89
41/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.21-86.74
41/004	cut	ditch	>10.00	0.95	0.40	86.49
41/005	fill	fill	>10.00	0.95	0.40	

Table 13: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 41 contained a single, slightly curving linear at the northern end of the trench. It ran on a N-S alignment with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill [41/005] consisted of mid yellow-brown clay silt with occasional small stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.13 Trench 42

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
42/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.18	87.14-87.27
42/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.26-0.36	86.97-87.09
42/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.61-86.83
42/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	0.70	0.15	86.56
42/005	fill	fill, single	1.00	0.70	0.15	

Table 14: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 42 contained a single ditch [42/004] at the northwest end of the trench. It ran on a NW-SE alignment, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [42/005] consisted of light brown-grey clay silt with rare flecks of charcoal. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.14 Trench 45

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
45/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.19-0.24	86.33-87.05
45/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.18	86.09-86.85
45/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.93-86.67
45/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	0.80	0.35	86.28
45/005	fill	fill, single	1.00	0.80	0.35	

Table 15: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Trench 45 contained a single ditch [45/004] which ran through the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [45/005] consisted of mid yellow-brown clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.15 Trench 46

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
46/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.19	84.27-86.57
46/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.20-0.21	84.11-86.44
46/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		83.91-86.22
46/004	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.10	0.42	84.38
46/005	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.10	0.42	
46/006	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.19	0.23	84.34
46/007	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.19	0.23	

Table 16: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Trench 46 contained a pair of intercutting field boundaries, which continued into Trench 43 but were not excavated there. Due to the width of the boundaries it was agreed that a machine slot would be excavated through the ditches. Ditch [46/004] had moderately sloping sides with a flat base. It ran E-W and the single fill [46/005] consisted of light yellow-blue fine silty sand. It was truncated by ditch [46/006] which had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [46/007] consisted of mid brown-blue clay-silt. No finds were recovered from these features.

4.16 Trench 48

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
48/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.20-0.24	86.45-87.47
48/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.18	86.21-87.23
48/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.07-87.08
48/004	cut	ditch	>1.80	1.15	0.45	86.57
48/005	fill	fill, single	1.00	1.15	0.45	

Table 17: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 Trench 48 contained a single ditch [48/004] running on a NE-SW alignment through the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill [48/005] consisted of light yellow-brown clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.17 Trench 50

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
50/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.19-0.24	88.08-88.24
50/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.17	87.84-88.03
50/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.71-87.86
50/004	cut	ditch	>8.00	1.16	0.15	87.74
50/005	fill	fill	>8.00	1.16	0.15	

Table 18: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

- 4.17.1 Trench 50 contained a single ditch [50/004] at the southern end of the trench and ran on a NW-SE alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [50/005] consisted of dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional small fragments of siltstone. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.18 Trench 51

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
51/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60		88.10-88.50
51/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.16	87.85-88.26
51/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.71-88.10
51/004	cut	ditch	>1.00	1.88	0.24	87.77
51/005	fill	fill	>1.00	1.88	0.24	
51/006	cut	pit	0.68	0.30	0.06	87.83
51/007	fill	fill	0.68	0.30	0.06	
51/008	fill	fill	1.50	1.60		87.81

Table 19: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 Trench 51 contained a ditch, a pit and the northern edge of the rubbish dump also identified in Trench 52. Ditch [51/004] ran on a NE alignment through the trench and had gently sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill [51/005] consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt. Post-medieval pottery, CBM, metal and glass were recovered from this feature.
- 4.18.2 Pit [51/006] was sub-rectangular with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [51/007] consisted of dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium fragments of sandstone. Later post-medieval CBM and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this feature.
- 4.18.3 [51/008] was the northern extent of a modern rubbish dump also present in Trench 52. It consisted of dark black-grey silt. It was not excavated. A sample of 20th century artefacts were recovered from Trench 52.

4.19 Trench 52

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
52/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.19	87.74-87.96
52/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.22	87.55-87.79
52/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.33-87.69
52/004	fill	fill, single	10.00	1.60		87.44

Table 20: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 Trench 52 contained a large, irregular rubbish dump that contained metal, glass, ceramics and other waste products. It consisted of dark black-grey silt. It was not excavated due to the nature of the contents, though a representative sample of 20th century artefacts were collected.

4.20 Trench 53

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
53/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.19-0.22	85.91-87.02
53/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.17	85.72-86.83
53/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.55-86.67
53/004	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.18	0.33	86.50
53/005	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.18	0.33	
53/006	cut	pit	1.30	>0.86	0.20	85.99
53/007	fill	fill, single	1.30	>0.86	0.20	

Table 21: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 53 contained a ditch and a pit. Ditch [53/004] ran on a NE alignment through the northern end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill [53/005] consisted of light grey-brown clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.20.2 Pit [53/006] was sub-ovoid in the centre of Trench 53 and had moderately sloping sides with an uneven base. There was some evidence of heat exposure to the base and sides. The single fill [53/007] consisted of dark black grey clay silt with frequent charcoal. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.21 Trench 54

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
54/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	86.63-88.03
54/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.22	86.45-87.83
54/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.23-87.66
54/004	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.15	0.35	87.11
54/005	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.15	0.35	

Table 22: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 54 contained a single ditch [54/004] running on a NE alignment through the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [54/005] consisted of dark yellow-grey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.22 Trench 56

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
56/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.23	85.90-87.08
56/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.18	85.67-86.88
56/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.54-86.70
56/004	cut	tree throw	>0.80	0.70	0.12	85.90
56/005	fill	fill, single	>0.80	0.70	0.12	
56/006	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.77	0.44	86.07
56/007	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.77	0.44	

Table 23: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 56 contained a tree throw [56/004] and a ditch [56/006]. Tree throw [56/004]

was in the centre of the trench and was irregularly ovoid with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The single fill [56/005] consisted of light orange-grey silty clay silty clay with rare small fleck of charcoal. No finds were recovered from this feature.

- 4.22.2 The ditch [56/006] was NE aligned. The single fill [56/007] consisted of mid-grey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.23 Trench 57

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
57/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.22	86.71-86.95
57/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.28	86.49-86.74
57/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.21-86.52
57/004	cut	ditch	>2.00	1.37	0.31	86.33
57/005	fill	fill, single	>2.00	1.37	0.31	
57/006	cut	ditch	>2.00	0.91	0.30	86.33
57/007	fill	fill, single	>2.00	0.91	0.30	
57/008	cut	gully	>1.50	0.67	0.17	86.33
57/009	fill	fill, single	>1.50	0.67	0.17	

Table 24: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Trench 57 contained two intercutting ditches and a gully. Gully [57/008] ran on a NNW alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [57/009] consisted of mid brown-grey clay silt. Later post-medieval CBM was recovered from this feature.
- 4.23.2 Ditch [57/004] ran NNE across the trench and had moderately sloping sides with a rounded base. The single fill [57/005] consisted of mid brown-grey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch [57/006] appeared to be a recut of ditch [57/004]. It ran E-W with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill [57/007] consisted of mid brown-grey silt with large amounts of later post-medieval CBM.

4.24 Trench 58

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
58/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.24	87.35-87.68
58/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.19	-0.24-87.18
58/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		-0.43-87.01
58/004	cut	pit	1.20	1.00	0.05	86.92
58/005	fill	fill	1.20	1.00	0.05	

Table 25: Trench 58 list of recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 Trench 58 contained a single pit [58/004]. It was irregularly shaped with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill consisted of mid brown-grey sandy silt. Late medieval to early post-medieval pottery was recovered from this feature.

4.25 Trench 61

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height AOD m
61/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.24	87.14-87.80
61/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.16	86.90-87.58
61/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.80-87.42
61/004	fill	fill, single	>1.50	1.70	0.31	
61/005	cut	ditch	>1.50	1.70	0.31	87.14
61/006	fill	fill	>1.50	1.54	0.32	
61/007	cut	pit	>1.50	1.54	0.32	86.87
61/008	fill	fill, single	>1.00	1.01	0.14	
61/009	cut	pit	>1.00	1.01	0.14	86.81
61/010	fill	fill, single	>1.50	0.80	0.15	
61/011	cut	gully	>1.50	0.80	0.15	86.89

Table 26: Trench 61 list of recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 Trench 61 contained one ditch, one gully and two pits. Ditch [61/005] ran NE across the trench and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [61/004] consisted of dark black-grey clay silt. Post-medieval pottery, glass and metal were recovered from this feature.
- 4.25.2 Pit [61/007] was sub-ovoid with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill [61/006] consisted of dark black-grey clay silt. post-medieval pottery, CBM, metal and glass were recovered from this feature.
- 4.25.3 Pit [61/009] was sub-ovoid with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [61/008] consisted of dark black-grey clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.25.4 Gully [61/011] ran E-W across the trench and had gently sloping sides with a rounded base. The single fill [61/010] consisted of dark grey clay silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.26 Archaeologically Negative Trenches

- 4.26.1 Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 47, 49, 59, 60 were all archaeologically negative. A list of recorded contexts in these trenches is given in Appendix 1 at the back of this report. The geological sequence across all of them consisted of natural geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The natural geology across the majority of trenches varied from mid grey-yellow silty sand to mid yellow silty clay. The remaining trenches varied from mid yellow-orange clay silt, through mid-brown-yellow clay silt to light orange-yellow clay silt.
- 4.26.2 Subsoil overlay the natural geology in all trenches. In the majority of trenches it varied between mid-blue-grey clay silt and mid-yellow-brown clay silt. The remaining trenches varied from mid-grey-blue clay silt, though mid-brown-grey clay silt to mid-grey-brown clay silt. It varied in thickness between 0.10m and 0.26m.
- 4.26.3 Topsoil was recorded covering all trenches. It was recorded as mid-grey-brown clay silt in the majority of trenches, though varied through dark blue-grey clay silt to mid-brown-grey clay silt in the rest. It varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.34m.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed by hand and left to air dry as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 27; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 3.
- 5.1.2 Four finds have been assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.12/Table 28. All metal objects other than those of lead were x radiographed according to Historic England guidelines (Fell et al 2006). Conservation of artefacts, where required, has been carried out, or is ongoing. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA (2014; 2022) guidelines. If conservation recommendations have been made, they are detailed in the relevant material section. The following specialist reports have been prepared in line with the ClfA (2021) toolkit for specialist reporting.

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
8/004					7	175						
50/005												
51/005	12	355	3	1073							6	14
51/007			6	950					1	1		
52/004	1	49									8	2187
57/007												
57/009			3	1233								
58/005	2	48										
61/004	11	224							8	33		
61/006	15	273					2	20				
Total	41	949	12	3256	7	175	2	20	9	34	14	2201

Table 27: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
51/005	1	Lens	Glass	3	PMED	
50/005	2	Sheet	Iron	3	PMED	
51/005	3	Key	Iron	101	PMED	Bow missing
51/005	4	Buck	Iron	63	PMED	Rectangular

Table 28: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 A chip – in this case a flake fragment measuring less than 10mm² – was recovered from sample <4> extracted from ditch fill context [53/007]. Only a broad prehistoric date can be assigned to the small artefact.

5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered 41 sherds of pottery, weighing 949g, from five individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 29 as part of the visible archive. Overall, the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with no or limited signs of abrasion. As such, the material does not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking despite there clearly being residuality in a number of deposits.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
51/005	Creamware	LPM	3	102	Dish x1 (concave-top rim); Bowl/jug x1 (pedestal base, late/pale); Preserve jar x1 (string groove, late/pale).
51/005	Pearlware	LPM	2	5	Bowl x1 (hand-painted polychrome ?floral).
51/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	2	19	Plate x1 (Willow design, blue/early); ?x1 (Willow design, late/pale).
51/005	Black Basaltes (glazed)	LPM	1	31	Teapot x1 (lid, moulded pattern).
51/005	Drab refined earthenware	LPM	1	12	Vented lid x1 (moulded rope edge, floral knob handle, probably condiment).
51/005	Flow blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	3	186	Serving dish x1 (floral/geometric pattern, heavy/large vessel); Cup x1 (foliage design).
52/004	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	49	Planter pot x1 (cylindrical with slightly everted rim, gold gilt annular above turquoise band).
58/005	Hard fired earthenware	LM/EPM	2	48	?x2 (reduced).
61/004	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	10	?Jug x1 (reduced, external green glaze).
61/004	London stoneware	EPM	8	200	Tankard x1 (small, base diameter 70mm, height 95mm. Fe mottle, salt glaze 'WR' ale mark stamp).
61/004	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	2	14	Side plate x1 (Willow design, quite pale/late).
61/006	Hard fired earthenware	LM/EPM	1	91	?Jar x1 (oxidised).
61/006	Glazed red earthenware slip decorated	EPM	1	24	?Bowl x1 (white slip trails, internal clear glaze).
61/006	Wealden buff earthenware	EPM	1	5	Cup x1 (handle, green glaze all over).
61/006	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	38	?x1 (internal clear glaze).
61/006	English stoneware (blue)	LPM	1	3	?Cup x1
61/006	Yellow ware	LPM	3	52	Bowls x2 (x1 blue mocha design, x1 black annular line).
61/006	Pearlware	LPM	1	8	Bowl x1 (simple rim, engine turned/impressed lozenges with black internal slip inlay between black & blue annular lines).

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
61/006	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	6	52	Plates x2 (Willow design, x1 marked Davenport); Ladle x1 (Willow design); Saucer x1 (black transfer-printed motto (?) within foliage design border).

Table 29: Pottery assemblage (LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early post-medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late post-medieval c. 1750-1900+).

- 5.3.2 Potentially the earliest pottery consists of the three sherds of locally made Hard-fired earthenware (contexts [58/005] and [61/006]). This type could be as early as the late 15th century; however, the type had a long period of use extending well into the 17th century. The current sherds are most likely to be from the latter part of their range considering the associated pottery types. Contexts [61/004] and [61/006] produced all of the definite early post-medieval sherds from the site. Although the sherds are in fresh condition, they appear to be residual in both these deposits. Most of the sherds are from locally produced earthenwares that could be of later 16th- to mid-18th- century date, however, several pieces from a small London stoneware tankard of early/mid-18th- century date are present too. The freshness of these early post-medieval sherds certainly suggests refuse disposal was occurring on the site in the 17th to early/mid-18th centuries, presumably with associated domestic activity.
- 5.3.3 The majority of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date (27/571g). There are a few kitchen/storage wares in local glazed red earthenware and Yellow ware but the majority of the material consists of finer Table and tea wares. The earliest of these consist of the three pieces of creamware (context [51/005]) that probably belong to the later 18th or very early 19th centuries. Pearlware is better represented (13/98g) and includes a range of plates and bowls decorated by hand, industrially or with transfer-printing. The presence of the ladle (context [61/006]) suggests the associated household could afford more obscure vessel types. The pearlware group can be placed between c. 1790 and 1830. The black basalt teapot (context [51/005]) could belong to this period but the type continued later into the 19th century. Indeed, there are a few sherds that demonstrate some refuse is of mid/late 19th century date. These include the refined white earthenware planter pot (context [52/004]) and the two Flow Blue vessels (context [51/005]), however, this later 19th- century element is too small to draw conclusions from regarding the social status of the associated household.
- 5.3.4 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not considered suitable for long-term curation in a museum for the purposes of research. However, the material should be offered to the local museum as the small tankard is largely reconstructable for display purposes and the remaining pieces could be used in their handling collection.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) consisting of 12 pieces collectively weighing 3,256g was retrieved during the evaluation. The CBM was composed of flat roof tile and brick, all of which is post-medieval in date.
- 5.4.2 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 30.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with sparse to moderate very fine to medium black oxidised material, sparse very fine quartz and sparse medium calcareous pellets.
T2	Orange hackley fabric with common medium and coarse silt stone? The same colour as the matrix and cream streaks.
B1	Orangey red fabric with moderate fine to very coarse dark red oxidised material (rounded), cream streaks and medium and coarse silty cream pellets.
B2	Red hackley fabric with moderate to common medium to coarse black oxidised material and moderate to common coarse to very coarse silty cream pellets. Inclusions vary in density across the bricks.
B3	Pinkish red fabric with common cream streaks and sparse fine to medium black oxidised material.

Table 30: CBM fabric descriptions

5.4.3 Five pieces of flat roof tile were recorded in two different fabrics, T1 and T2 (Table 30). One of the fragments had a square peg hole in one corner, which indicates a post-medieval date. All of the fragments were well fired, neat in form and between 12mm and 13mm thick. The form and firing are also indicative of a post-medieval date. The tile fragments were recovered from the single fill, [57/007], of ditch [57/006], and the single fill, [57/009], of gully [57/008].

5.4.4 There were seven pieces of brick in three separate fabrics. All of the bricks were well fired with neat form features, sharp arrises and very fine mould sand. These features indicate a later post-medieval date range. The B1 brick was 111mm in breadth and the B3 brick was 113mm in breadth and 57mm thick. The one brick in the B1 fabric and two in the B2 fabric had abraded surfaces, which suggest that these were used as floor pavers. The bricks were recorded in the single fill, [51/005], of ditch [51/004], single fill, [57/007], of ditch [57/006], and the single fill, [57/009], of gully [57/008]. The abraded bricks were found in fills [51/005] and [57/007].

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage, comprising nine clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments, was recovered from two different contexts. The earliest fragments were found in ditch [61/005] (fill [61/004]). Included are six stem fragments, one of which dates to c. 1660-1710, whilst the remaining five date between c. 1750 and 1910. A single mouthpiece dates to c. 1640-1710 and was formed by simply cutting the end. The base of a type AO28 bowl was also recovered from fill [61/004], dating to c. 1820-1860.

5.5.2 Finally, a 19th century mouthpiece, again formed by a straight cut to the end, was found in pit [51/006] (fill [51/007]).

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A relatively small assemblage, comprising 14 separate pieces of glass (2201g), was recovered from two individually numbered contexts. The earliest fragments derived from ditch [51/004] (fill [51/005]) which contained two fragments of green-tinged glass

(1.5 to 1.6mm thick), from two different window panes or quarries. Both retain one straight cut edge, both with marks left by the now missing window comes. Both fragments date between c. 1750 and 1900. Two blue-tinged fragments (1.2-1.5mm thick) from the same context date to c. 1800-1900, whilst a colourless window pane fragment (2.8mm thick) dates from the mid-19th century onwards. The same context also contained a complete oval lens (34 by 23.5mm) with ground edges. It has a plano-convex section, and may be from reading glasses. It dates between the 19th to mid-20th century.

- 5.6.2 A selection of eight complete vessels was recovered from fill [52/004]. All eight date to the first half of the 20th century. Included are two green glass wine bottles with high kick, and a square-sectioned as well as a cylindrical jar, both in clear glass and with external screw thread. A second clear glass cylindrical bottle retains its shrunken cork inside. A clear glass poison bottle embossed "NOT TO BE TAKEN" flanked by four ribs on either side retains remains of an iron lid attached to its external screw thread. Two cylindrical phials were also recovered, one of which is embossed "TEA SPOONS" with seven measures marked on the bottle side.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The archaeological work recovered just 472g of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 31 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
8/004		1a Non-calcareous fine greenish-brown Hastings Beds Sandstone	3	125	x1 from ashlar block with chamfered face.
8/004		Ironstone	4	50	
26/006		2a Degraded/burnt coal	5	5	Definitely not wood charcoal but not typical coal. Close to burnt black iron concretion
26/006	<2> (2-4mm 10% sample)	2a Degraded/burnt coal		10	Coal - very degraded (crumbly)
26/006	<2> (4-8mm 25% sample)	2a Degraded/burnt coal		44	
26/006	<2> (>8mm 25% sample)	2a Degraded/burnt coal		31	
53/007	<4> (>8mm)	3a Buff Hastings Beds Siltstone	36	207	Burnt.

Table 31: Stone assemblage

- 5.7.2 The stone assemblage includes three pieces of local Hastings Beds Sandstone that appear to have derived from a chamfered architectural block of indeterminate date (context [8/004]). The same context contained some small fragments of ironstone. Context [55/007] produced 36 pieces of unworked but burnt Hastings Beds siltstone, again local to the site. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered from context [26/006] which produced a group of fragmented black pieces initially thought to be charcoal. However, close inspection proved this not to be the case and, although there is some similarity to local iron concretions, the material is thought to represent degraded coal, sometimes with some signs of burning (leading to areas of brittle aeration). A post-medieval date is therefore considered most likely.

5.7.3 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 A very small quantity of material initially identified as potential slag was recovered from the site. All was recovered from the residues of four environmental samples, including the magnetic fractions. Each of these was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved the material was quantified by weight only. It should be noted that although a number of the magnetic fractions contained under 1g of material 1g was the minimum weight recorded during listing. The material is listed in Table 32 as part of the visible archive

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight (g)	Comments
8/004	1	>2mm	Fuel Ash	1	x1 somewhat vitrified.
8/004	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	9	Granules, worn ferruginous siltstone.
14/005	3	>2mm	Fuel Ash	1	Aerated. Too small to be sure.
14/005	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1	
26/006	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1	
53/007	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	2	

Table 32: The slag assemblage

5.8.2 In the majority of cases no micro slags were noted – the magnetic fraction being composed of only ‘magnetic fines’. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. The only proper slag consists of two tiny granules of what appear to be general fuel ash slag (context [8/004] and [14/005]). This type is not diagnostic of process and can be formed in any high temperature event, both industrial or domestic in nature.

5.8.2 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.9 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 Just two fragments of ironwork (20g) were recovered during excavations works, both from [61/006]. Included is a complete, handwrought general purpose nail with rectangular head (13x15mm) measuring 75mm long. A second, incomplete nail of the same type was also found.

5.10 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A total of four finds, all of late post-medieval date, was assigned individual registered finds numbers (RF <1>-<4>; Table 28). An oval glass lens (RF <1>), probably from reading glasses, was discussed with other glass.

5.10.2 The remaining finds include a heavy, possibly cast key fragment (RF <3>), missing part of the stem as well as its bow. The key fragment is of 18th- or 19th- century date. It was recovered from ditch [51/004] (fill [51/005]) which also contained a rectangular, iron buckle (RF <4>), missing its pin. The latter probably derives from a horse harness and is of similar date to the key fragment. Finally, an undiagnostic iron sheet fragment (1.1mm thick) was recovered from ditch [50/004] (fill [50/005]).

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Elsa Neveu

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Four bulk samples, measuring 20 to 40 litres, were taken from undated pits and ditch during the excavation at the site. Sampling aimed to retrieve dating evidence, environmental remains, such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca, as well as assist find recovery. This report will discuss insights on the crops, the fuel and the local vegetation environment while the faunal remains are incorporated into the relevant finds report.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 Samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flots. Residues and flots were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. Residue were then sorted for artefacts and ecofacts that were quantified in Table 1. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used to scan flots and identify plant remains. Contents of flots are described and recorded in Table 2. The identification of the charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. The remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers et al. 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the wild taxa follows Stace (2010) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification is based on minimum number of individuals.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 A range of archaeological remains was noted in environmental bulk samples and included charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, flint, possibly clinker, slag and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. The finds and faunal remains have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports. Tables 33 and 34 provide an overview of the samples detailing materials retrieved through flotation and sorting and the following text summarises the results regarding plant remains and charcoal.

6.3.2 *Plant macrofossils*

Samples revealed a variable percentage of uncharred seed and root remains; their presence indicated a moderate level of disturbance. Assemblages of charred plant remains were limited, and the preservation of plant macrofossils ranged from poorly to moderately well preserved.

6.3.3 Undated context

Fills of pits [26/004] and [17/004] did not produce charred plant remains (Table 34). Plant macrofossils were infrequent in fills of pit [53/006] and ditch [8/005], these assemblages yielded each a sole charred plant remain identified and recorded as legume family (Fabaceae) in Table 34.

6.3.4 *Charcoal*

Charcoal fragments indicated a superficially good preservation, despite some presented radial cracks, which could suggest presence of moisture in the wood, and others showed signs of encrustation on their surface or vitrification. This phenomenon implies that the wood anatomy fuses and seems glossy; McParland et al (2010) examined factors that could provoke vitrification of charcoal concluding that vitrification is not caused by exposure to high temperatures. Experiments suggest it may be a result of several factors in combination such as the type and age of wood, dynamics

of the depositional environment prior to, during and after charring.

6.3.5 Undated context

Charcoal fragments were scarce to uncommon in fills of sampled features. Assemblages of charcoal were limited, mostly <4mm, and too small to conduct and warrant identification work except for undated pit [53/006] which seemed dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) and perhaps other ring porous wood taxa (Table 33).

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 These assemblages could correspond to domestic wastes comprising charred plant remains and fuel that accumulated in these features. Pits and ditches can indeed remain open for extended periods allowing wastes to accumulate gradually. Such assemblages allow to evidence cultivated plants commonly exploited, stored or consumed on site. Nevertheless, charred plant remains were scarce and charcoal fragments uncommon in fills of sampled features and it could be partly explained by poor conditions of preservation and infrequency of activities related to crop husbandry and firing near these contexts. Charred plant remains seemed residual and are consistent with background noises. In addition, fill of pit [53/006] yielded enough charcoal fragments to assess their potential and conduct some identifications work; this assemblage likely corresponded to secondary deposit and probably contained amalgams of fuel waste. Oak occurred as dominant taxa, which could suggest frequent use of oak as fuel.
- 6.4.2 Furthermore, these assemblages suggested there is potential for nearby deposits to produce better preserved plant remains and charcoal fragments. Therefore, any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting a range of features to retrieve more environmental remains that could provide some insights on crops, regional patterns, fuel and local vegetation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 A discussion of the geological sequence for each trench is detailed in section 4.0.
- 7.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence of Area 1 was natural geology between 85.31-87.83 mOD, overlain by subsoil and then topsoil.
- 7.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence of Area 2 was natural geology between 83.92-87.76 mOD, overlain by subsoil and then topsoil.
- 7.1.4 The stratigraphic sequence of Area 3 was natural geology between 85.06-87.52 mOD, overlain by subsoil and then topsoil.
- 7.1.5 Thirty three features were recorded over twenty four trenches. Three tree throws, four gullies, fifteen ditches and eleven pits.
- 7.1.6 The majority of the features recorded were undated. Most of the dating evidence came from Areas 2 and 3 and was largely post-medieval or later. One feature [58/005] dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval, while the other eight features that contained dating evidence were dated to post-medieval or later post-medieval.
- 7.1.7 In Area 1, Trenches 1 and 8 aligned with the anomalies present on the geophysical survey (Figure 3) identified as a Roman Road. Beyond this, the other anomalies appeared to be a result of natural fluctuations in the geology and patches of sandstone that were present across the area.
- 7.1.8 In Area 2 the field boundary running through Trench 46 matched up with a linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey. Similarly the ditches in Trench 41 and Trench 53 correlated to anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. The large anomaly across Trenches 51 and 52 appears to be the modern rubbish dump that was identified in the trenches.
- 7.1.9 In Area 3 the ditch running across Trenches 54, 56 and 57 aligned with a field boundary identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 3). None of the other anomalies appeared to relate to archaeological features.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 Little evidence of truncations, beyond modern land drains and the occasional patch of bioturbation, was observed through the evaluation. Undisturbed subsoil horizon was recorded across the site.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Late Medieval to Early post-medieval

- 7.3.1 Only one feature [58/004] contained pottery dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. This pit was small and irregularly, though slightly square in shape. It was very shallow and may be a result of localised rooting rather than an anthropogenic feature.

Post-medieval

- 7.3.2 Ditch [50/004] contained a post-medieval iron sheet fragment. The ditch ran NNW and didn't appear in any surrounding trenches. It likely represented a previous field boundary or drainage system.
- 7.3.3 Ditch [51/004] contained post-medieval pottery, CBM and glass and three registered finds; a buckle, a partial key and a glasses lens. The ditch didn't appear in any surrounding trenches, and likely represented a previous field boundary or drainage system.
- 7.3.4 Trench 52 contained a rubbish dump [52/004] which contained pottery and glass dated to the post-medieval period. Fragments of metal, barbed wire and other mixed rubbish was present. It was not excavated due to the size and nature of the contents, but continued to the north into the southern end of Trench 51. There was a visible hollow in the field which matched the geophysical survey and suggested the extent of the feature.
- 7.3.5 Ditch [61/005] contained pottery, glass and metal dated to the post-medieval period. It did not continue into any surrounding trenches and likely related to previous field drainage.
- 7.3.6 Gully [61/007] contained pottery, CBM, metal and glass dated to the post-medieval period. It did not continue into any surrounding trenches and likely related to previous field drainage.

Later post-medieval

- 7.3.7 Pit [51/006] contained CBM and CTP dated to the later post-medieval period. It was a small pit between ditch [51/004] and the northern edge of the rubbish dump from Trench 52, and likely represented domestic activity in the area.
- 7.3.8 Ditch [57/006] was a later partial recut of undated ditch [57/004]. It contained later post-medieval CBM. Ditch [57/004] continued across Trenches 54 and 56 and was undated in all of these trenches. It is likely that this was a previous field boundary, as suggested by the geophysics result.
- 7.3.9 Gully [57/008] contained later post-medieval CBM. It did not continue into any of the surrounding trenches. London to Brighton It likely represented land drainage.

Undated

- 7.3.10 The projected course of the London to Brighton Roman road through Trenches 1 and 8 was confirmed through the evaluation trenching. No datable finds were recovered from the road. Interventions were dug into the road surface in Trench 1 and one of the two roadside ditches in Trench 8. In Trench 1 a basal layer [1/005] was identified as a possible foundation or levelling layer, with an upper layer [1/004] with fragments of sandstone that could potentially represent road surface cobbling. The roadside ditch in Trench 8 contained a single fill with some undated slag and worked stone.
- 7.3.11 The rest of the features across the site were undated and likely represent field boundaries or drainage, isolated charcoal dumps and occasional tree throws. The undated field boundary in Trenches 43 and 46 correlated with a field boundary identified by the geophysics, as did the ditches in Trenches 41 and 53.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The fieldwork successfully addressed the general aims of the project set out above in Section 3.1. It was able to identify the presence of archaeological deposits at the site and to determine the nature, extent and state of preservation of these deposits.
- 7.4.2 In relation to the SERF (KCC 2025) research questions identified in section 3.2; the limited number of datable features makes addressing the questions difficult. The few datable features were late medieval to post-medieval, and mostly represented field boundaries or drainage, with a large post-medieval rubbish dump. The course of the Roman road was established, but limited interventions were dug in the evaluation phase.

7.5 Updated Research Agenda

- 7.5.1 Limited interventions were dug into the Roman Road in Trenches 1 and 8 during the evaluation. Both the road surface and ditches changed considerably between the two trenches, and no datable artefacts were recovered.

7.6 Conclusions

- 7.6.1 A total of sixty one trenches were excavated revealing three tree throws, four gullies, fifteen ditches and eleven pits. The natural geology was recorded at between 85.31-87.83 mOD in Area 1, at between 83.92-87.76 mOD in Area 2 and between 85.06-87.52 mOD in Area 3. The geological/archaeological horizon was intact and sealed by subsoil and topsoil with no signs of truncation save for bioturbation and land drains. The earliest feature recorded was the previously known Roman Road, though this was undated by finds during this evaluation. One feature dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval, with the other eight dated features being post-medieval. The Roman Road matched with the geophysical anomalies. Ditches in Trenches 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55 and 57 all matched with field boundaries identified by the geophysics. The rubbish dump in Trench 52 was also identified on the geophysics. Most other ditches and gullies likely represented old land divisions or drainage systems, many of which are undated by finds.

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Sussex HER Form

Site code	FBR23				
Project code	230233				
Planning reference	DM/23/0810				
Site address	Land South of Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Mid Sussex				
NGR (12 figures)	536456,139262				
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand (Sandstone and Siltstone)				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	3 rd -9 th December 2024 and 26 th March – 14 th April 2025				
Sponsor/client	BDW Homes, Southern Counties				
Project manager	Jon Sygrave				
Project supervisor	Rachael Hills				
Period summary					
	Roman		Medieval	post-medieval	Other
Project summary	A total of sixty one trenches were excavated revealing three tree throws, four gullies, fifteen ditches and eleven pits. The natural geology was recorded at between 85.31-87.83 mOD in Area 1, at between 83.92-87.76 mOD in Area 2 and between 85.06-87.52 mOD in Area 3. The geological/archaeological horizon was intact and sealed by subsoil and topsoil with no signs of truncation save for bioturbation and land drains. The earliest feature recorded was the previously known Roman Road, though this was undated by finds during this evaluation. One feature dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval, with the other eight dated features being post-medieval. The Roman Road matched with the geophysical anomalies. Ditches in Trenches 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55 and 57 all matched with field boundaries identified by the geophysics. The rubbish dump in Trench 52 was also identified on the geophysics. Most other ditches and gullies likely represented old land divisions or drainage systems, many of which are undated by finds.				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery, CBM	Ceramic	post-medieval	4205g
CTP		Post Medieval	36g
Glass		post-medieval	2201g
Stone		post-medieval	125g
Slag		post-medieval	50g
Iron	Metal	post-medieval	20g

OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-533682

Project Name: Evaluation at Land South of Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, West Sussex

Activity type: Evaluation

Sitecode(s): FBR23

Project Identifier(s): 230233

Planning Id: DM/23/0810

Reason for Investigation: Planning requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East

Project Dates: 03-Dec-2024 - 14-Apr-2025

HER: West Sussex HER

Project Methodology: Sixty one trenches were laid out using a GPS survey system and tied in to the National Grid as shown in Figure 2. They were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner and excavated using a 9-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavations were continued until either undisturbed geology or archaeological deposits were visible. Due to wet weather conditions in December, only twelve trenches could be excavated in the first phase of fieldwork. Works were stood down until March 2025 when the ground conditions had dried out suitably for the remaining trenches to be excavated. Archaeological features were cleaned and excavated by hand, with the exception of a field boundary in Area 2, where it was agreed that a machine slot would be excavated. All features were photographed, drawn and recorded. Suitable fills were sampled for environmental remains.

Project Results: A total of sixty one trenches were excavated revealing three tree throws, four gullies, fifteen ditches and eleven pits. The natural geology was recorded at between 85.31-87.83 mOD in Area 1, at between 83.92-87.76 mOD in Area 2 and between 85.06-87.52 mOD in Area 3. The geological/archaeological horizon was intact and sealed by subsoil and topsoil with no signs of truncation save for bioturbation and land drains. The earliest feature recorded was the previously known Roman Road, though this was undated by finds during this evaluation. One feature dated to the late medieval to early post-medieval, with the other eight dated features being post-medieval. The Roman Road matched with the geophysical anomalies. Ditches in Trenches 41, 43, 46, 53, 54, 55 and 57 all matched with field boundaries identified by the geophysics. The rubbish dump in Trench 52 was also identified on the geophysics. Most other ditches and gullies likely represented old land divisions or drainage systems, many of which are undated by finds.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: Road: ROMAN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Archive:

Reports in OASIS: Hills, R., (2025). *Evaluation at Land South of Crawley Down Road, Felbridge, West Sussex*. Portslade: Archaeology South-East. 2025100

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches; list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.29	88.01-88.22
2/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.14	87.79-87.97
2/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.66-87.83
4/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.21-0.30	87.62-87.72
4/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.13	87.38-87.42
4/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.25-87.30
5/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.19	87.67-87.81
5/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.15	87.52-87.62
5/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.41-87.50
6/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.20	87.72-87.76
6/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.16	87.52-87.62
6/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.36-87.49
7/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.25	87.67-87.80
7/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.18	87.42-87.67
7/003	deposit	natural	22.00	1.60		87.26-87.53
7/004	deposit	natural	8.00	1.60		
9/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60		87.52-87.81
9/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.24	87.33-87.58
9/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.21-87.34
10/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.80	0.19-0.25	87.78-87.94
10/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.80	0.09-0.18	87.58-87.75
10/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.80		87.40-87.57
12/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.21	85.88-86.18
12/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.25	85.67-85.98
12/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.42-85.80
13/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.21	86.76-87.59

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
13/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.17	86.56-87.43
13/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.39-87.28
14/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.23	87.67-87.82
14/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.21	87.52-87.59
14/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.36-87.47
15/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.19	87.44-88.05
15/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.22	87.29-87.86
15/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.14-87.71
16/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.20	87.92-87.97
16/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.20	87.73-87.81
16/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.56-87.67
18/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.20	87.69-87.86
18/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.24	87.49-87.72
18/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.31-87.48
19/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.21	86.12-86.69
19/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.15	85.97-86.48
19/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.82-86.35
21/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.20-0.22	87.59-87.83
21/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.25	87.37-87.61
21/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.21-87.42
22/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.21-0.25	87.82-87.90
22/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.23	87.58-87.66
22/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.35-87.50
23/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.18	87.67-87.91
23/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.22	87.50-87.75
23/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.28-87.59
24/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.18	86.20-86.52

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
24/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.20	86.02-86.36
24/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.85-86.16
27/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.22	86.78-87.25
27/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.24	86.56-87.05
27/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.32-86.86
28/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.15	86.00-86.36
28/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.15	85.85-86.22
28/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.70-86.07
29/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.22	86.39-86.58
29/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.17	86.24-86.40
29/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.07-86.27
31/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.20	86.48-86.89
31/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.16	86.35-86.69
31/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.23-86.53
32/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.19	86.67-87.34
32/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.18	86.57-87.15
32/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.42-87.00
33/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.20	87.03-87.16
33/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	86.83-86.98
33/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.63-86.81
34/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.23	85.69-85.71
34/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.17	85.47-85.51
34/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.31-85.36
35/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	86.38-86.70
35/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.20	86.22-86.50
35/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.05-86.30
36/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.16-0.20	85.84-86.27

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
36/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.16	85.68-86.07
36/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.53-85.94
37/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.22-0.25	85.99-86.14
37/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.15-0.17	85.77-85.90
37/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.62-85.73
38/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.23	86.17-86.41
38/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.17	85.95-86.22
38/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.84-86.06
39/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.26	86.14-86.98
39/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.16	85.88-86.76
39/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.75-86.60
43/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.12-0.20	84.24-85.17
43/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.19-0.22	84.11-84.97
43/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		83.92-84.75
44/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.27-0.34	87.52-88.16
44/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.10-0.14	87.23-87.89
44/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.13-87.76
47/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.30	87.06-88.01
47/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.18	86.88-87.71
47/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.71-87.53
49/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.17-0.24	85.88-86.40
49/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.11-0.22	85.70-86.16
49/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.59-85.94
55/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.18-0.23	85.49-86.94
55/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.20	85.26-86.75
55/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		85.06-86.61
59/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.13-0.26	87.70-87.92

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Height m AOD
59/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.26	87.57-87.66
59/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		87.31-87.52
60/001	deposit	topsoil	30.00	1.60	0.19-0.21	87.20-87.69
60/002	deposit	subsoil	30.00	1.60	0.14-0.23	87.00-87.48
60/003	deposit	natural	30.00	1.60		86.77-87.28

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
8/004					7	175						
50/005												
51/005	12	355	3	1073							6	14
51/007			6	950					1	1		
52/004	1	49									8	2187
57/007												
57/009			3	1233								
58/005	2	48										
61/004	11	224							8	33		
61/006	15	273					2	20				
Total	41	949	12	3256	7	175	2	20	9	34	14	2201

Table 27: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Appendix 3: Environmental samples quantification

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams, with charcoal identifications

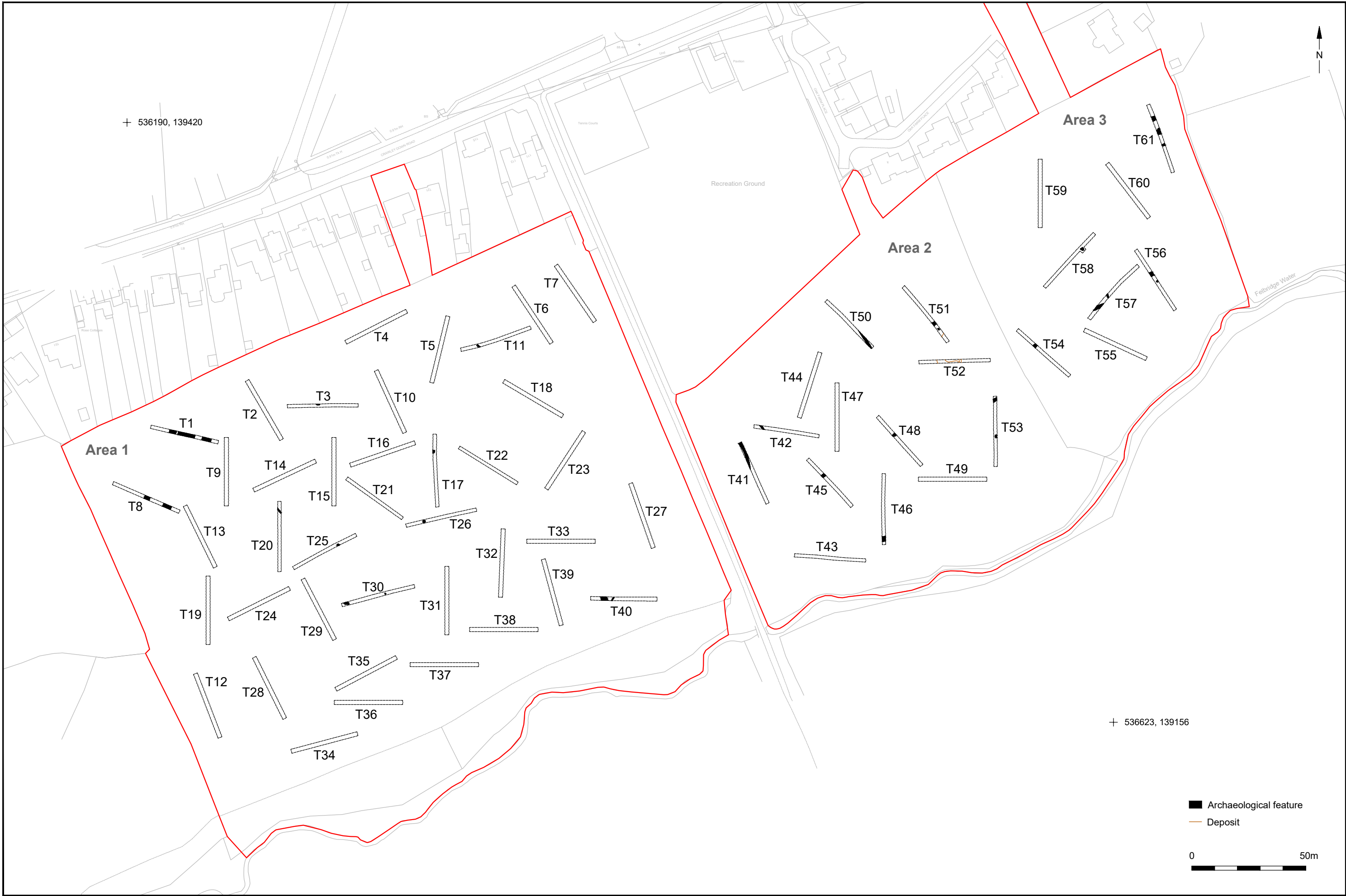
Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Notes and Identifications	Other (quantity */ weight [g])
1	8/004	Ditch	40	*	<1	**	2	Too small assemblage to warrant identifications work, some roundwood fragments and likely twig	Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/8g); Slag >2mm (*/1g)
2	26/006	Pit	40	*	2	**	1	Too small assemblage to warrant identifications work	Clinker (?) >8mm (**/31g); Clinker (?) 4-8mm (***44/31g); Clinker (?) 2-4mm (***/11g); Mag. Mat. <2mm(*/<2g)
3	17/005	Pit	20	**	8	***	11	Too small assemblage to warrant identifications work, signs of encrustation	Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Slag >2mm (*/<1g)
4	53/007	Pit	40	***	69	***	25	Moderate assemblage, oak and ring porous wood dominated, some presented radial cracks	Flint (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Stone (**/209g)

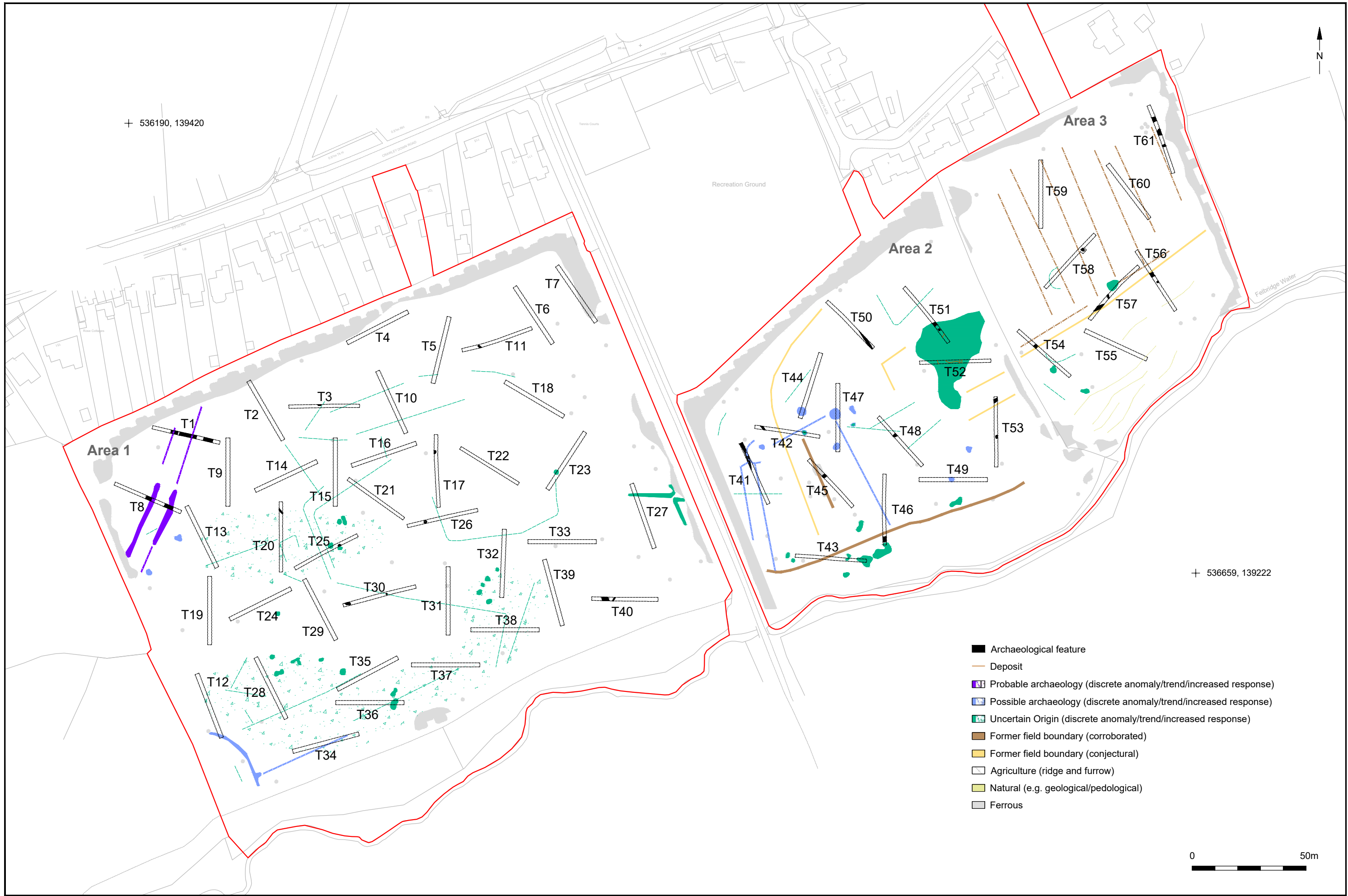
Table 34: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weight in grams

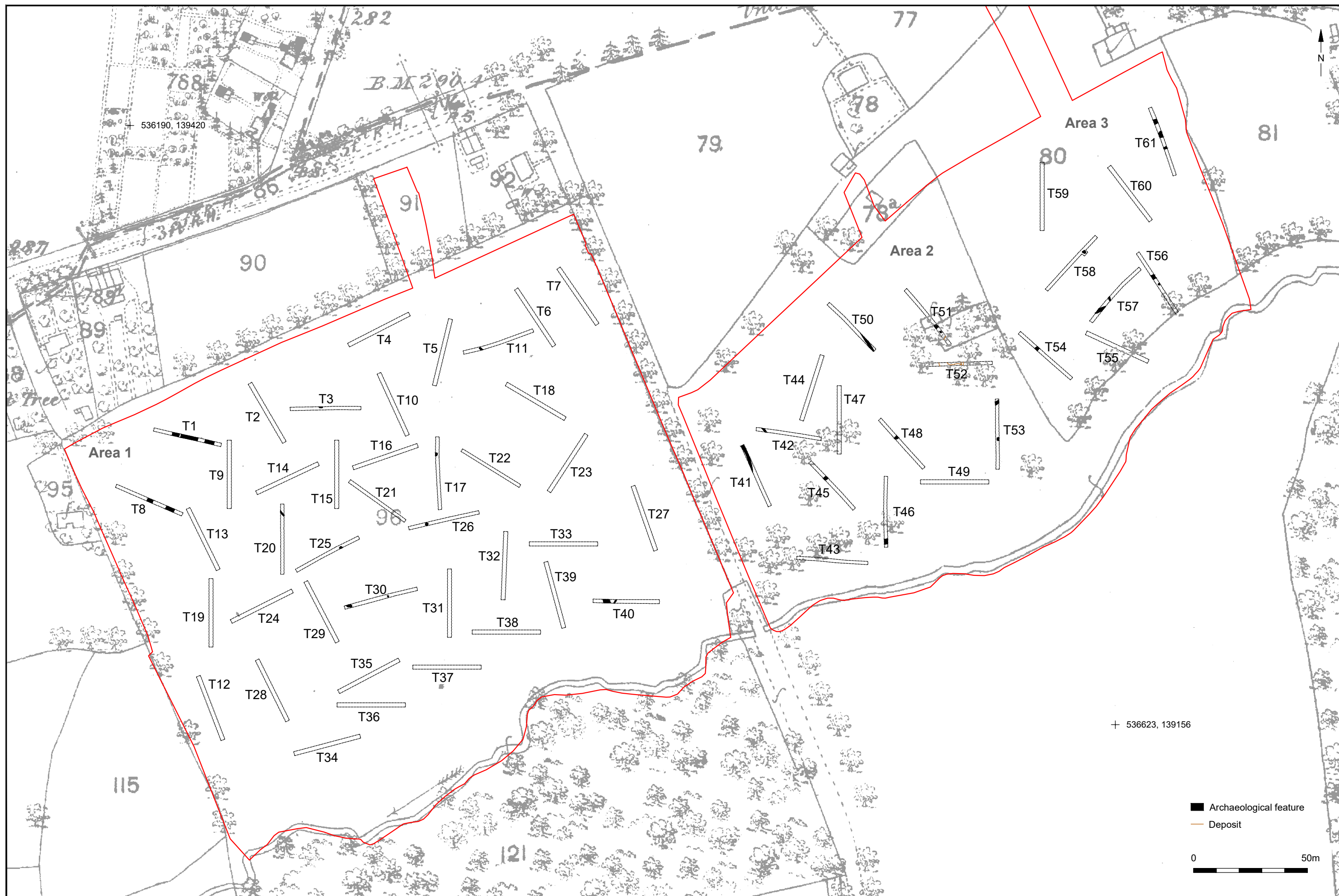
Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (%)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Further work on macros
1	8/004	Ditch	8/005	28	200	50	60	25	rootlets	*	**	**	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1)	+	N
2	26/006	Pit	26/004	634	2500	10	10	40	rootlets	**	**	**				N
3	17/005	Pit	17/004	95	350	50	10	40	rootlets, <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> , <i>Rubus</i>	**	**	**				N
4	53/007	Pit	53/006	288	1250	25	10	50	rootlets	**	**	**	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1)	+	N

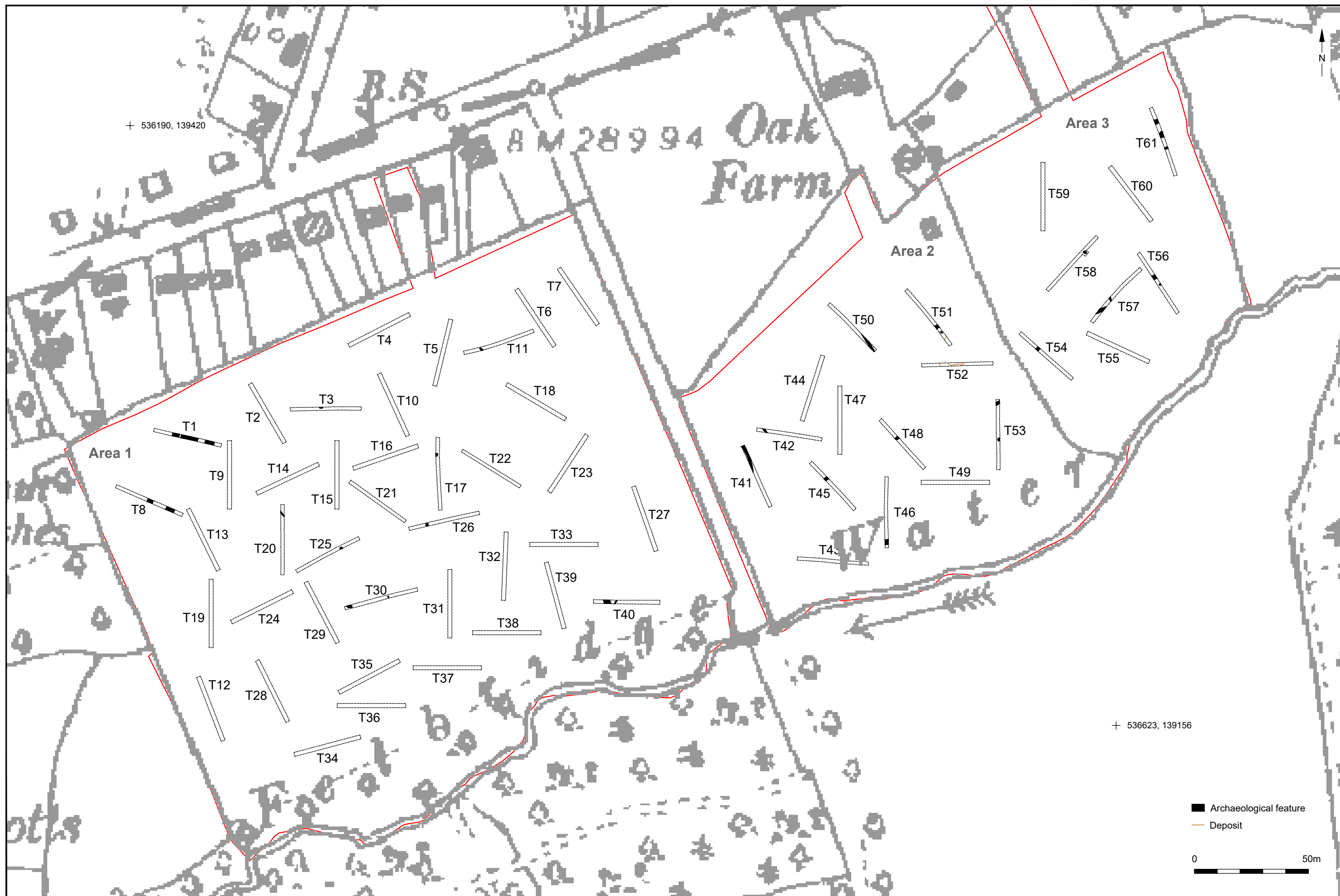
Appendix 4: HER Data

No.	HER No.	NGR	Description	Grade/Period
1	MWS4167	TQ 36520 38500	Mesolithic Flintworking site - Gullege Farm	Mesolithic
2	MWS3448	TQ 36500 38450	Fieldwalking finds from Gullege Farm	Neolithic
3	MWS997	TQ 35996 38998	Bloomeries - Felbridge	Undated
4	NHLE Entry 1009904	TQ 36140 39029	Moated site west of Avenue Wood, Felbridge	Undated – Probably Medieval
5	MWS3812	TQ 36080 38840	? DMV - Felbridge	Medieval

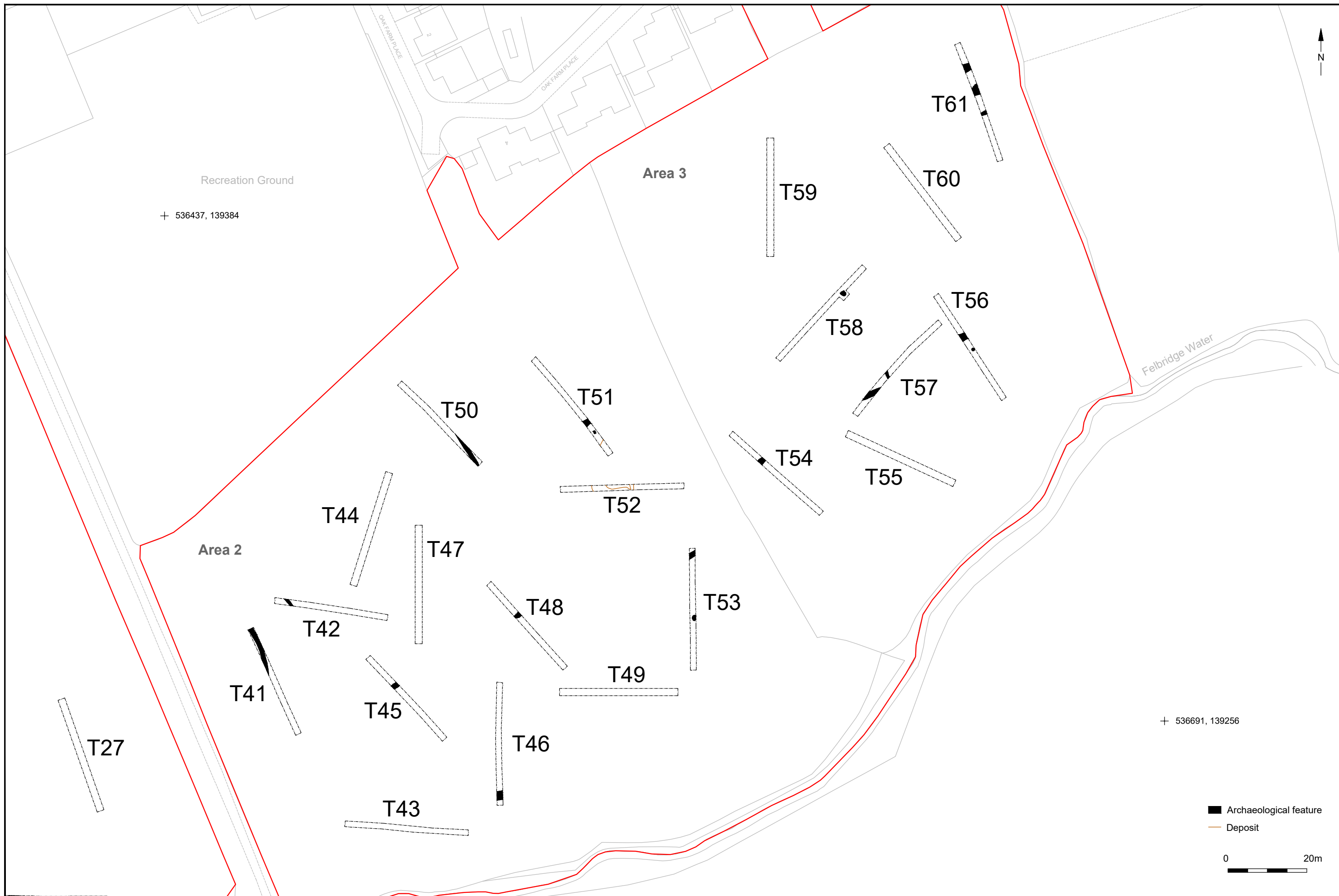


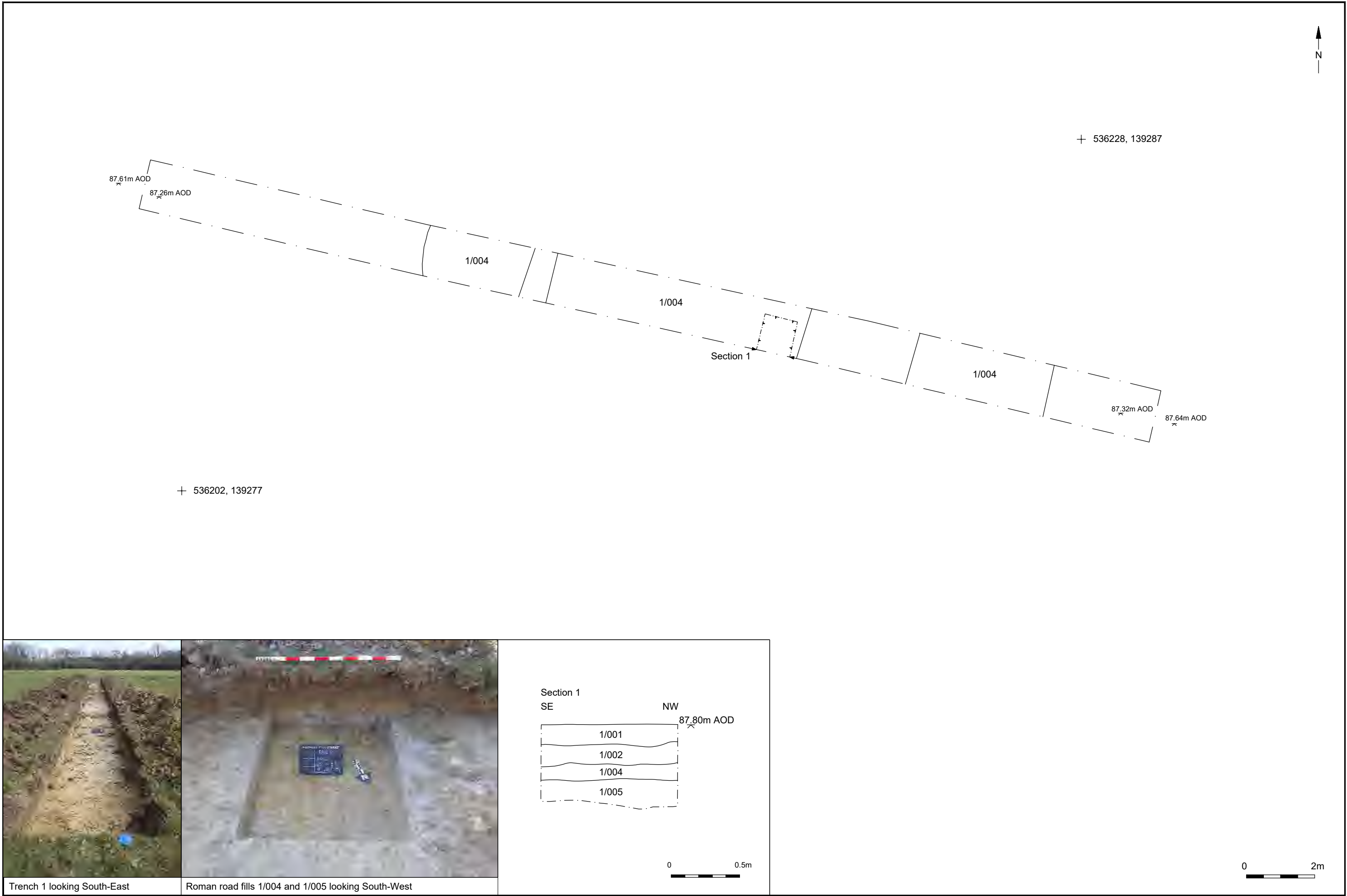






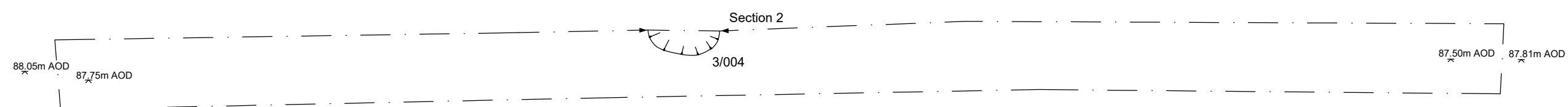








+ 536288, 139301



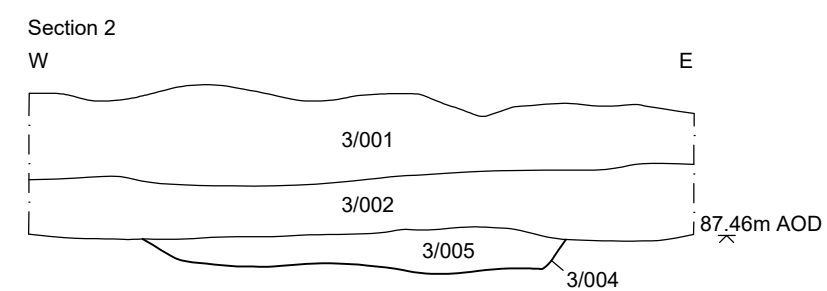
+ 536260, 139290



Trench 3 looking East

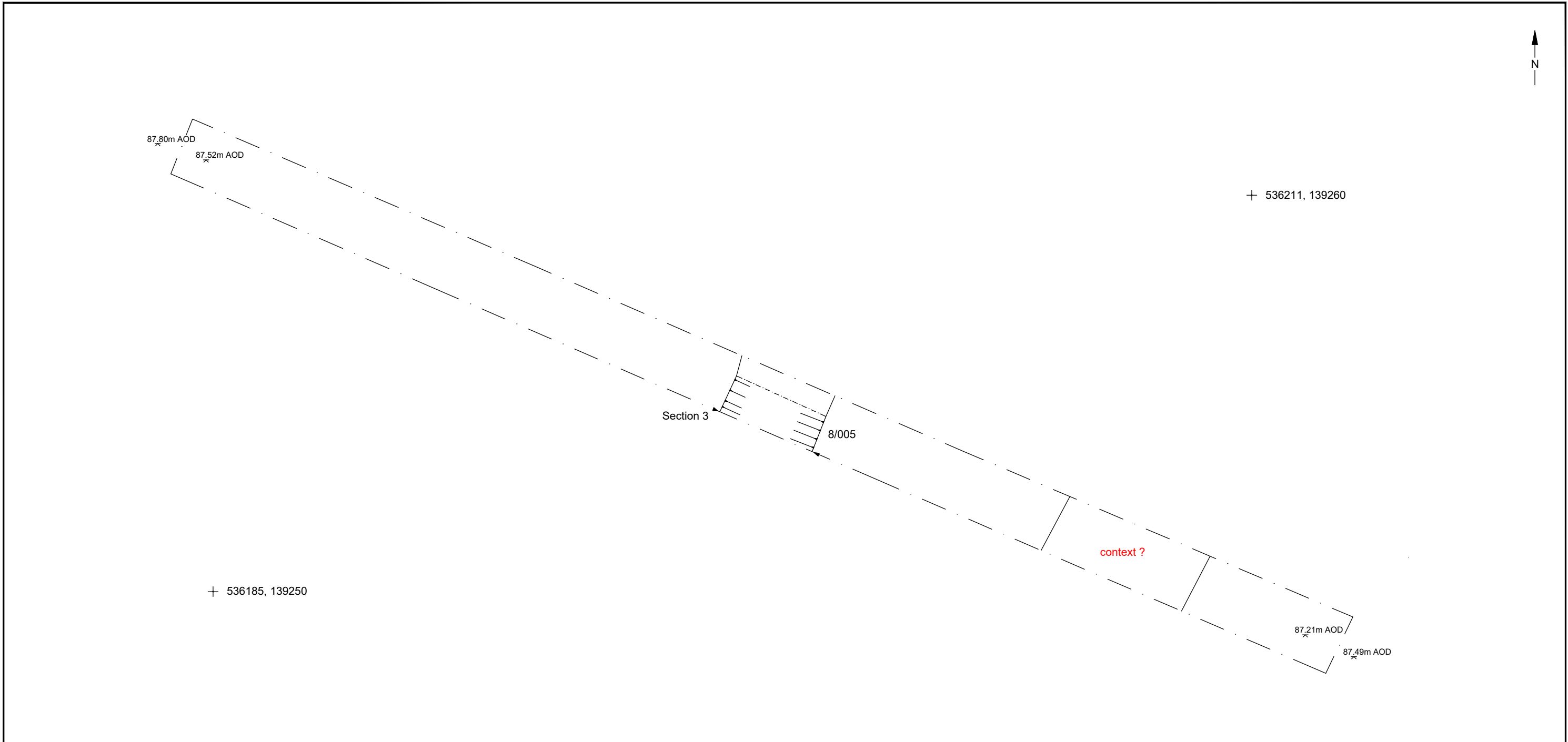


Tree throw 3/004 looking North



0 0.5m

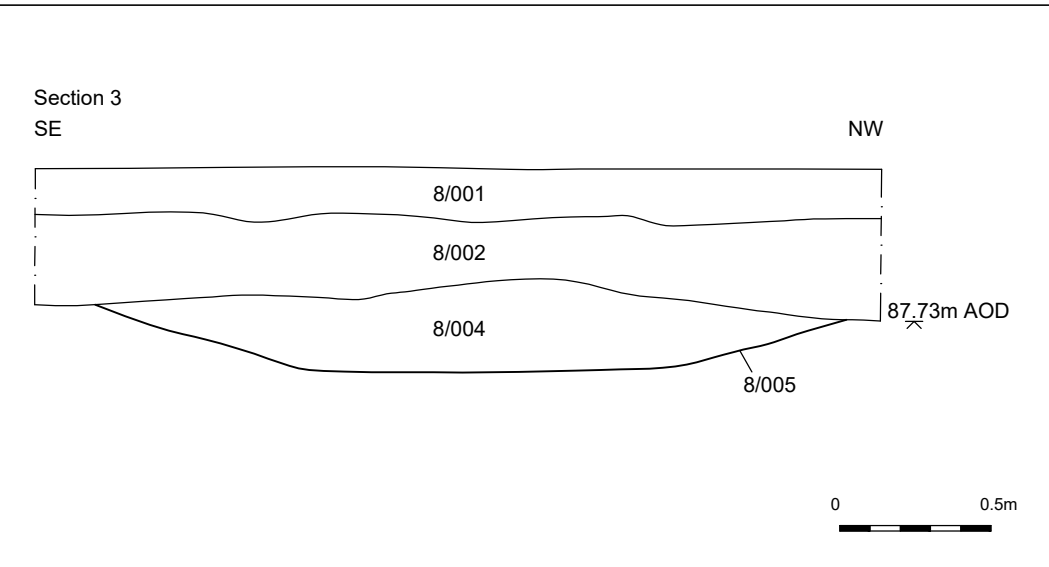
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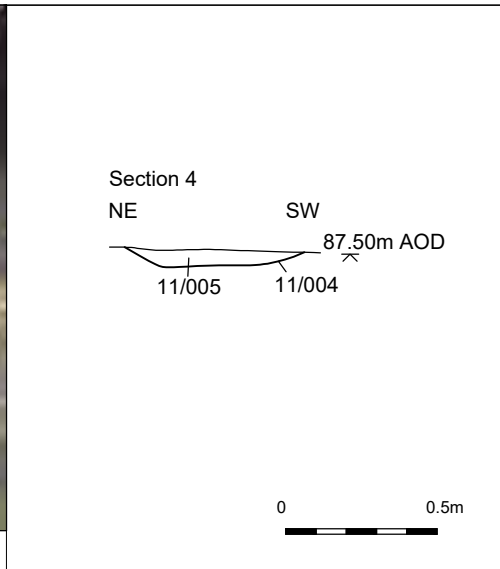
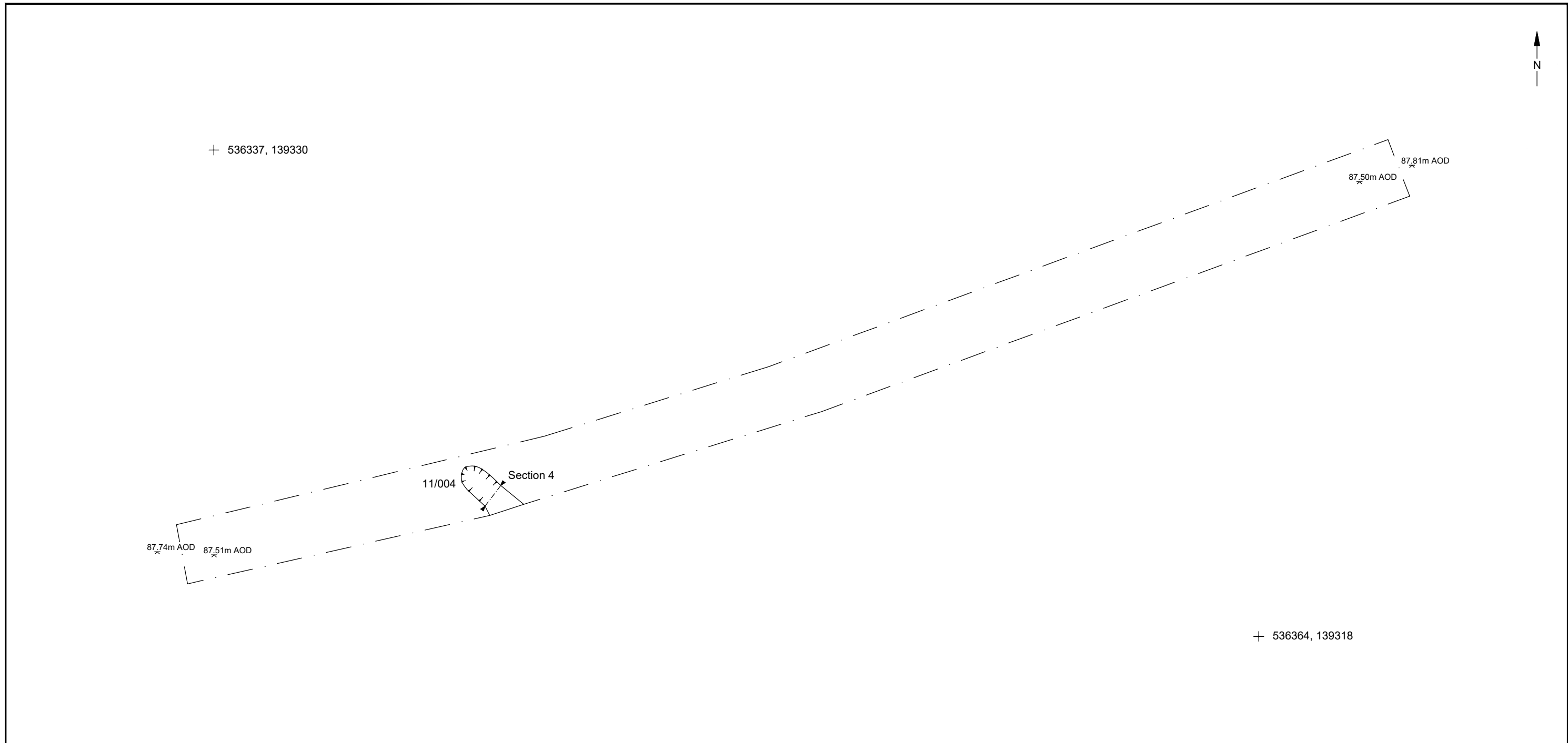


Trench 8 looking South-East



Ditch 8/005 looking South-West

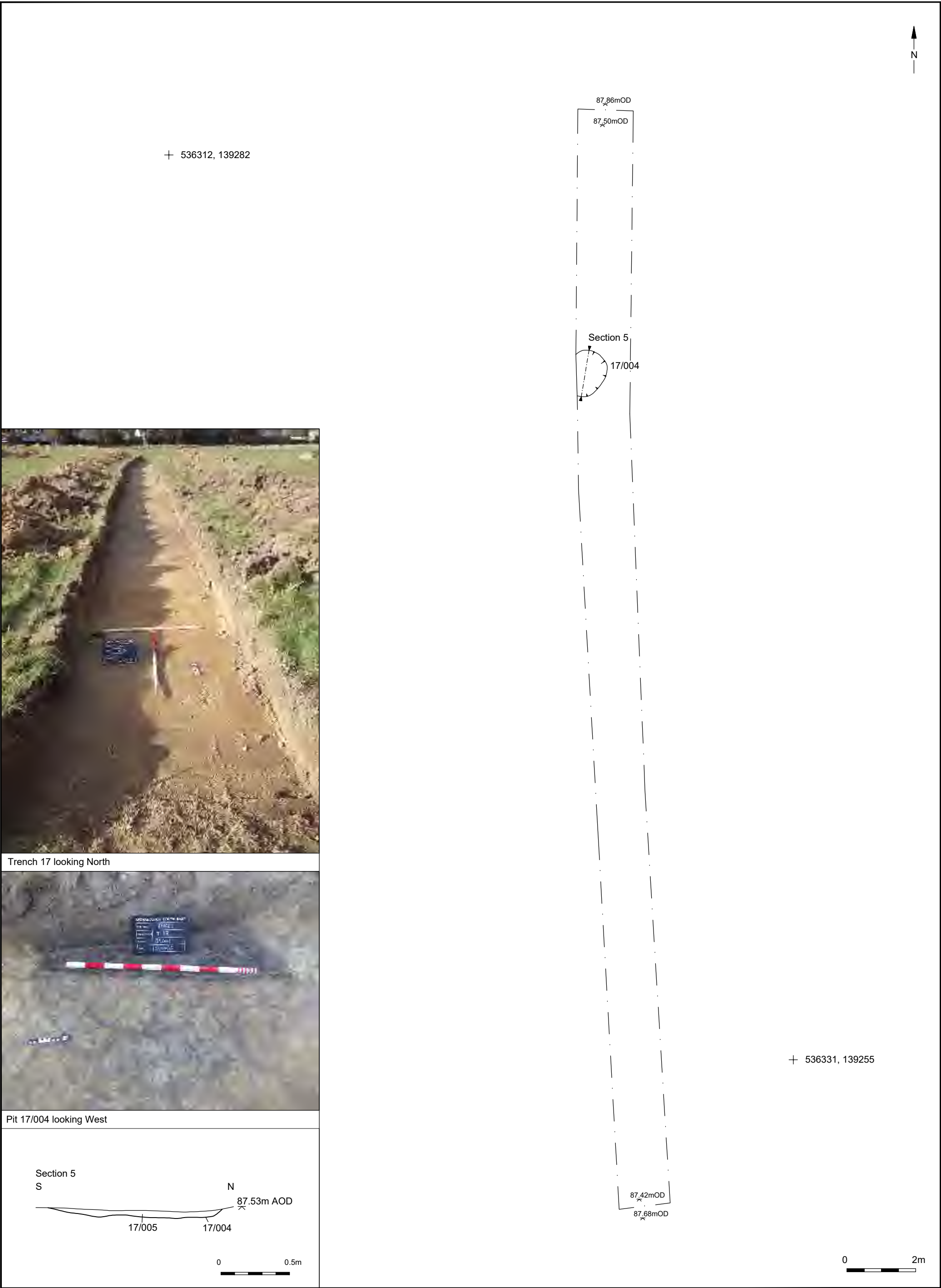


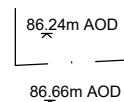
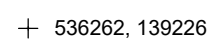
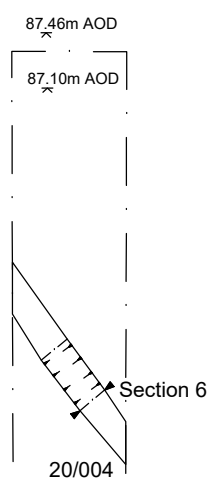
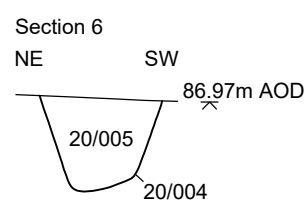
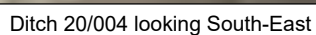
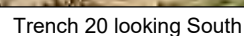
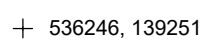


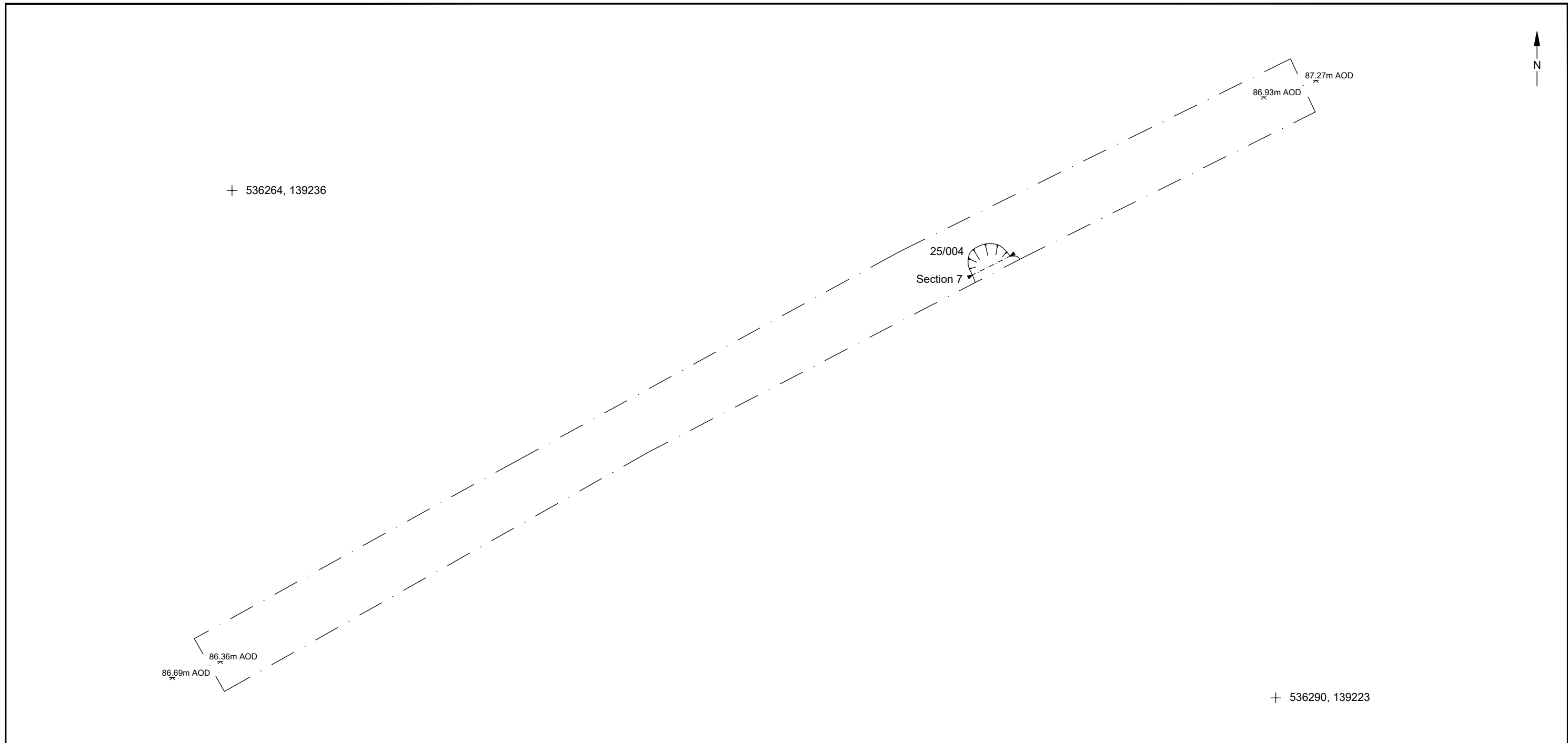
Trench 11 looking North-East

Gully 11/004 looking South-East

0 2m



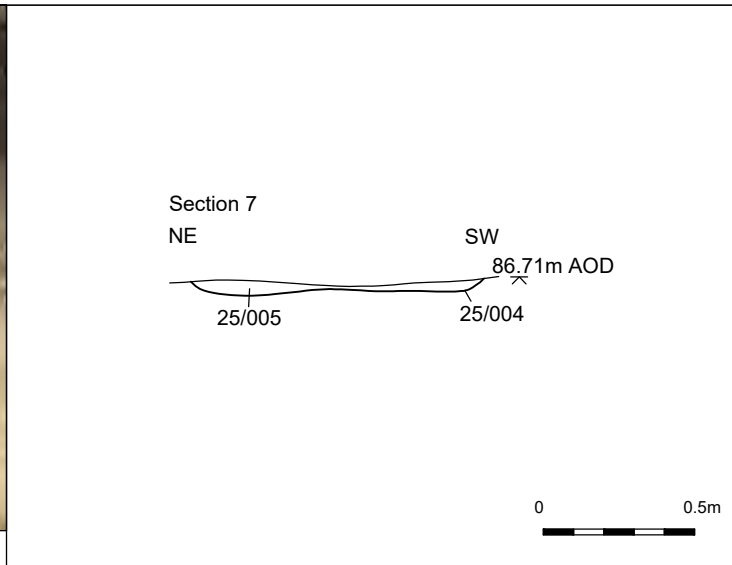


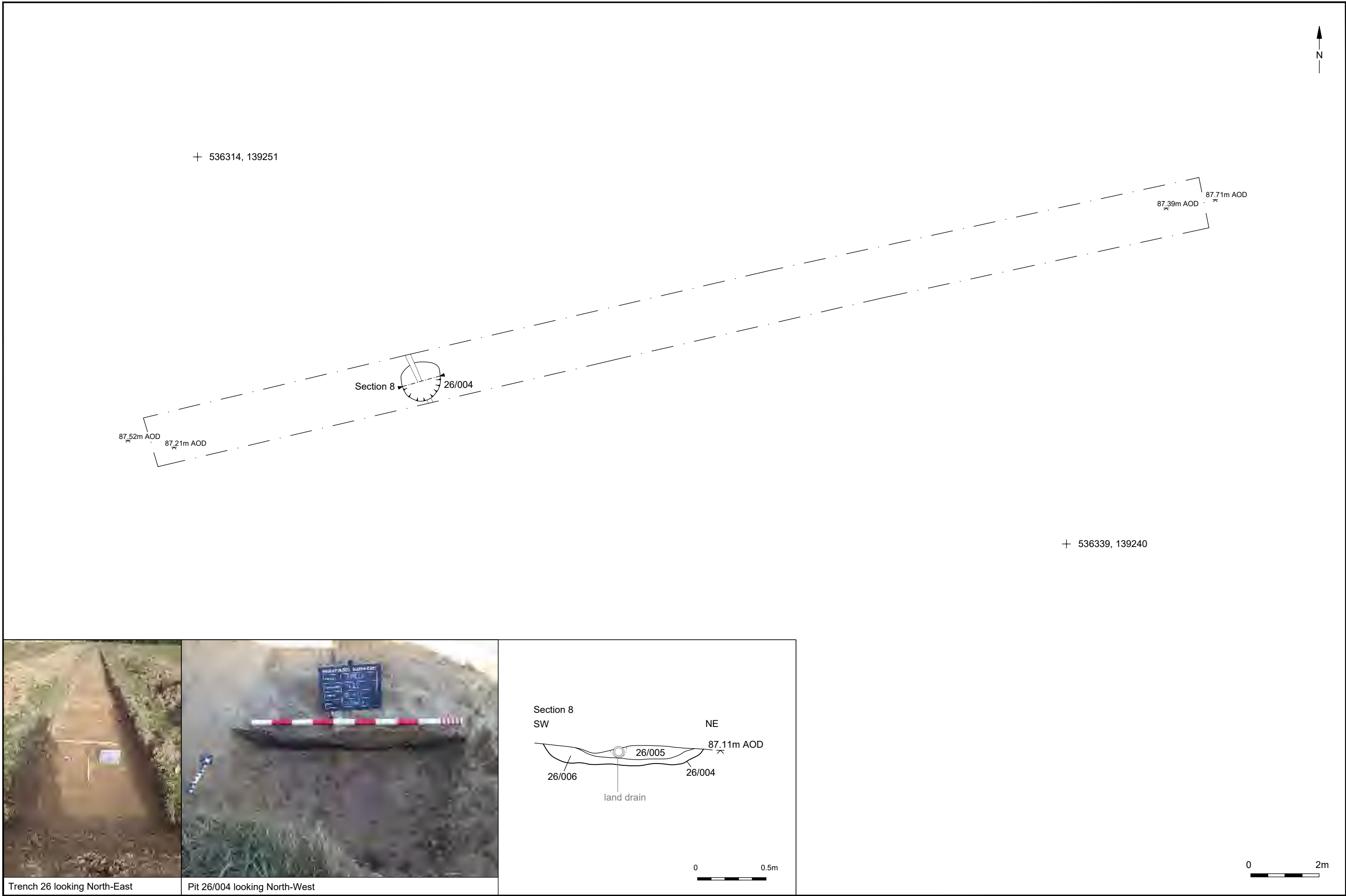


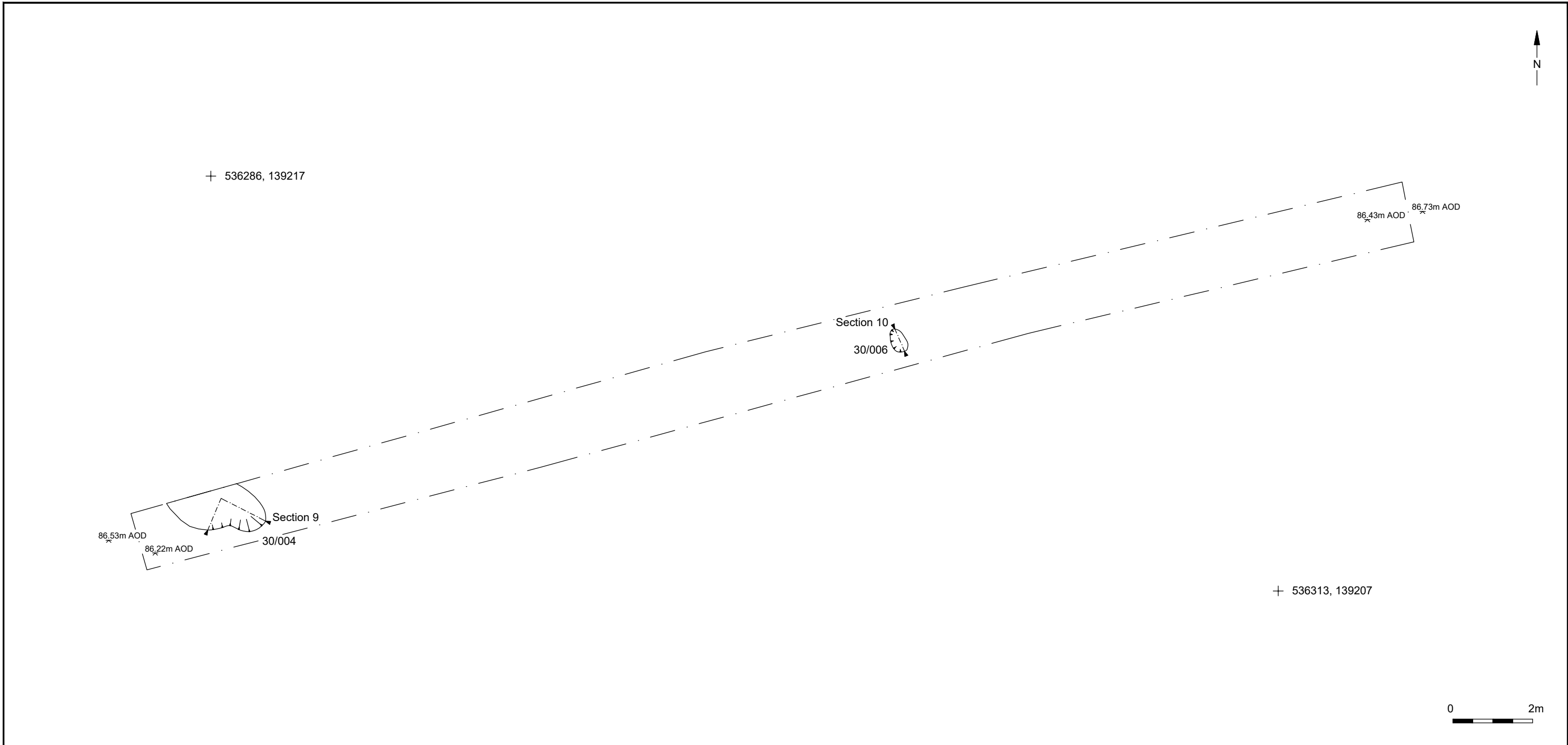
Trench 25 looking North-East



Pit 25/004 looking South-East







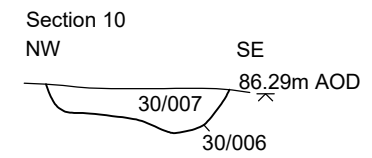
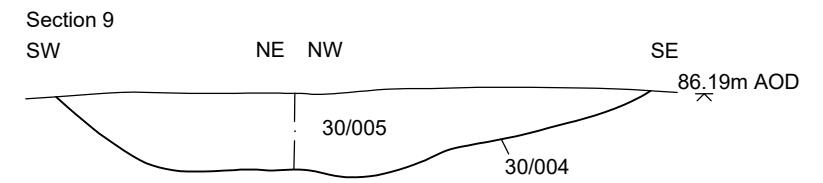
Trench 30 looking South-West

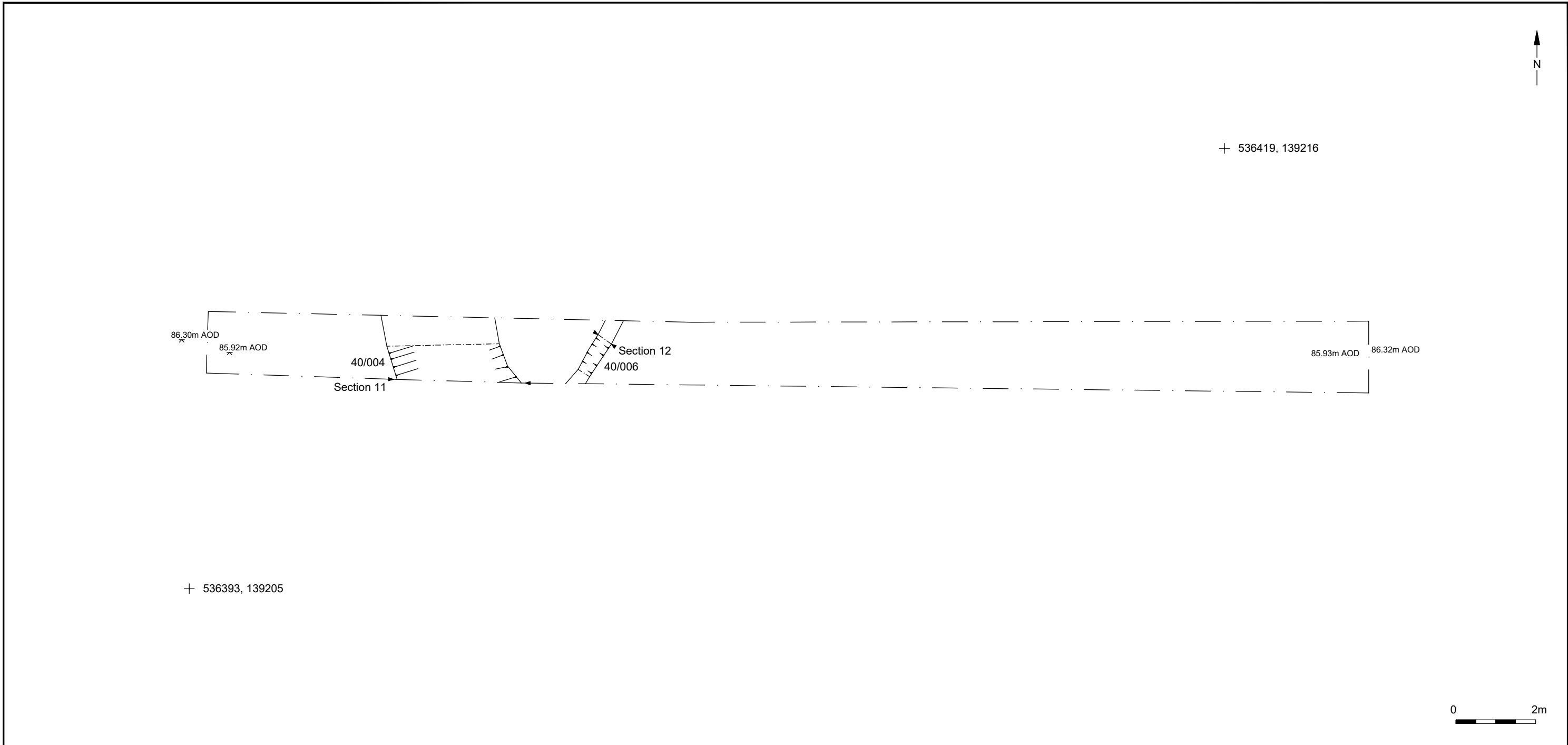


Pit 30/004 looking North-West



Pit 30/0064 looking North-East





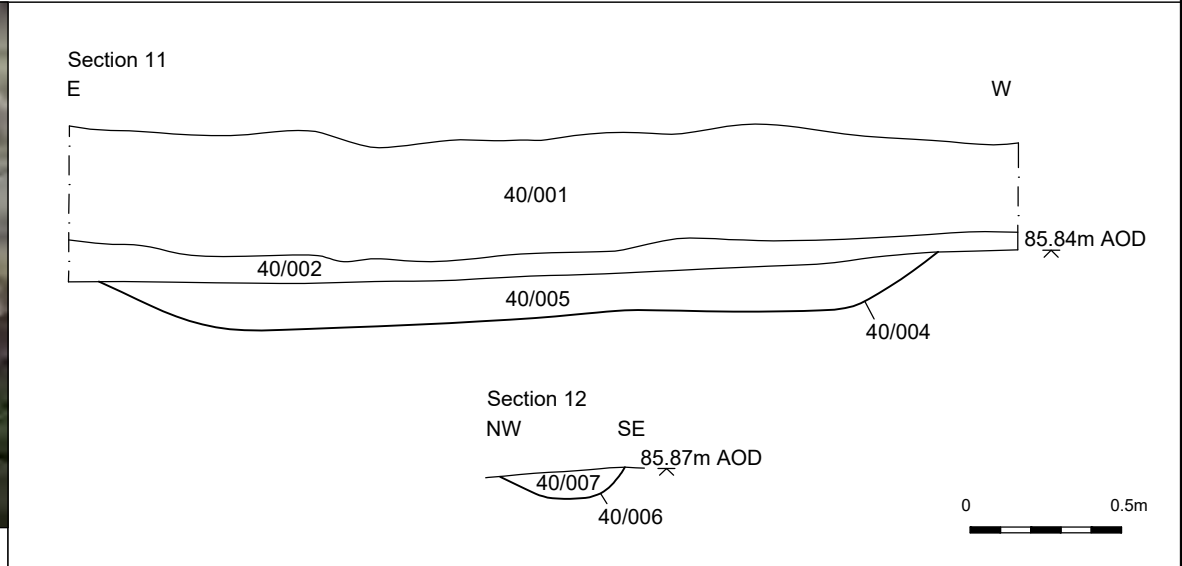
Trench 40 looking East

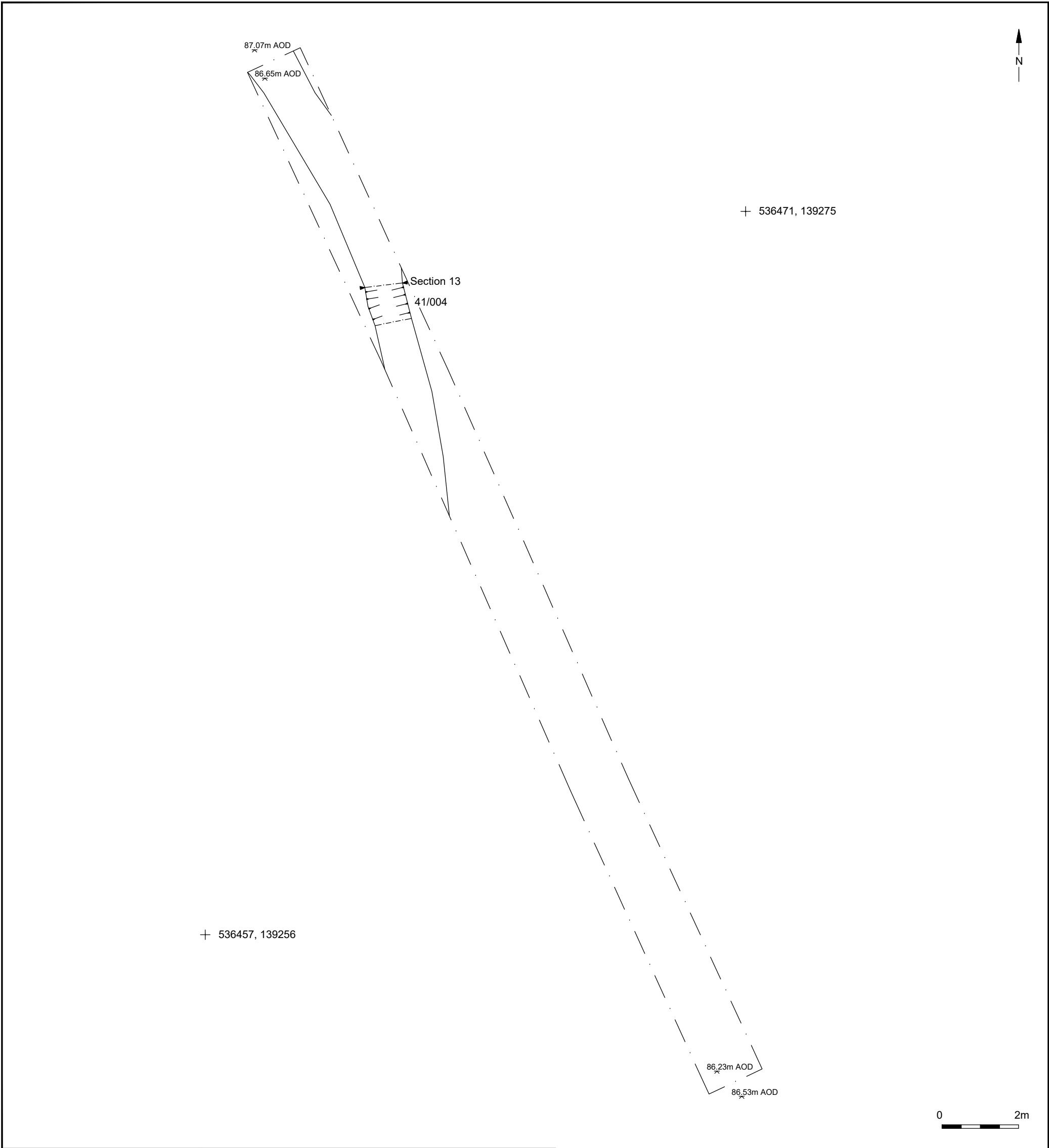


Tree throw 40/004 looking South

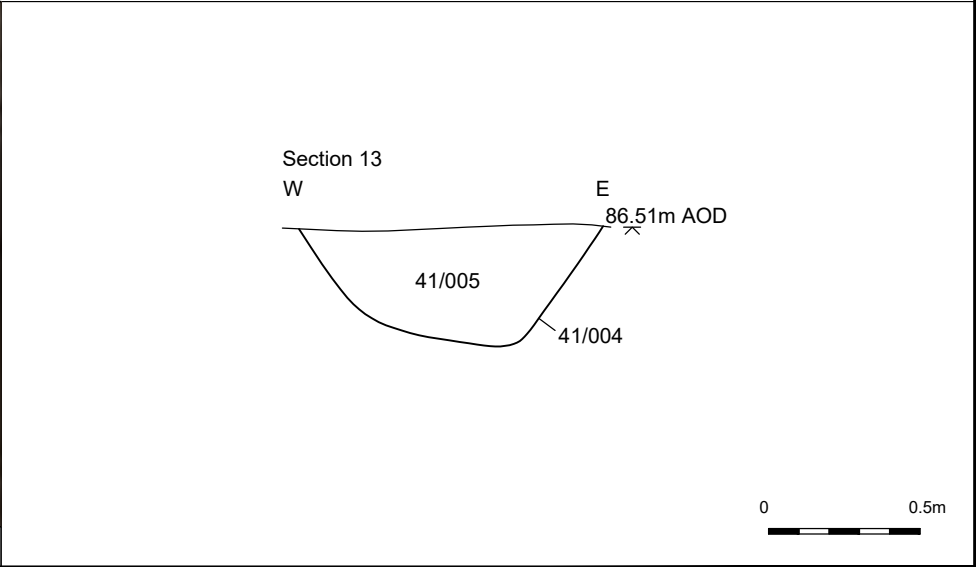


Gully 40/006 looking North-East



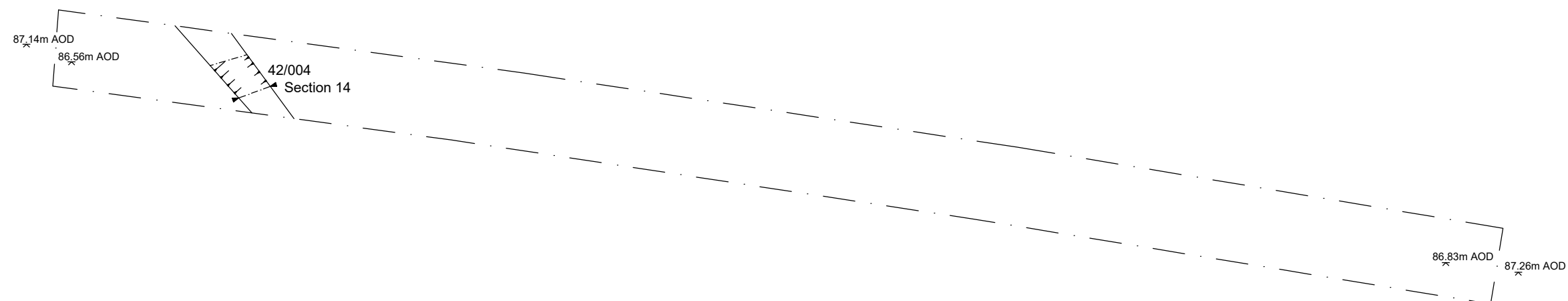


Trench 41 looking North-West Ditch 41/004 looking North





+ 536491, 139289



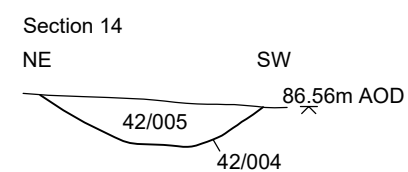
+ 536464, 139279



Trench 42 looking North-West

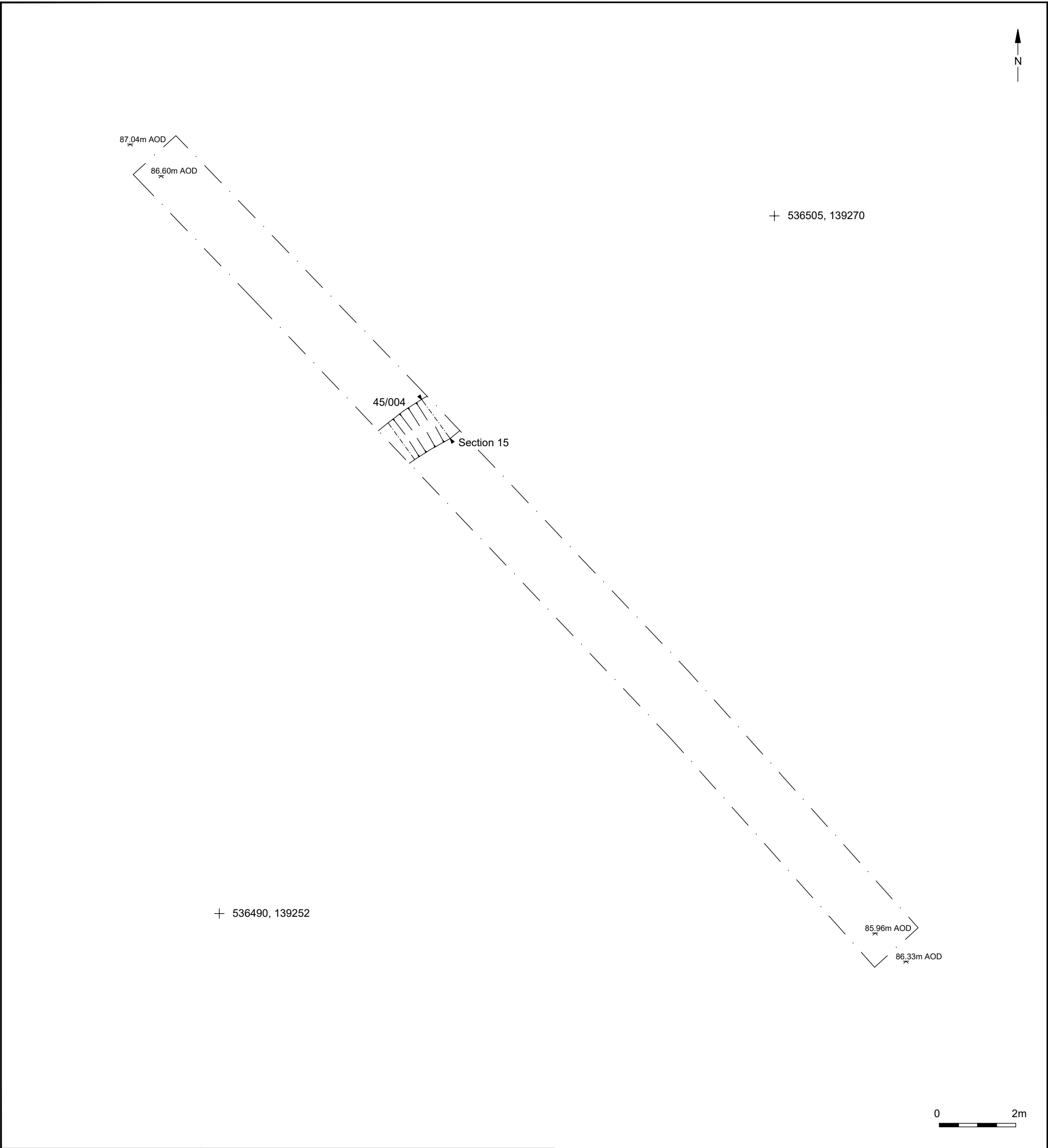


Ditch 42/004 looking South-East

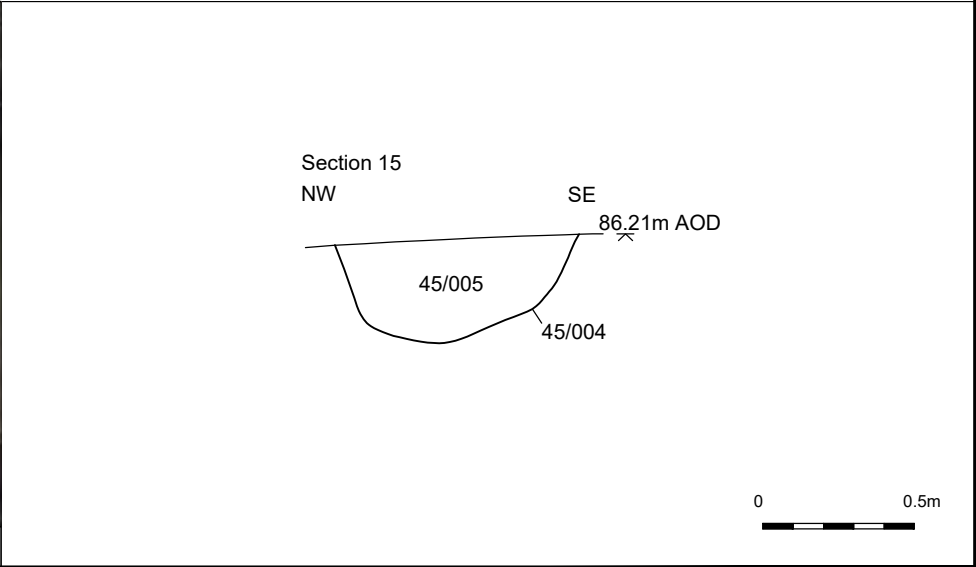


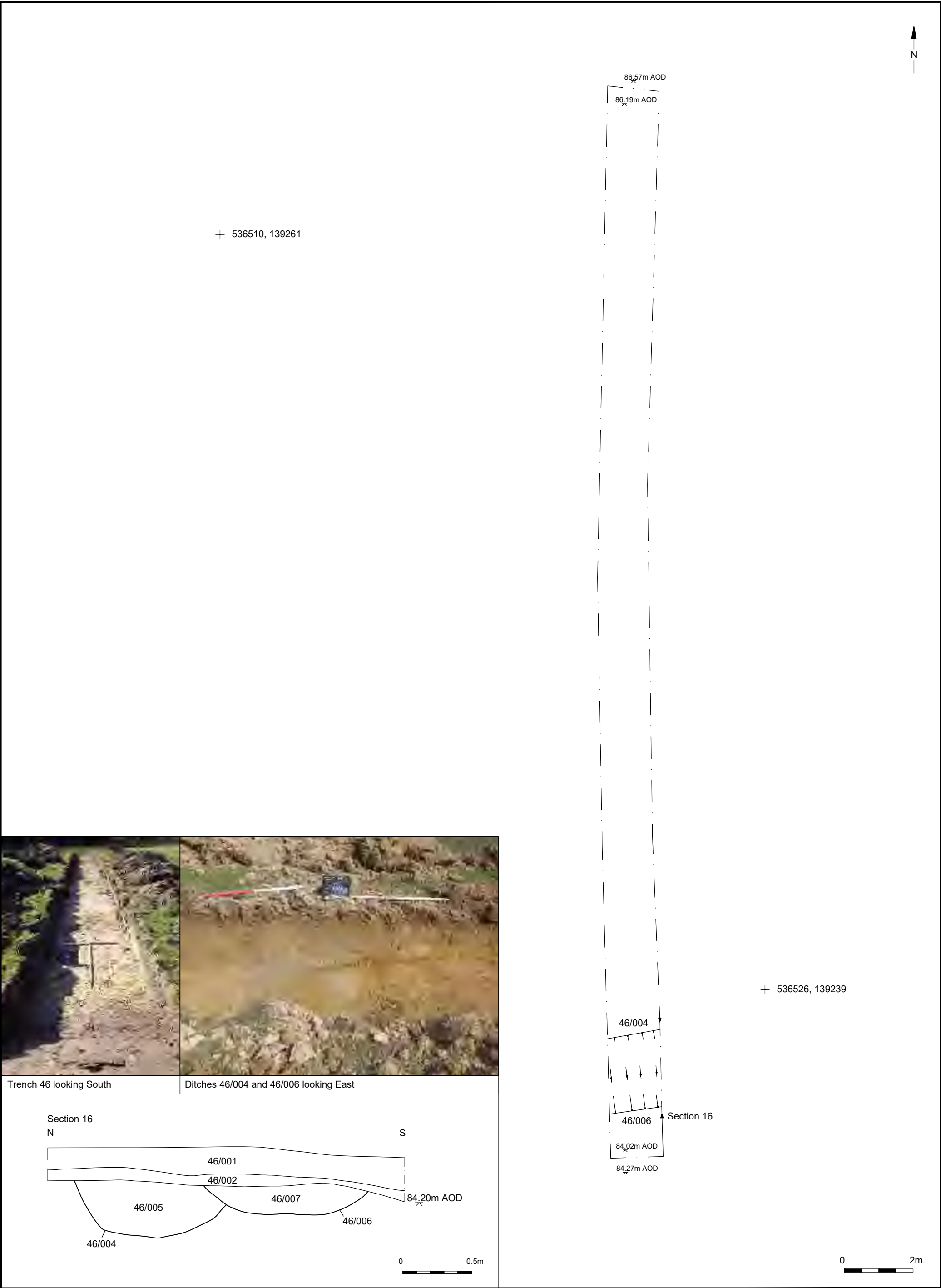
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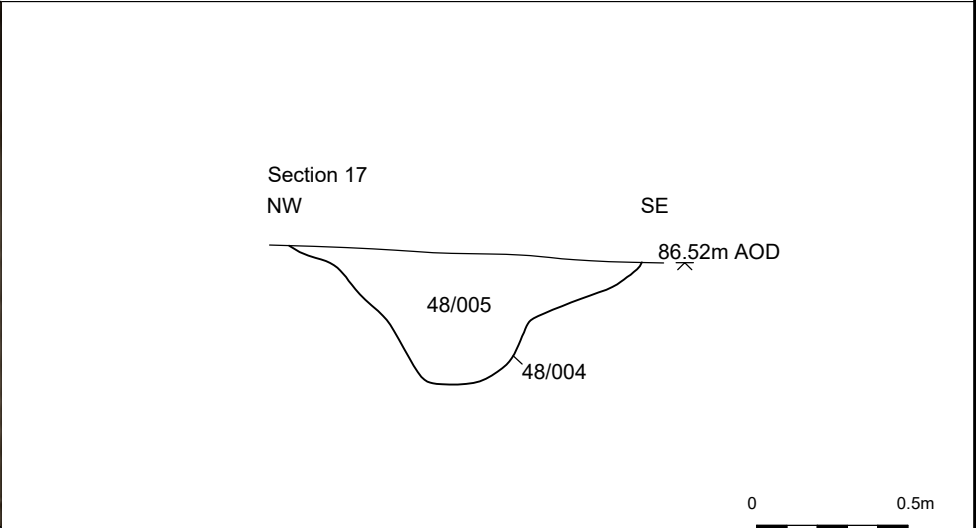
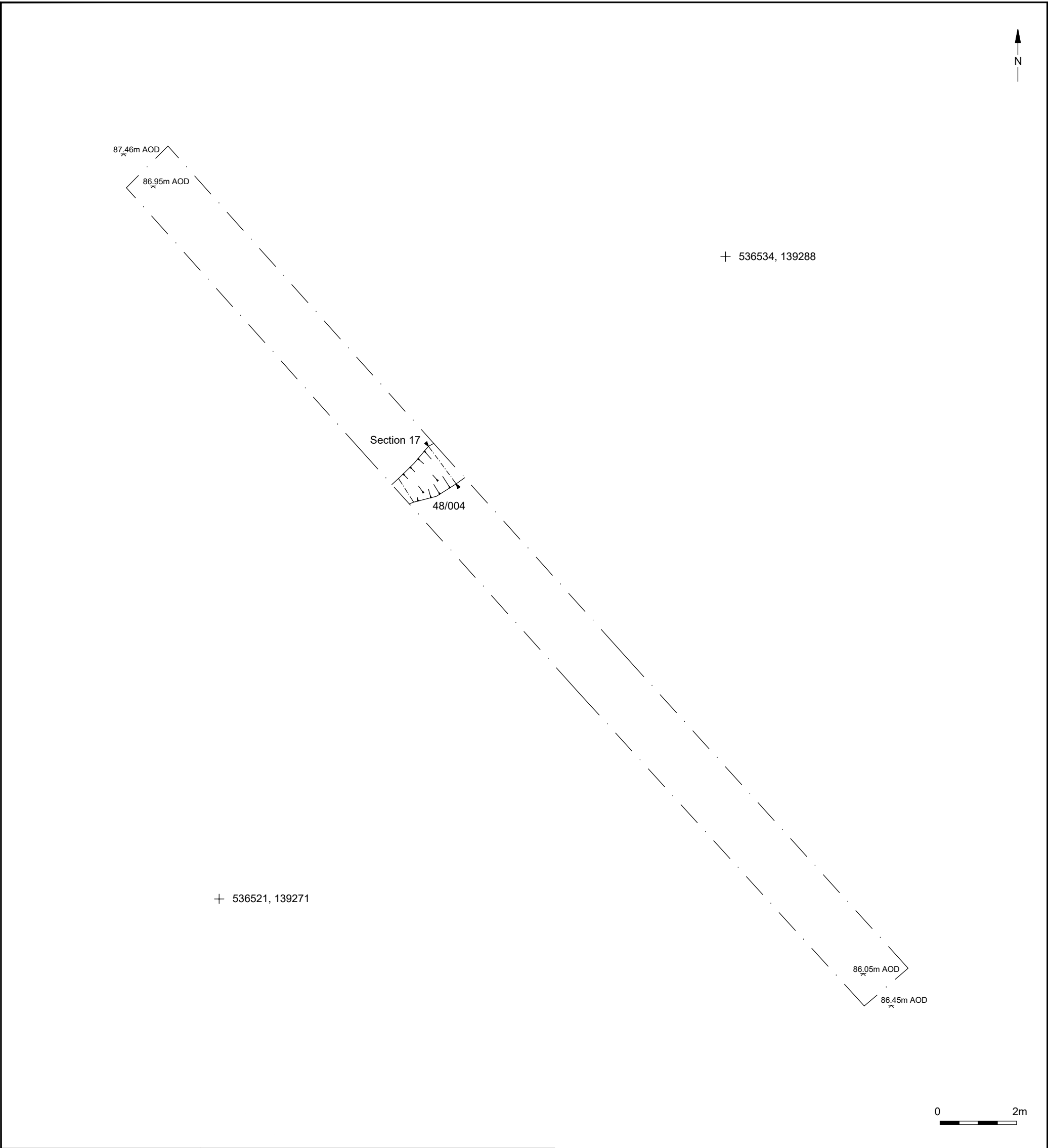
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Trench 45 looking North-West Ditch 45/004 looking South-West

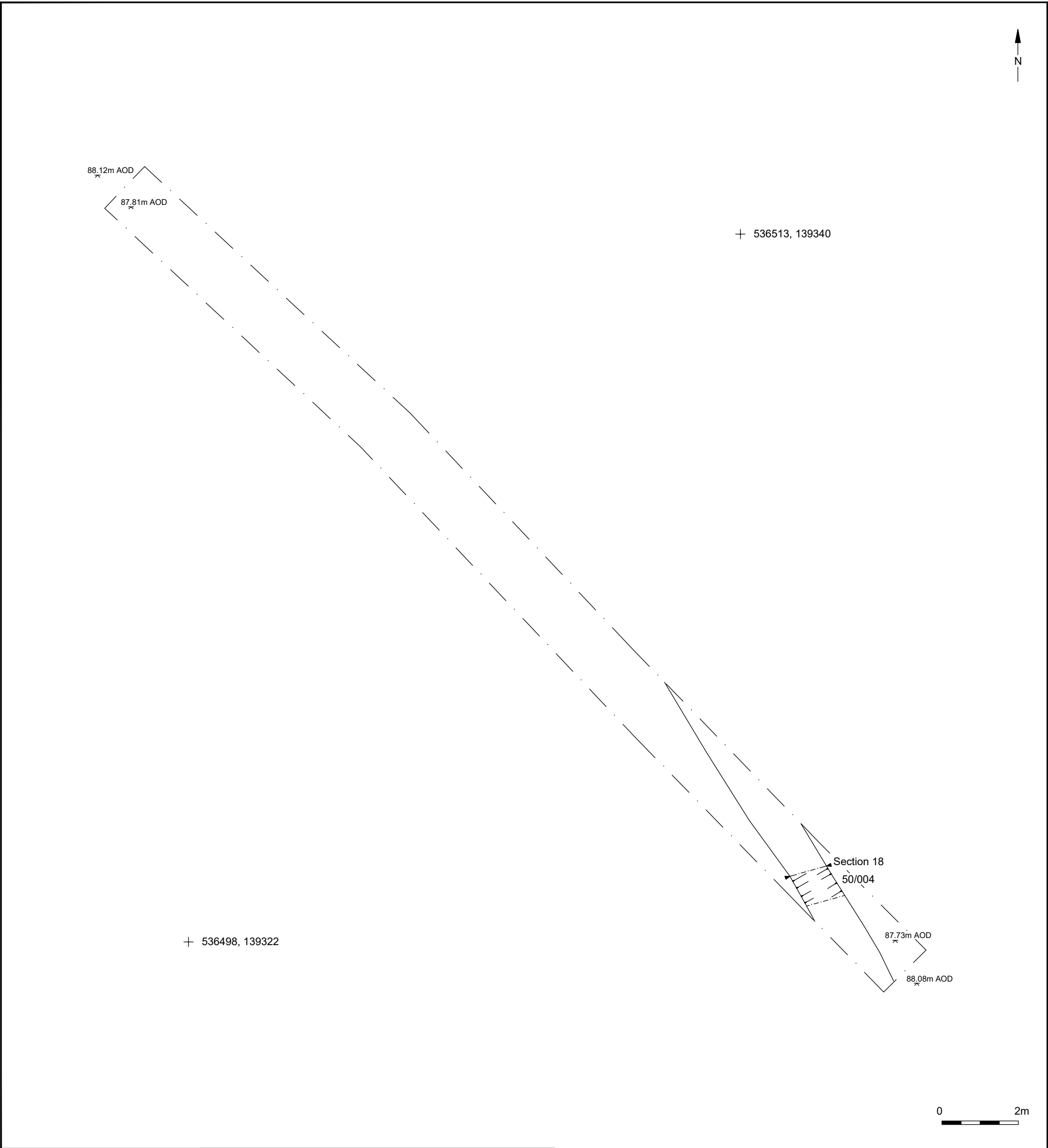




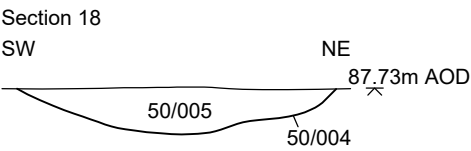


Trench 48 looking North-West

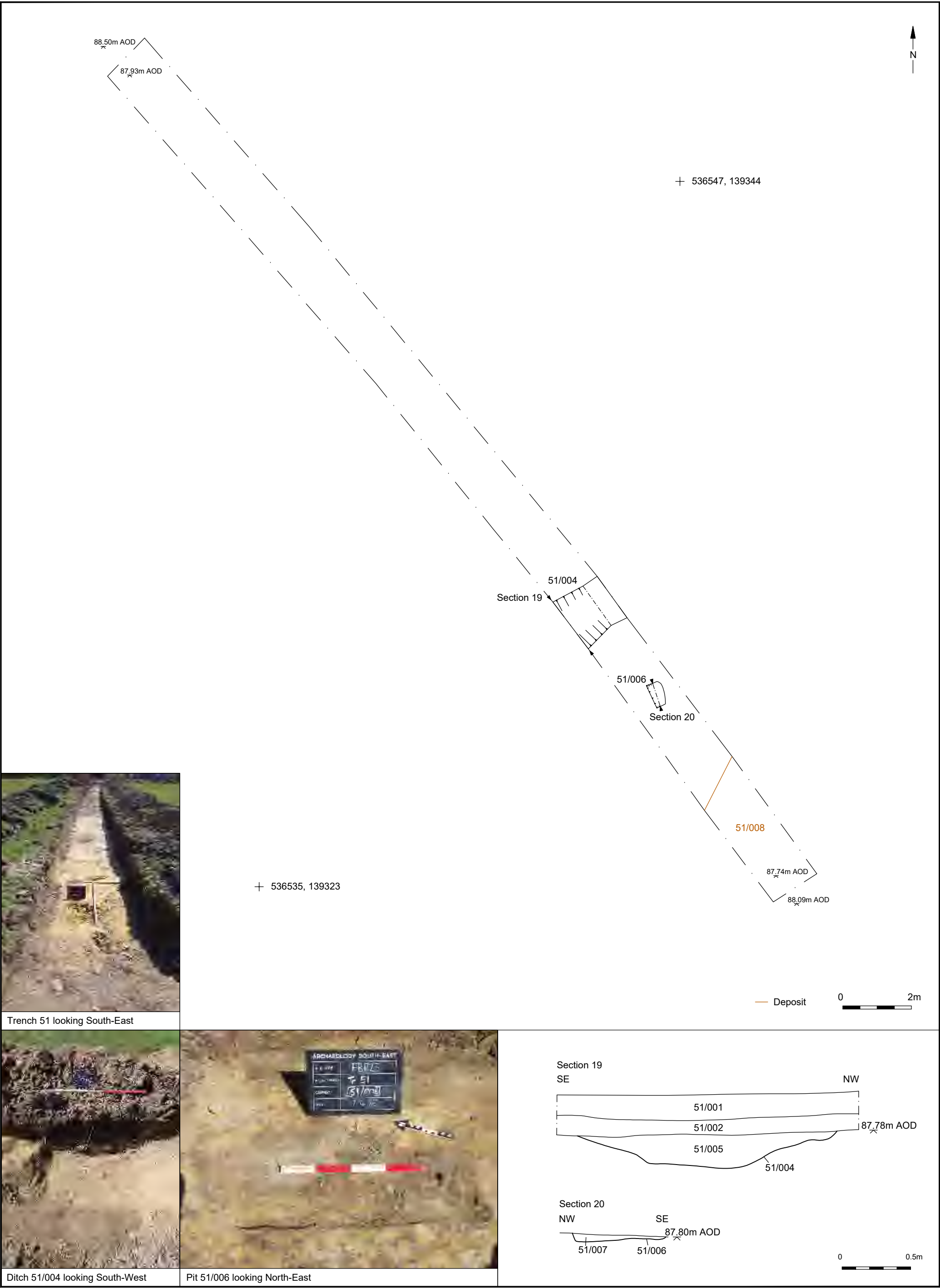
Ditch 48/004 looking North-East

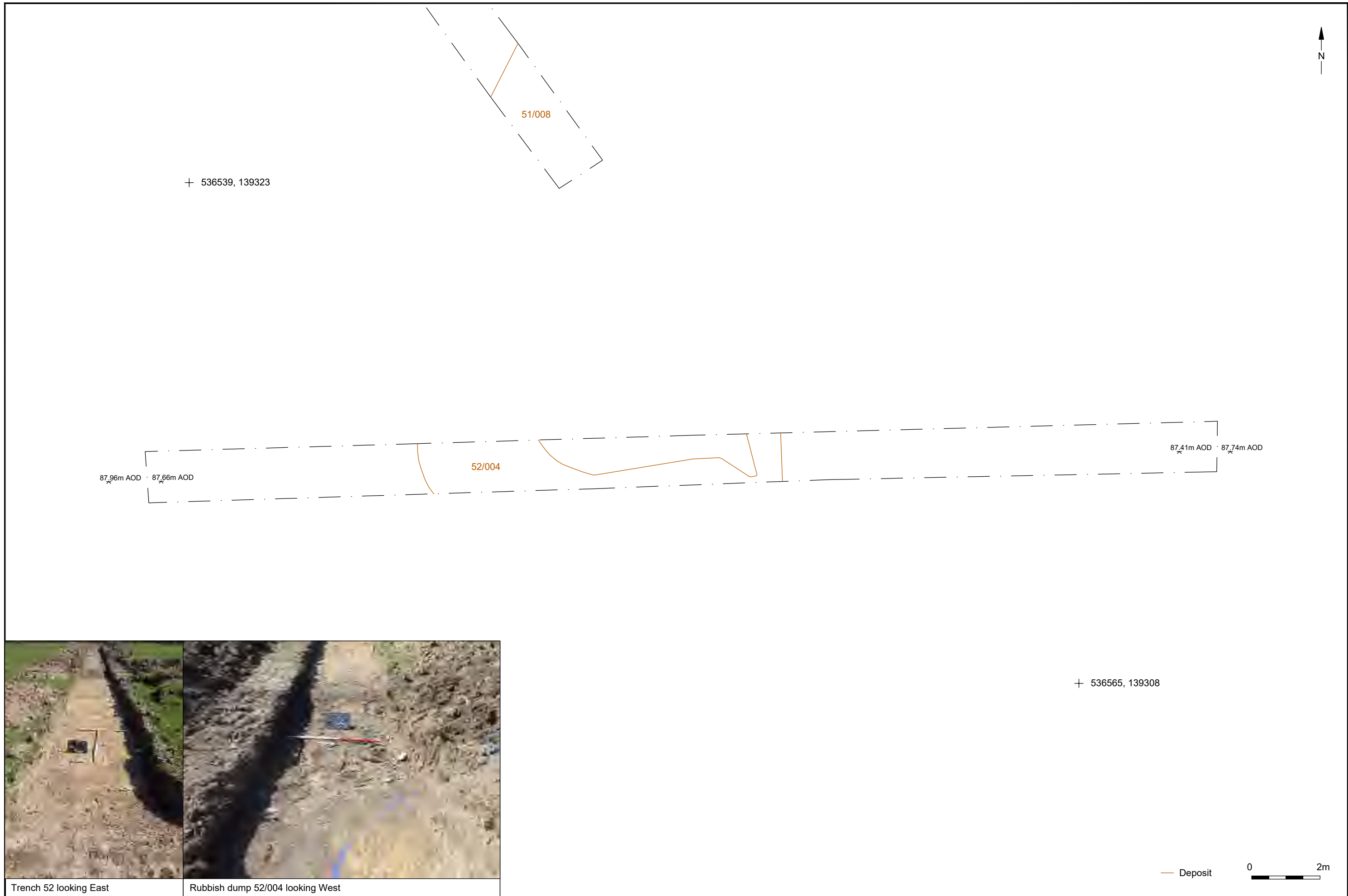


Trench 50 looking South-East Ditch 50/004 looking North-West



0 0.5m







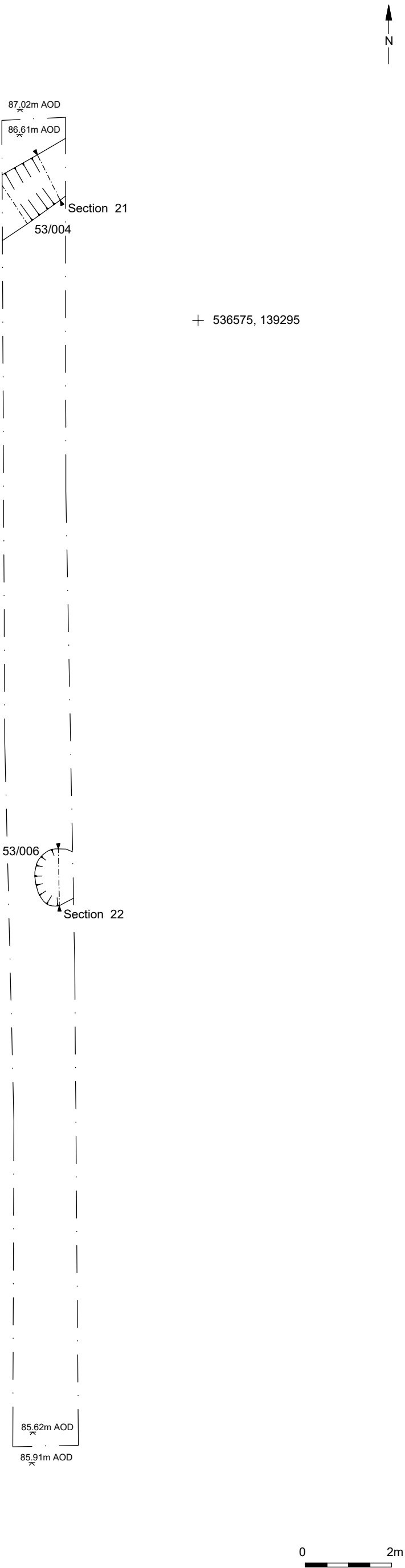
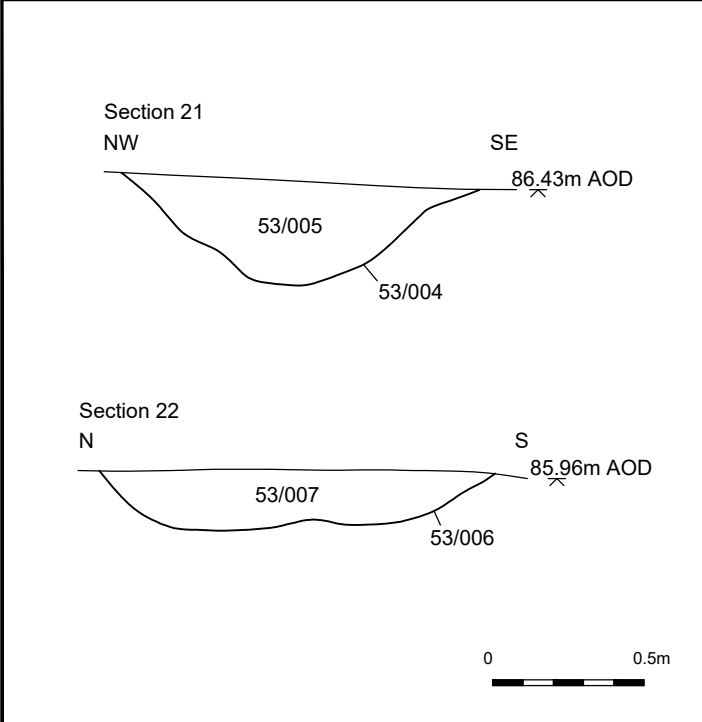
Trench 53 looking South

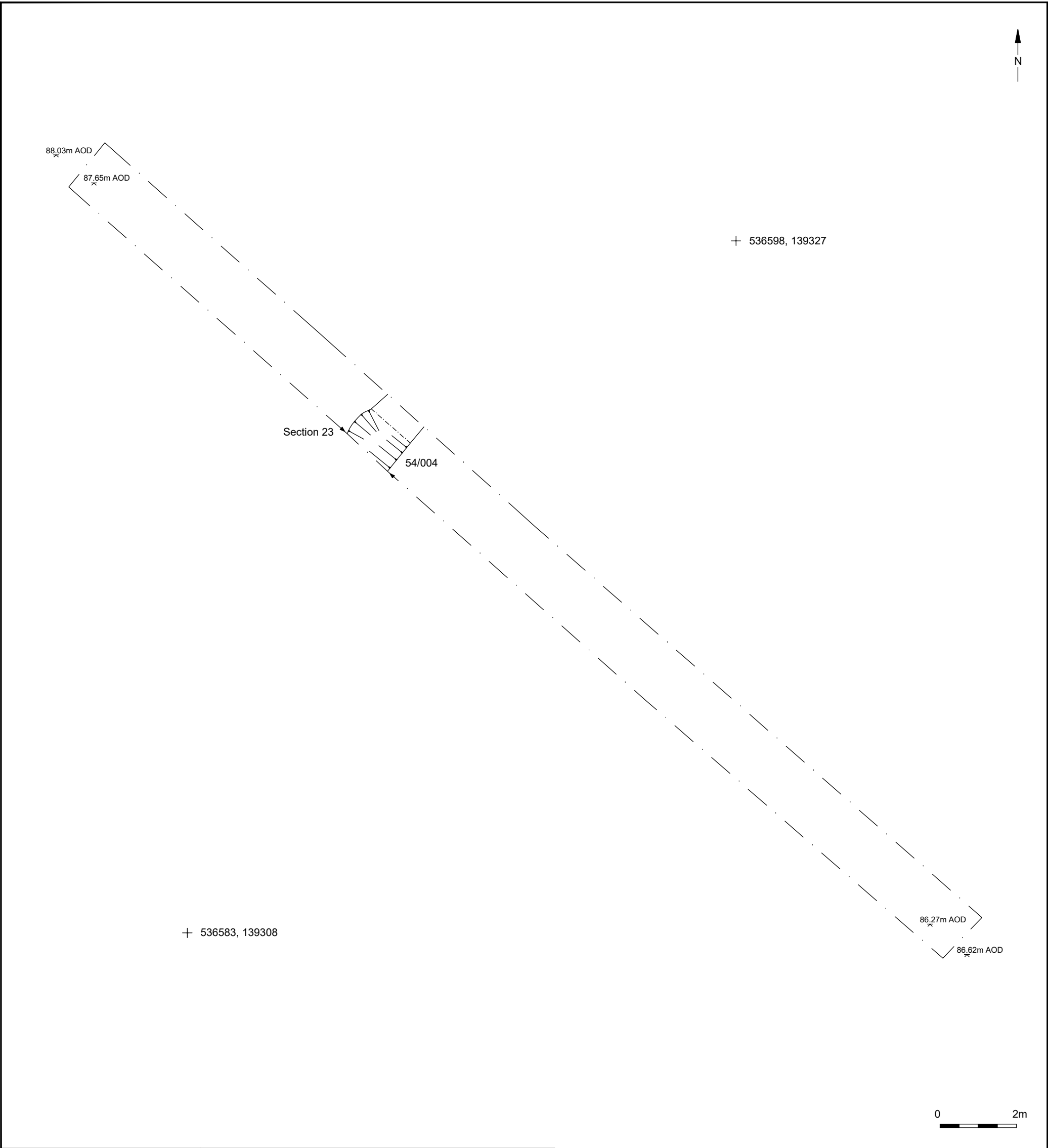


Ditch 53/004 looking North-East



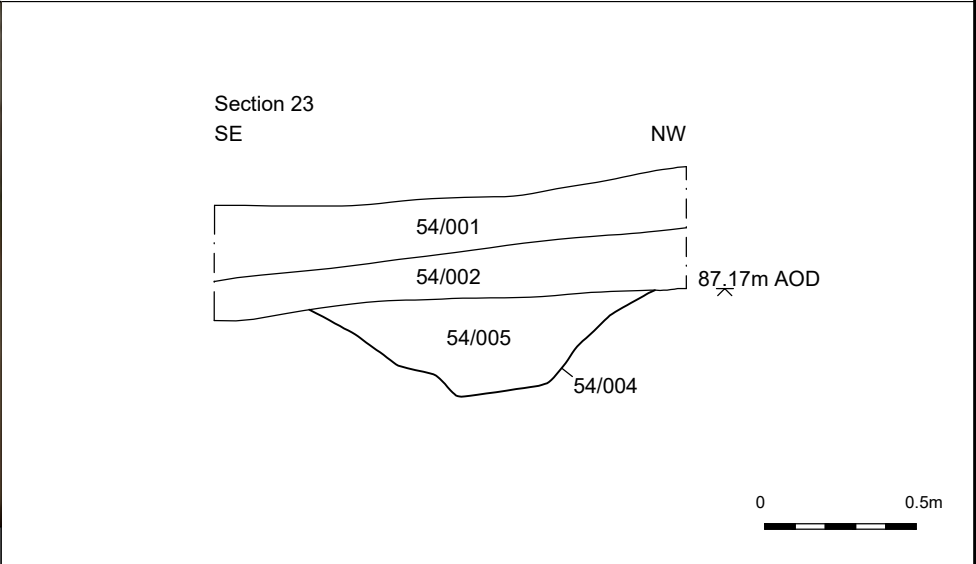
Pit 53/006 looking East

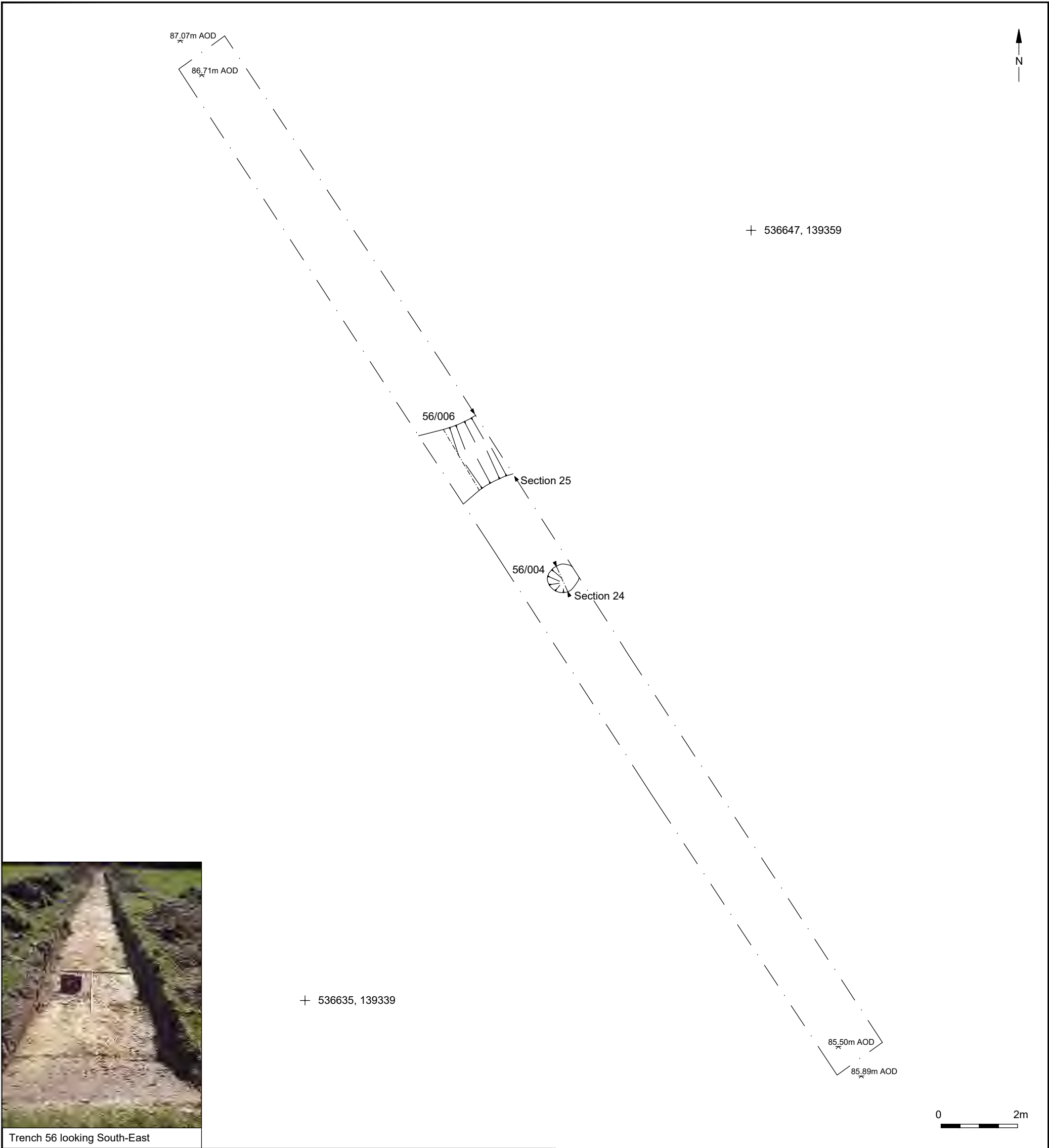




Trench 54 looking North-West

Ditch 54/004 looking South-West





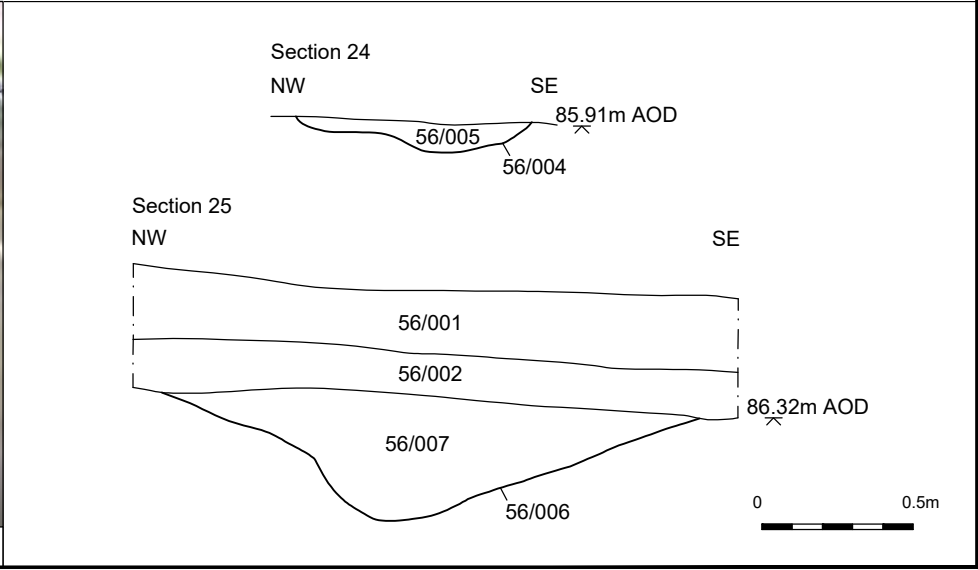
Trench 56 looking South-East

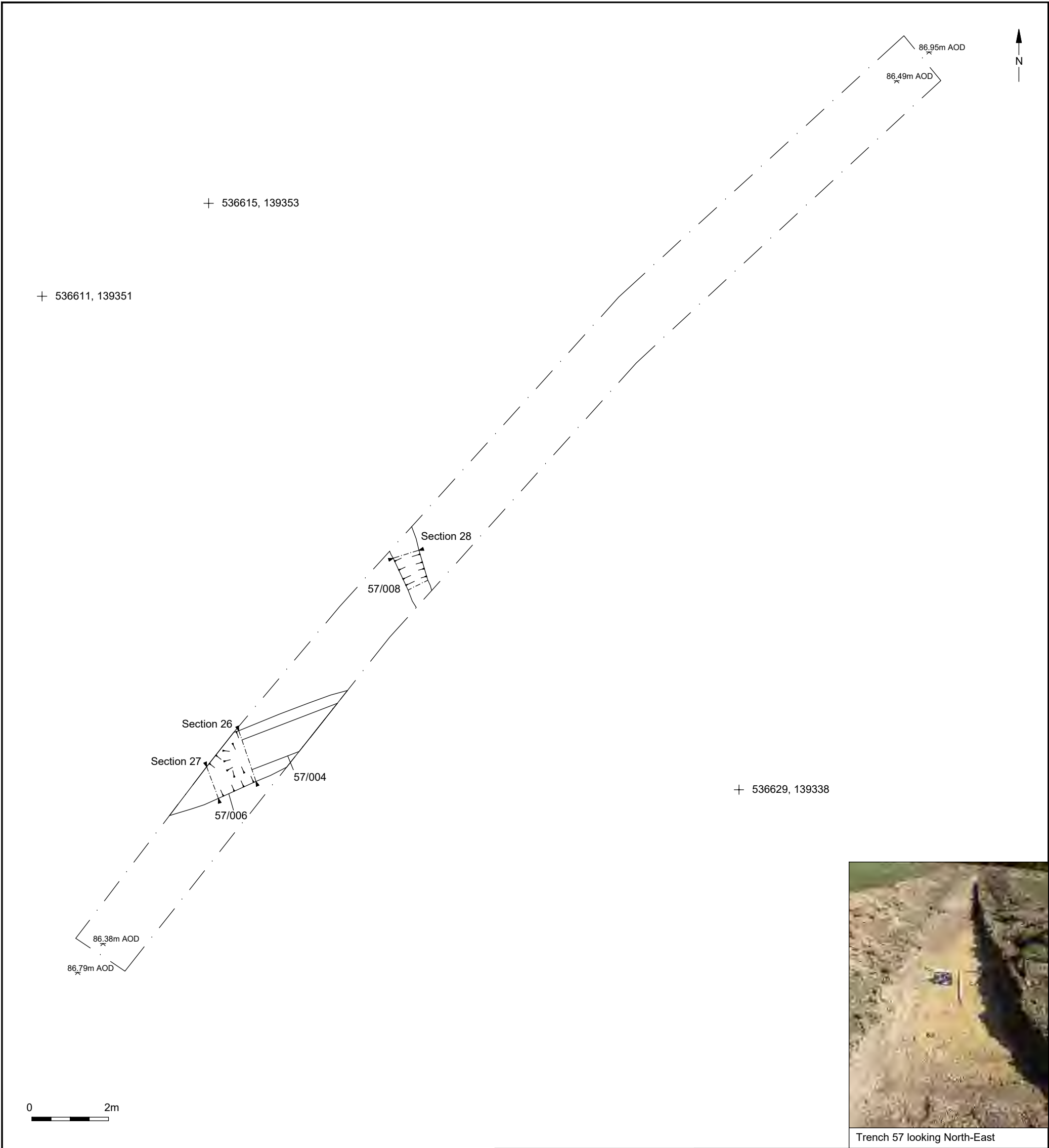


Tree throw 56/004 looking North-East

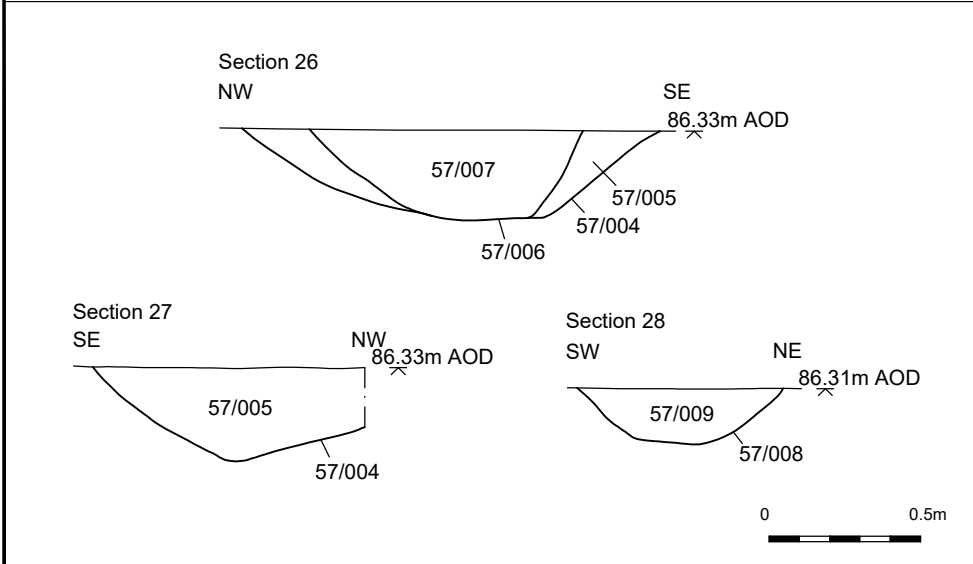


Ditch 56/006 looking North-East





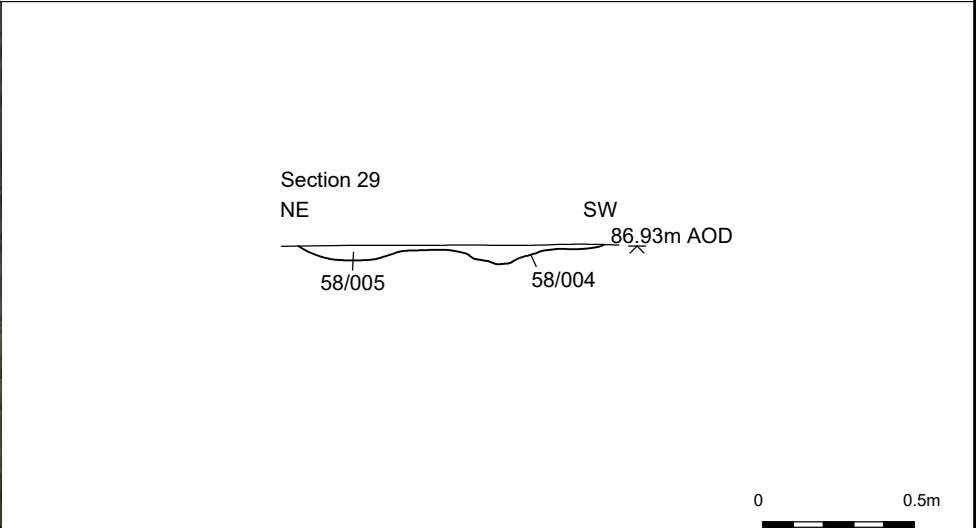
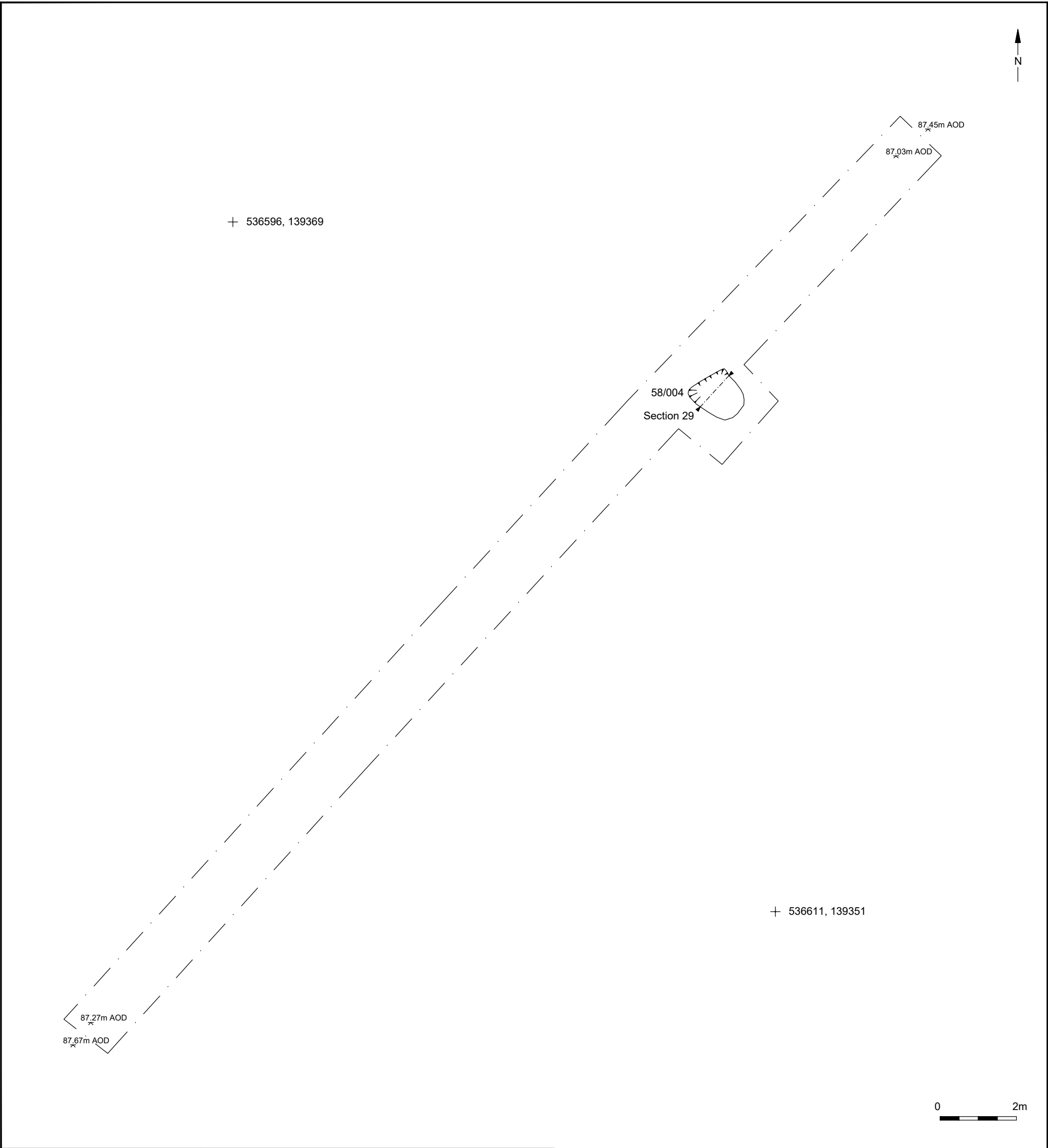
Trench 57 looking North-East



Ditches 56/004 / 006 looking North-East



Gully 57/008 looking North-West



Trench 58 looking North-East

Pit 58/004 looking South-East





Trench 2 looking South-East



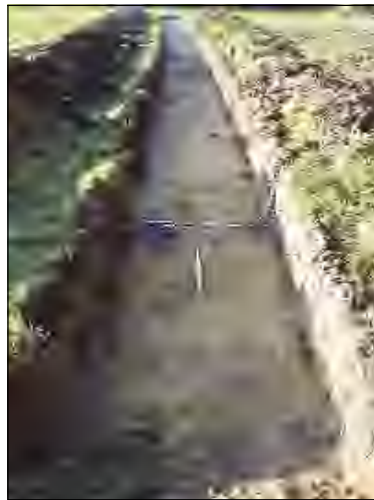
Trench 4 looking North-East



Trench 5 looking North-East



Trench 6 looking South-East



Trench 7 looking North-West



Trench 9 looking North



Trench 10 looking South-East



Trench 12 looking South-East



Trench 13 looking South-East



Trench 14 looking South-West



Trench 15 looking North



Trench 16 looking South-West



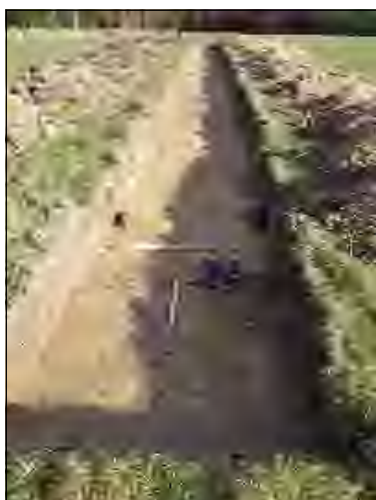
Trench 23 looking North-East



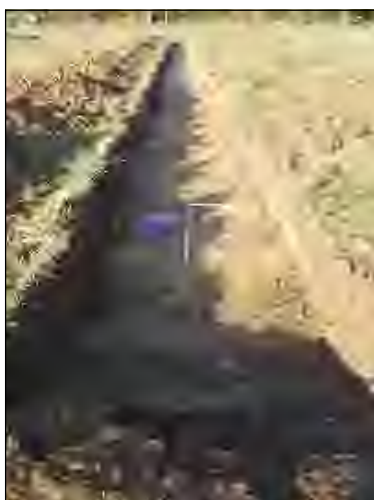
Trench 19 looking South



Trench 21 looking South-East



Trench 22 looking South-East



Trench 23 looking North-East



Trench 24 looking South-West



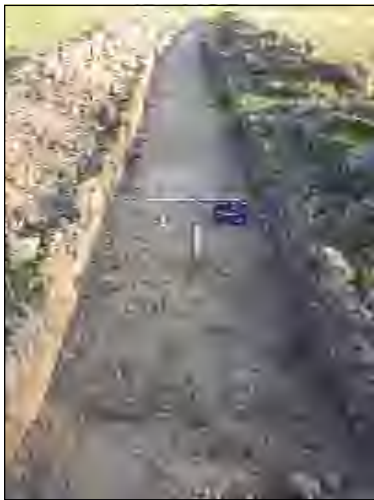
Trench 27 looking South-East



Trench 28 looking South-East



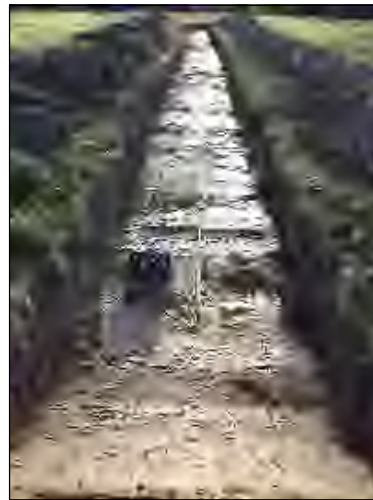
Trench 29 looking South-East



Trench 31 looking North



Trench 32 looking South



Trench 33 looking East



Trench 34 looking North-East



Trench 35 looking North-East



Trench 36 looking West



Trench 37 looking West



Trench 15 looking North



Trench 39 looking North-West



Trench 43 looking North-West



Trench 44 looking North-East



Trench 47 looking South



Trench 49 looking West



Trench 59 looking North



Trench 60 looking North-West



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