

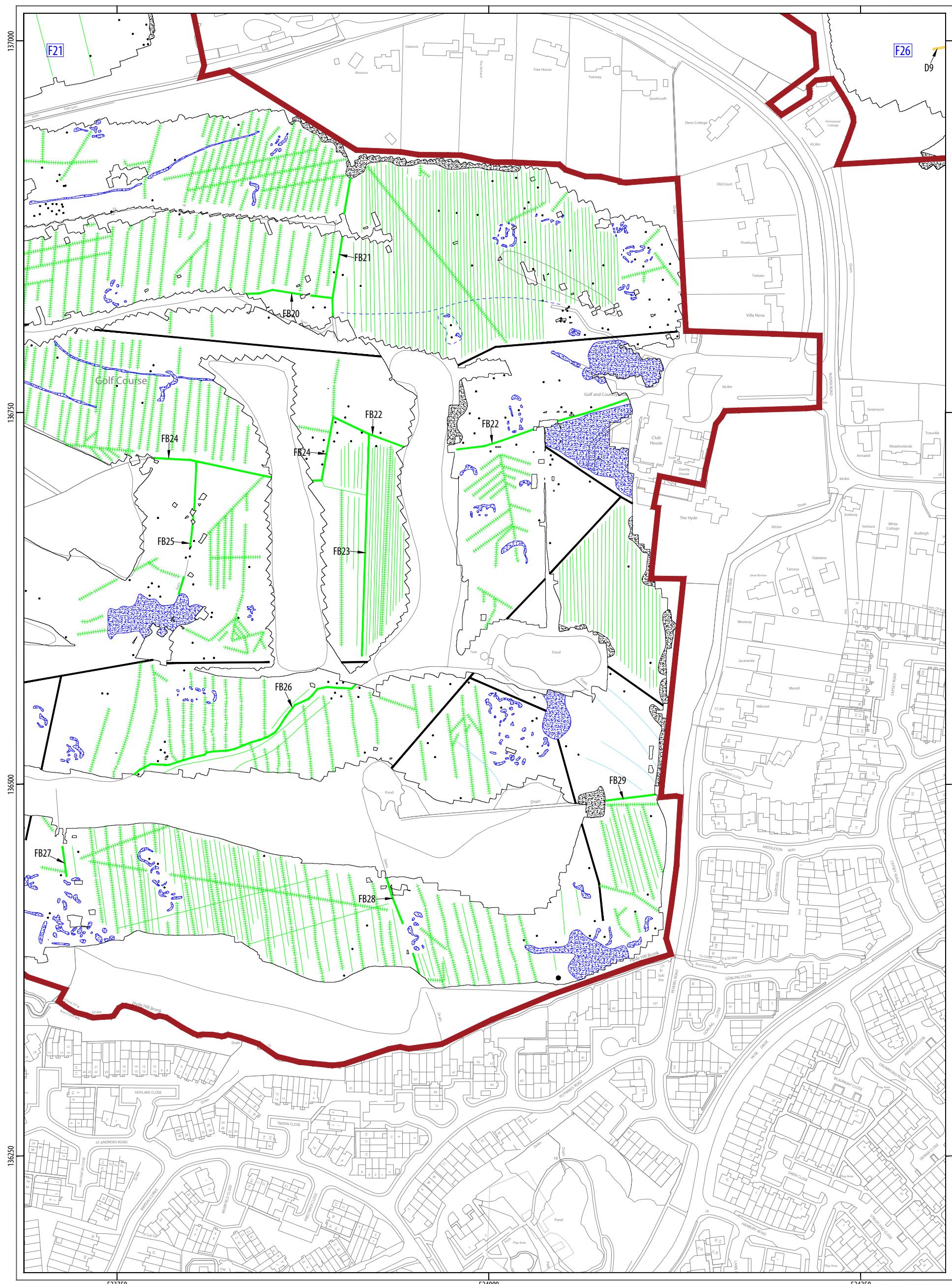


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PROJECT LWIC18
Land west of Ifield
West Sussex
CLIENT Arcadis
on behalf of Homes England

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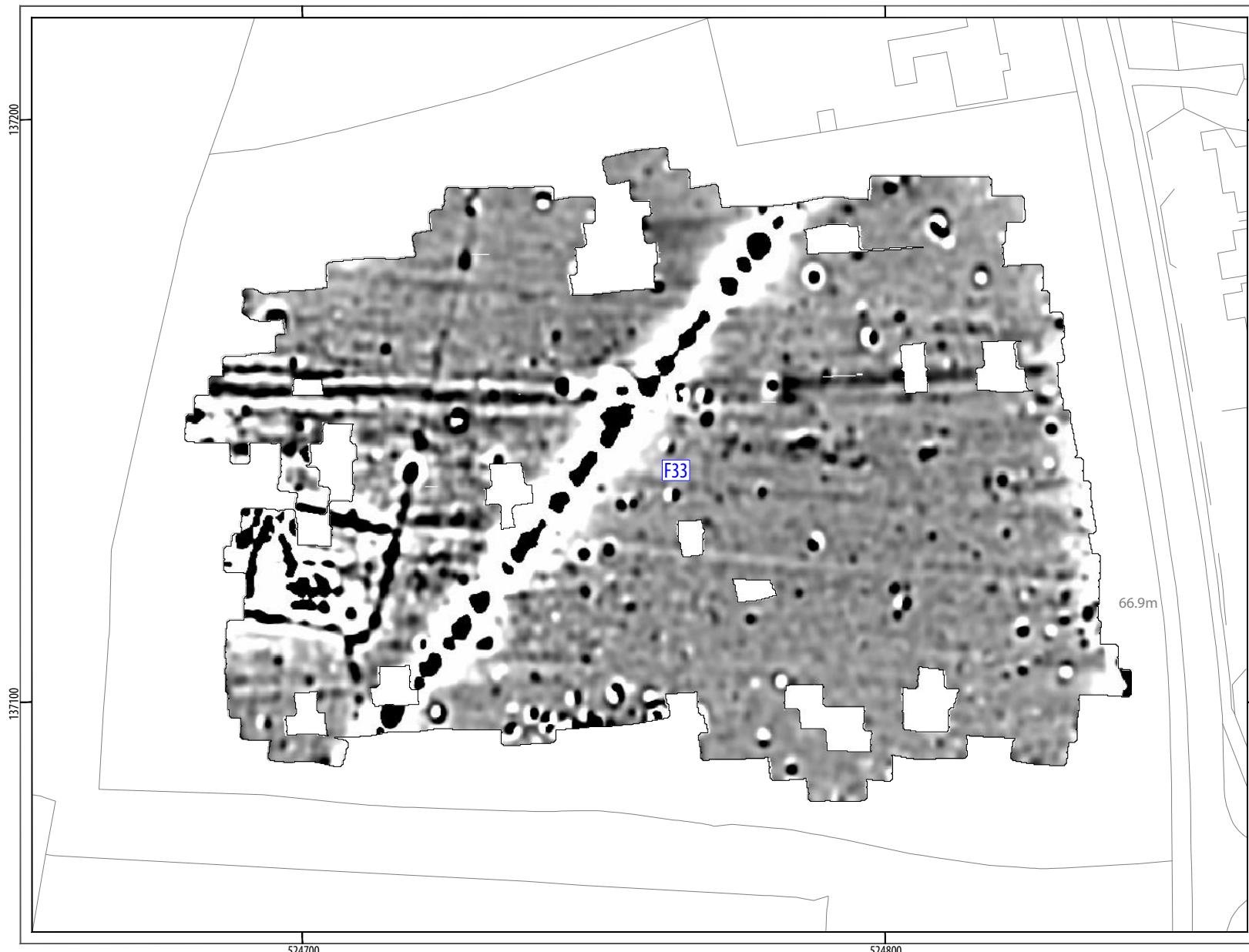
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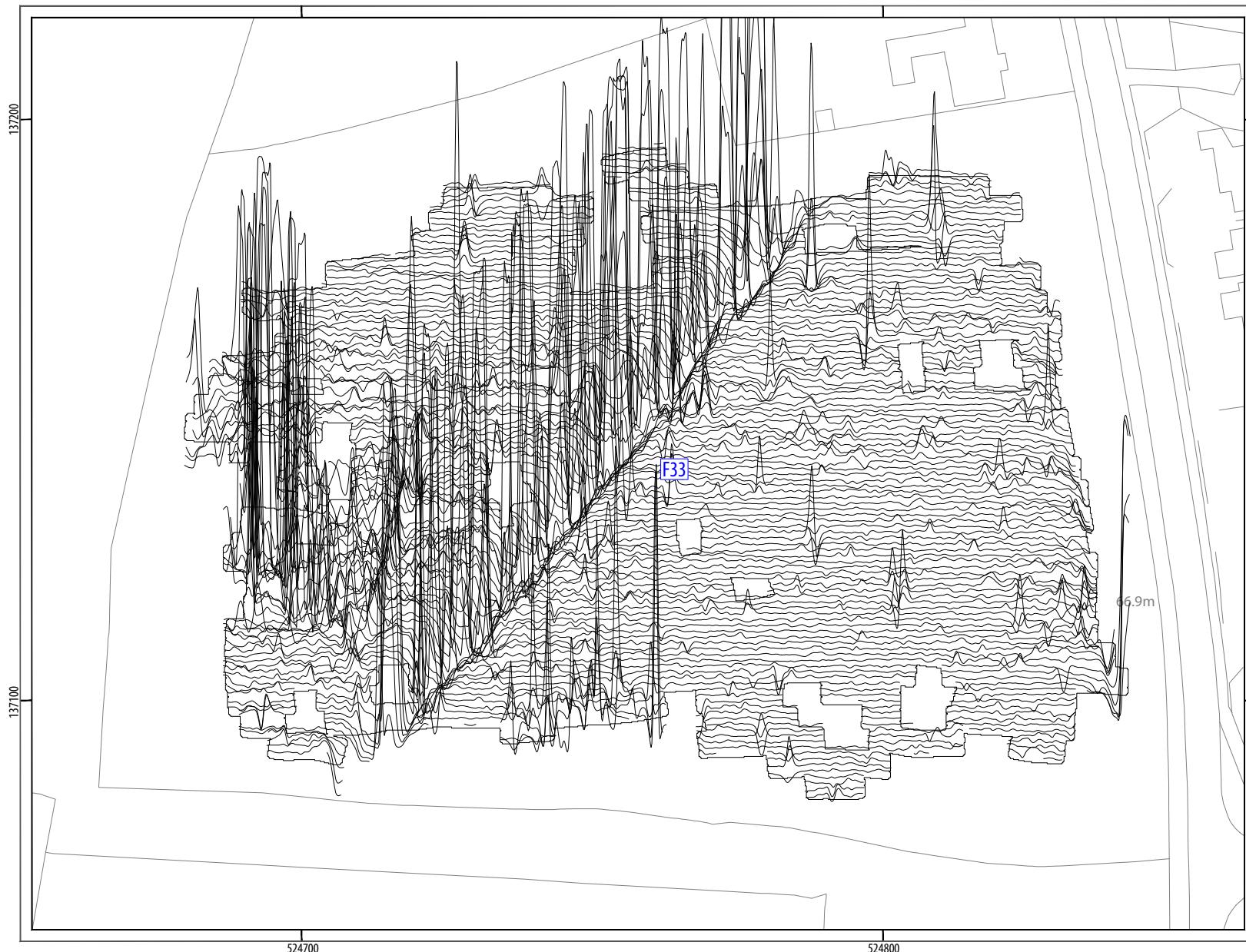
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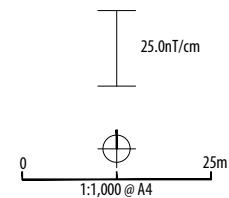
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ILLUS 34 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; AAA1

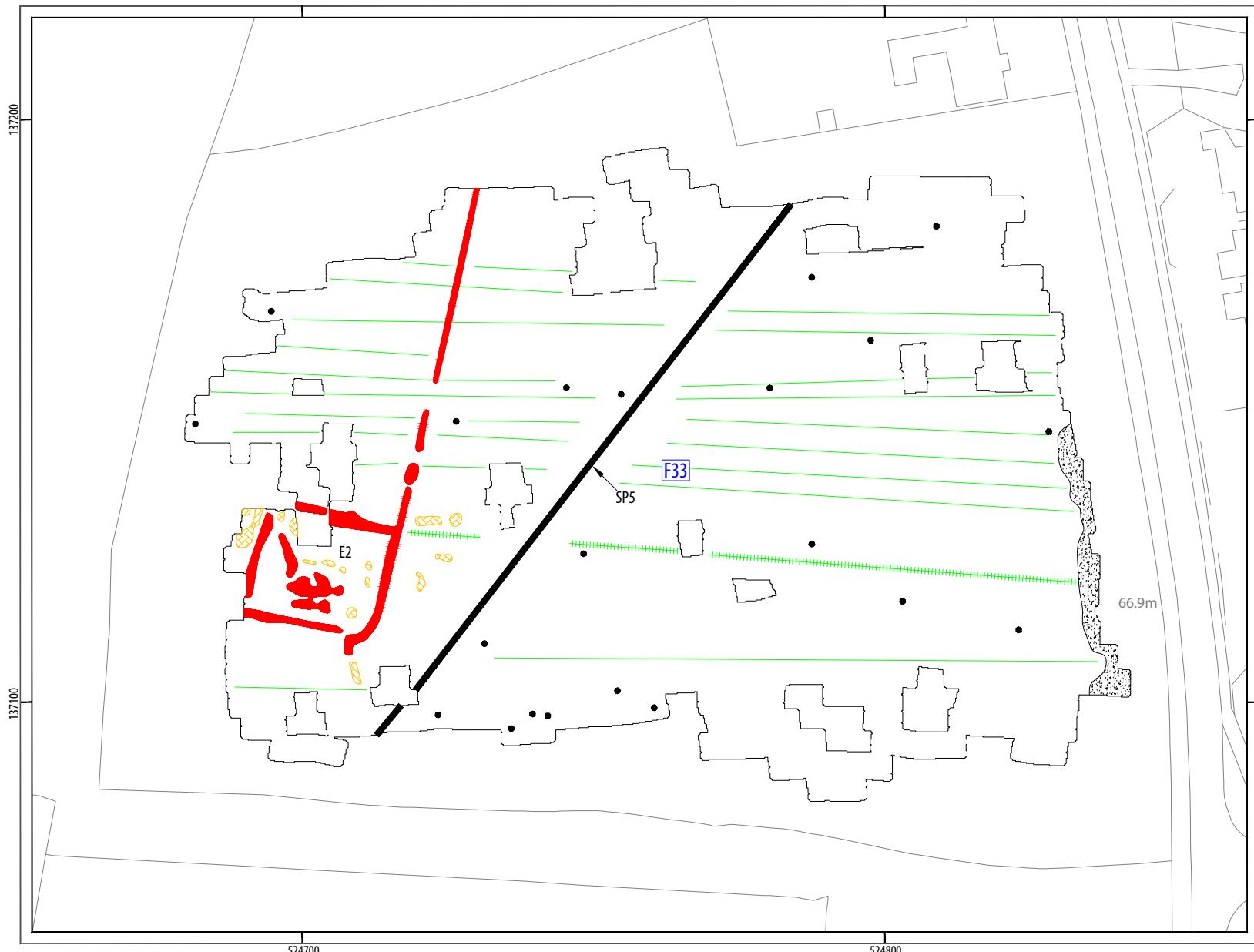


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ILLUS 35 Interpretation of magnetometer data; AAA1



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West of Ifield

Volume 2: Environmental Statement Appendices

APPENDIX 10.3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Land West of Ifield West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation



Ref: 242090.1
June 2021



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Document Information

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Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation
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County	West Sussex
National grid reference (NGR)	524209 137418
Statutory designations	
Planning authority	Horsham District Council
Planning reference	N/A
Museum name	Horsham Museum and Art Gallery
Museum accession code	N/A
OASIS Id	wessexar1-423574
WA project name	West of Ifield Site A, West Sussex
WA project code	242090
Dates of fieldwork	08/03/2021-09/04/2021
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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ramboll UK Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of four areas totalling 15.8 hectares located west of Ifield, West Sussex, centred on

- *Area A: NGR 524881, 138308*
- *Area B: NGR 524417, 137521*
- *Area C: NGR 524080, 137280*
- *Area D: NGR 524355, 137034*

The evaluation was undertaken in support of a future planning application for the residential development of the site. Full details of the development have yet to be finalised and a planning application submitted. However, the draft masterplan for the overall site has been published by Homes England and includes the ability to provide a minimum of 3,250 and up to 4,000 new homes, new schools, shops, community facilities, employment areas, parks and sports facilities.

The evaluation identified archaeological features and deposits across three of the four evaluated areas dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. In Area A two water channels, one of which contained evidence of management, were recorded in a single trench and considered likely to be naturally occurring features which have been subject to later management.

Area B contained a total of 29 archaeological features comprising pits, ditches, postholes and cremation related deposits, in 9 of the 17 trenches. The features were concentrated within the western half of the area, predominantly in Trenches 11 and 15 and are largely believed to represent land management or drainage features. The exceptions to this are two cremation related deposits in Trench 19 and a cluster of features in Trench 15 which include a possible roundhouse drip gully, all dated to the Romano-British period.

Area C contained a total of 35 archaeological features comprising pits, ditches and postholes, in 11 of the 17 excavated trenches. The features were spread fairly evenly across the area, with a slight concentration in the western half, and a cluster of features within Trench 26. The features within this area were either undated or dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods and were predominantly believed to represent land management or drainage. The cluster of features in Trench 26 produced a large quantity of slag believed to be associated with ironworking in the vicinity.

Area D contained a total of 51 archaeological features comprising pits, ditches and postholes, in 12 of the 22 excavated trenches. The features were concentrated in the southern two thirds of the area, with the northern third showing evidence of previous disturbance likely associated with the previous excavation or the installation of the existing service. With the exception of a single Iron Age/Romano-British pit in Trench 51, all phased features within the area date to the Romano-British period, with the most significant feature being a large rectangular enclosure in Trenches 55, 56, 57 and 63. A relatively large number of features were recorded within and in the immediate vicinity of this enclosure and were not excavated during the evaluation after consultation with the County Archaeologist.

With the exception of Area A, no subsoil deposits were recorded within the site, with natural deposits encountered between 0.13 and 0.35m below ground level and showing evidence of significant plough scarring. It is therefore likely that there has been a degree of truncation of the archaeological features within the site as a result of the continued agricultural use over the preceding centuries.

The evaluation has identified two distinct periods of archaeological activity within the site comprising Romano-British activity within Areas B and D, which is in keeping with the wider archaeological

record and, along with the results of a 2017 archaeological excavation to the south of the site demonstrate a large area of Romano-British activity, and medieval and post-medieval activity concentrated in Area C, although several of the ditches identified in Areas B and D are believed to relate to post-medieval boundary ditches seen in 19th century Ordnance Survey Maps.

A total of 64 trenches (originally 8 measuring 25m by 1.8m and 56 measuring 50m by 1.8m, although some were shortened due to on site obstructions) were excavated during the evaluation.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ramboll UK Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Matthew Royall. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of County Archaeologist for Essex County Council, who monitored the project for Horsham District Council and PCA Heritage, especially Andy Shelley, for consulting on the project.

Land West of Ifield West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ramboll UK Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of four areas totalling 15.8 ha located west of Ifield, West Sussex, centred on

- Area A: NGR 524881, 138308 (**Fig. 2**).
- Area B: NGR 524417, 137521 (**Fig. 3**)
- Area C: NGR 524080, 137280 (**Fig. 4**)
- Area D: NGR 524355, 137034 (**Fig. 5**)

1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in support of a future planning application for the residential development of the site. Full details of the development have yet to be finalised and a planning application submitted. However, the draft masterplan for the overall site has been published by Homes England and includes the ability to provide a minimum of 3,250 and up to 4,000 new homes, new schools, shops, community facilities, employment areas, parks and sports facilities (<https://westofield.commonplace.is/>).

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (PCA Heritage 2020). The County Archaeologist for Essex County Council (ECC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 64 trial trenches was undertaken between 8th March and 9th April 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The *West of Ifield* site is located on land west and north of Rusper Road, Ifield, West Sussex, and the evaluation comprises four distinct areas within the wider development.

- 1.3.2 Area A is located in the northern part of the development area and comprises a single irregular shaped parcel of agricultural land within a wider field. The southern and north-western edges of the area are located on the boundaries of the field.
- 1.3.3 Area B is located in the centre of the development area and comprises approximately half of a large roughly rectangular agricultural field with a single trackway running through the centre. The area is bounded to the east and west by treelines and to the south by a trackway and boundary hedge. The northern boundary of the area is located within the larger field and has no visible definition.
- 1.3.4 Area C is located in the southern half of the site and comprises about two thirds of an irregular agricultural field. The area is bounded to the north by a trackway, to the east by a treeline, to the west by a treeline and a residential property. The southern boundary of the area is located within the larger field and has no visible definition.
- 1.3.5 Area D is located in the southern half of the site and comprises a single irregular agricultural field. The Area is bounded to the north and west by hedgerows, to the east by a wooded area and to the south by The Maples residential development.
- 1.3.6 The underlying geology is mapped as mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. Superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded in the majority of Area A and deposits of River Terrace Gravels are recorded in the southeast corner of Area B, the north and west of Area C and the eastern edge of Area D (British Geological Survey 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been examined in detail in the Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment (Arcadis 2019). What follows is a succinct summary drawn from these documents which was produced as part of the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020).

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical Survey (2009)

- 2.2.1 In 2009, 17ha of land within the site was subject to a detailed magnetometry survey (HER EWS1319) in three separate areas. An unfinished draft report on the results of the survey was consulted via the HER (ASE 2009). The survey recorded anomalies suggestive of former field boundaries also recorded on 19th-century mapping, land drains, and possible below-ground remains of former water meadows. A number of linear anomalies of indeterminate, but potentially archaeological origin, were recorded in the north-western part of the site. These broadly corresponded to anomalies D3 and D4 from the 2019 geophysical survey, although the 2009 survey recorded these anomalies as being more extensive than the 2019 survey did. The discrepancy between the survey results is likely to be the result of a change in agricultural practice (i.e. the spreading of 'green waste' which produces ferrous responses that may mask weaker anomalies) between 2009 and 2019.

Magnetometry Survey (2019)

- 2.2.2 The detailed magnetometry survey in 2019 (Headland 2019a) recorded a number of anomalies of archaeological or potential archaeological origin, including:
 - Anomalies suggestive of two possible areas of undated industrial (possibly iron-working) activity adjacent to the River Mole and Ifield Brook respectively (AIA1, AIA2);

- An enclosure of possible Iron Age or Roman origin in Ifield Meadows in the south-eastern part of the Site (E2) and associated linear and pit-like anomalies (AAA1);
- Anomalies potentially suggestive of a second and more putative enclosure (E1) c. 300m to the west of the definite enclosure; and
- Seven other anomalies of indeterminate but potential archaeological origin in the central and northern areas of the site (P1, D1 – D9).

LiDAR Survey (2016)

2.2.3 A large LiDAR survey (HER EWS1739) took place for the Gatwick Airport R2 (second runway) Heritage Assessment in 2016. The results recorded two hundred new features within the R2 study area, most of which related to historical agricultural activities and field boundaries. A small number of features were potentially indicative of an archaeological origin. These included mounds, earthworks, pits and quarries, roads or trackways and enclosures.

Desk-based Assessment and Watching Brief (2005)

2.2.4 A series of investigations occurred at Apple Tree Farm (HER EWS1103), partially within the north-eastern site boundary, in March 2005. The events included a desk-based assessment (the only element of work which included the site), a watching brief during test pitting and a geoarchaeological review. No archaeological remains were encountered.

Watching Brief (2006)

2.2.5 A watching brief (HER EWS980) was conducted at Apple Tree Farm Roundabout in the north- eastern part of the site in March 2006. The event recorded the presence of two ditches with associated banks but the date, alignment and relationship between these features are currently unknown.

Watching Brief (2008)

2.2.6 A subsequent watching brief to that in 2005 outside the site boundary (HER EWS1477) in 2008 was conducted during the excavation of a 100m long service trench and two further trenches. Nineteenth and 20th- century pottery fragments were recorded.

Desk-based Assessment (2009)

2.2.7 An archaeological desk-based assessment of land comprising the majority of the site was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2009.

Strip Map and Sample (2019)

2.2.8 Very recently, an archaeological strip map and sample investigation has been undertaken within a 30m wide corridor of the Thames Water Rusper Pipeline Route Section 4 (Headland 2019b), in the south-eastern part of the site. The work identified the remains of a prehistoric roundhouse and a number of potentially associated pits, postholes and boundary features (see below).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs)

2.3.1 Archaeological notification areas (ANAs) are areas where a potential for below-ground archaeological remains to be present has been identified. ANAs are demarcated by West Sussex County Council, in order to act as a trigger for the appropriate LPA archaeological advisor to be consulted on applications in these areas. The West Sussex ANAs are colour coded according to the level of likelihood that archaeological remains may survive, and the application size/type thresholds which will trigger a requirement for consultation of the HER

as part of an application. The amber areas have a lower likelihood to contain surviving remains and have a lower trigger threshold than the red areas. It should be noted that while ANAs are indicators of potential, they are not heritage assets in themselves.

2.3.2 One red-coded ANA is partially located within the site: Iron Ore Industry and Medieval Moated Site, Rusper (HER DWS8516). The HER record states: 'The area has been identified as an Iron Ore Industrial area with an iron working site, mine pits and bloomery. There is also the Scheduled Ifield Court Medieval Moated site (Scheduled Monument 1012464) with associated buildings. There are also two historic farmsteads dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries.'

Prehistoric and Roman

2.3.3 In common with much of the rest of the Weald, the earliest evidence of human settlement along the Upper Mole river is from the Mesolithic period. The site contains geophysical anomalies suggestive of Iron Age or Roman period settlement and possibly ironworking activity, in the form of an enclosure and a second putative enclosure. The site also contains geophysical anomalies suggestive of further iron-working sites; the potential origin of these is wide and they could be of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date.

2.3.4 The 2019 geophysical survey recorded anomalies (Headland ref E2) suggestive of an enclosure of possible Iron Age or Roman origin in Ifield Meadows, in the south-eastern part of the site, and associated linear and pit-like anomalies (Headland ref AAA1). This group of archaeological remains is likely to contain evidence of prehistoric to Roman settlement and potentially also ironworking activity. The geophysical survey also recorded anomalies suggestive of a second, albeit more putative enclosure (Headland ref E1), located c. 300m to the west of E2. These archaeological remains could contain evidence of prehistoric and/or Roman settlement.

2.3.5 An archaeological strip, map and sample investigation has recently been undertaken within a 30m wide corridor of the Thames Water Rusper Pipeline Route Section 4 (Headland 2019b), just to the north of Enclosure E1. The work uncovered the remains of the drip gully of a roundhouse; prehistoric pottery, provisionally dated to between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age, was recovered. To the east and north-east of the roundhouse were a number of pits and shallow depressions, some of which contained significant amounts of charcoal. The roundhouse was surrounded by a curvilinear ditch and further features were also identified. Immediately south of the site and enclosure E1, an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2017 on land east of Emmanuel Cottage (Wessex Archaeology 2017), uncovered a substantial quantity of 1st- to 4th-century AD Romano-British pottery within a north-south aligned ditch, on an alignment which suggests that the feature may continue into the site. This evidence indicates that a large settlement, spanning potentially the Late Bronze Age through to Roman period, may be located within the site.

2.3.6 A circular mound and surrounding ditch (Arcadis ref 66) are located within the northern area of the site. The mound is visible on LiDAR data and is on the ground. It measures c. 42m in diameter and is c. 0.3m high. A slightly curving ditch, on the north-western side of the feature, apparently connects it to the River Mole. A second ditch, which survives more clearly on the ground and is quite straight and narrow, leads southward from the mound (this has been interpreted by the historic environment record (HER) as a probable modern drainage channel). The relationship between the mound and these linear features is unclear. The HER provides a number of speculative interpretations for the mound, such as a prehistoric tumulus, settlement site or a medieval motte, but other origins such as an extraction spoil heap or a windmill mound are also valid.

2.3.7 A number of palaeochannels and an ox-bow lake are visible within the northern part of the site (Arcadis refs 39, 40). Such features have the potential to contain deposits which could yield information about the palaeoenvironment and past land use, particularly in the context of the nearby scheduled moated site at Ifield Court (Arcadis ref SM1). Palaeochannels are also recorded in the central and eastern areas of the site (Arcadis refs 40, 45, 47, 48, 56 and 57). These also have the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental deposits.

2.3.8 The 2019 geophysical survey also recorded anomalies suggestive of two possible areas of undated industrial activity (possibly ironworking) adjacent to the River Mole and Ifield Brook (AIA1, AIA2 respectively). Neither of these has been dated, but they could be as early as the Iron Age.

Early Medieval and Medieval

2.3.9 The scheduled medieval moated site of Ifield Court is located immediately outside the site boundary and the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Ifield and Ifield Court during the medieval period.

2.3.10 Ifield Court (Arcadis ref SM1) is potentially one of the earliest extant assets within the Ifield area. It was recorded in 1086 as having been held by Alwi, who also owned a manor house in Hullavington, Wiltshire. Little information exists during the early medieval period on the asset or Ifield, with the exception of the scheduled monument's ownership which suggests that the property was held by the landed gentry. The occupiers of Ifield Court probably owned most of the land within Ifield and its close surrounding area.

2.3.11 LiDAR data records a number of linear ditches extending from Ifield Court into the site and towards a former course of the River Mole. These features may represent drainage ditches associated with the medieval moated site, and could be of medieval or post-medieval origin.

2.3.12 The site of a putative bloomery (identified as Arcadis ref 78 in Arcadis 2019 text, but most likely referring to Arcadis ref 15 in the gazetteer and figures appended to that report) of possible medieval date is recorded within the eastern part of the site. According to the HER, it was identified on a raised stream bed, and the visible remains were '30 inches wide and 4 foot below current ground level'. It is possible that this bloomery was constructed into the side of the contemporary watercourse bank. Bloomeries were known to be built into riverbanks, as this increased their stability and improved heat retention. The water could also have been utilised as a power source. The HER records its location as c. 75m to the south-west of anomalies suggestive of iron-working activity recorded during the 2019 geophysical survey. It is considered likely that the HER record is slightly mis-located, and that the possible bloomery is in fact located where the geophysical anomalies were detected.

Post- Medieval and Modern

2.3.13 By 1795 Ifield was larger, with new buildings grouped around the church and green. New structures such as a school and a mill had been erected and many new farms created. These were able to sustain some outfarms (buildings or complexes which were ancillary to the main farmstead and did not contain the principal farmhouse).

2.3.14 Ifield Manor House burnt down in 1806 and was replaced by a building (Ifield Court, Arcadis ref A11) to the east of the moat, also immediately outside the site boundary.

2.3.15 Throughout the post-medieval and into the modern period, the site retained its agricultural character. A number of blocks of ridge and furrow earthworks (Arcadis refs 61, 63, 65 and 69) are recorded within the site by the HER. The majority of the blocks are located around

Ifield Court Farm. The remaining block (Arcadis ref 69) is located within the central part of the site and has previously been identified on a geophysical survey (HER ref EWS1319). The ridge and furrow earthworks around Ifield Court and Ifield Court Farm are aligned in several different directions, appearing to run in the direction of the prevailing slope in each area. The trace ridge and furrow earthworks in the centre of the site (within an arable field) are aligned north-east to south-west. Although traces of the former ridge and furrow earthworks are visible on LiDAR data, they are mostly not readily visible on the ground. The narrow and straight morphology of the ridge and furrow suggests a post-medieval origin, as they do not possess the 'reverse S-shape' characteristic of medieval ploughing practice.

2.3.16 Traces of even narrower and straighter ridge and furrow-type earthworks are visible in the central parts of the site on LiDAR data. These are likely to represent 19th-century cord-rig steam ploughing and are not considered to be heritage assets. It should be noted that these earthworks are located adjacent to watercourses and may have served as drainage features rather than strictly agricultural earthworks.

2.3.17 A number of field boundaries and drainage features are recorded within the site by the HER (Arcadis refs 41, 43, 44, 49, 50, 65). These are likely to be of post-medieval origin. Further former field boundaries and drainage feature are visible in the northern part of the site, around Ifield Court Farm. The vast majority of these features are former field boundaries recorded on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping and were removed in the late 19th century.

2.3.18 In the south-western part of the site is Ifield Golf Club, created by the Lord of Ifield, Sir John Drughorn Bartholomew, in 1927. The agricultural buildings associated with the medieval farmstead of The Hyde were demolished and replaced by golf club buildings, including the Clubhouse, Dormy House and other buildings.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains;
- to help characterise, if possible, the archaeological sequence down to undisturbed (natural) deposits;
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;

- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- establish the nature and extent of any existing disturbance.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020) were to:

- identify evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, agriculture and industry, principally metalworking, which is likely to have continued into the medieval and post-medieval periods;
- characterise the land use in the hinterland of the schedule monument at Ifield Court; and
- to ground truth the results of the geophysical surveys.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CfA guidance (CfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 1-4, 43 and 64 had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as trees and located services (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 64 trial trenches, 8 measuring 25m in length and 2.1m wide and 56 measuring 50m in length and 2.1m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. Trenches 26, 39, 41 and 43 had to be reduced in length due to on-site obstructions.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, with metal detectors used as appropriate by suitably experienced archaeologists. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the consultant and the County Archaeologist for ECC were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for ECC monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with PCA Heritage on behalf of Ramboll UK Ltd and the County Archaeologist for ECC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 31 of the 64 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site, with concentrations in the western half of Area B, Area C and the southern half of Area D (**Fig. 1**).

5.1.2 The uncovered features comprising ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and cremation related features represent two main periods of activity: medieval and Romano-British, with the predominance of Romano-British features, though over half of the exposed features remain of uncertain date. There is also some evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity as indicated by a single Iron Age/Romano-British pit within Area D, along with evidence of more modern activity in the form of post-medieval and modern ditches, land drains and plough scarring across the site.

5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the layout of the areas and trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Headland 2019). **Figures 2-5** provides detail of the archaeological results within the individual areas, while **Figure 6** provides a detailed view of a rectangular enclosure within Area D.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence was relatively consistent across Areas B, C and D. The stratigraphy comprised between 0.13m and 0.35m of topsoil directly overlying mid-reddish brown silty clay natural (**Plates 6-8, 14-16 & 21-23**).

5.2.2 Trenches 1-4 (**Plates 1 & 2**) in Area A comprised a similar stratigraphic sequence as recorded in Areas B, C and D but with between 0.3m and 0.47m of topsoil. The stratigraphic sequence within Trenches 5-8 (**Plates 3 & 4**) comprised 0.15m to 0.2m of topsoil overlying a mid-brownish grey silty clay subsoil. Natural geology was encountered at 0.4m-0.52m below ground level (BGL).

5.3 Area A

5.3.1 One of the eight trenches within Area A contained archaeological features in the form of water channels. Trenches 1-4 and 6-8 did not contain any features and are not discussed further.

Trench 5

5.3.2 Trench 5 was located in the approximate centre of the area on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and contained two water channels. Water channel 504 (**Plate 5**) was visible as a linear depression within the landscape, measuring 8.9m wide and at least 1.5m deep. The channel was excavated with a single machine slot, with excavation ending at 1.5m below ground level due to the presence of wooden planks and reaching the water table. Wooden post 506 was located in-situ within the eastern edge of the water channel and along with the planks seen at the limit of the excavation may have formed part of a managed structure for the water channel. The second water channel in the eastern half of the trench was not excavated but was also visible within the landscape.

5.4 Area B

5.4.1 7 of the 17 trenches within Area B contained a total of 29 archaeological features, with a concentration within the western half of the area. Trenches 9, 12, 14, 16-18, 20, 22 and 24 did not contain any archaeological features and are not discussed further.

Trench 10

5.4.2 Trench 10 was located in the northwest corner of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained two linear ditches, a single pit and gully. North-northeast/south-southwest aligned linear ditch 1003 was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch had steep convex sides and a concave base, measuring at least 3m long, 0.8m wide and 0.33m deep. A small quantity of fired clay and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the ditch.

5.4.3 Pit 1005 (**1005**) was partially exposed in the northwest half of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit measured at least 0.68m long, 1.1m wide and at least 0.22m deep, with steep concave sides. The full profile and scale of the pit could not be determined due to the large amount of burnt stone within the backfill. As well as the large quantity of burnt stone, the pit contained fired clay and flint.

5.4.4 The pit cut earlier linear gully 1007. The gully was aligned northeast/southwest and contained a single secondary fill. The gully measured at least 0.96m long, 0.19m wide and 0.05m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. Due to the shallow nature of the gully it is possible that it is a natural channel that has been truncated.

5.4.5 Unexcavated ditch 1009 aligns with ditch 1113 in Trench 11 to the west.

Trench 11

5.4.6 Trench 11 was located in the northwest corner of the area on a north/south alignment and contained six linear ditches, a single pit and four postholes. Pit 1103 was partially exposed in the southern half of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit measured 1.5m long, at least 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base.

5.4.7 East/west aligned linear ditch 1115 was located in the southern half of the trench, 1.5m south of pit 1103, and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m in length, 1.6m wide and 0.46m deep with steep convex sides and a flat base. The ditch was cut by a land drain in its eastern half. A parallel unexcavated ditch was located directly north of pit 1103, although the relationship between the two ditches is unclear.

5.4.8 Three postholes were located in the southern half of the trench directly north of pit 1103 and the unexcavated ditch. Postholes 1117 and 1119 were circular in shape, measuring approximately 0.25m in diameter and moderately sloped concave sides and bases. The postholes contained a single deliberate backfill which was similar between the two features. The third posthole was not excavated during the evaluation.

5.4.9 East/west aligned ditch 1105 was located in the approximate centre of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2m long, 0.74m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.4.10 Small shallow pit 1111 (**Plate 10**) was partially exposed 1.7m south of ditch 1105 and contained a single secondary fill. The pit was sub-circular in shape, measuring at least 0.5m long, 0.88m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The pit was cut along its southern boundary by later ditch 1113.

5.4.11 East/west aligned ditch 1113 was located in the southern half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 1.46m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep convex sides and a concave base. The ditch cut earlier pit 1111 on its northern edge. The ditch is parallel to ditch 1105 to the north and 1115 and unexcavated ditch to the south.

5.4.12 Parallel east/west aligned ditches 1107 & 1109 were located in the northern half of the trench and contained single secondary fills. Ditch 1107 was the northern of the two and measured at least 2.1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. Ditch 1109 measured at least 2.1m long, 0.68m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The relative similarity of the two could suggest that they are related, either contemporary or with one ditch replacing the other.

Trench 13

5.4.13 Trench 13 was located in the approximate centre of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained a single tree throw. Tree throw 1303 was partially exposed within the northeast half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill and burnt material. The

tree throw was irregular in shape, with moderately sloped irregular sides and an undulating base.

Trench 15

5.4.14 Trench 15 was located in the southwest quarter of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained four linear ditches, two gullies, two pits and an unidentified pit like feature. East/west aligned ditch 1503 was located at the southwest end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 1.27m wide and 0.36m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained common Romano-British pottery sherds.

5.4.15 Curvilinear gully 1505 was located in the southwest half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The gully measured at least 10m long, 0.34m wide and 0.11m deep, with irregular concave sides and a V-shaped base. A single sherd of samian pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature but may have been residual from one of the neighbouring Romano-British features. The gully was cut at its northeast end by later sub-oval pit 1507. The pit measured 0.46m long, 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base and contained a single deliberate backfill containing common Romano-British pottery sherds.

5.4.16 East/west aligned linear gully 1509 was located in the approximate centre of the trench, approximately 1.6m northeast of gully 1505 and pit 1507 and contained a single secondary fill. The gully measured at least 3m long, 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base.

5.4.17 Pit 1511 (**Plate 11**) was partially exposed in the southwest half of the trench and contained two deliberate backfills. The pit measured at least 0.36m long, 0.99m wide and 0.33m deep, with moderately sloped irregular sides and an irregular base. The pit contained a large amount of charcoal, Romano-British pottery, fired clay, and slag. The pit is likely to have formed a waste pit for a neighbouring occupation site, possibly represented by curvilinear gully 1505.

5.4.18 East/west aligned linear feature 1514 was located within the northeast half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The feature measured at least 3.4m long, 1.34m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. The fill was highly compacted, containing a relatively large quantity of Romano-British pottery and fired clay, and may have formed some form of trackway rather than a ditch.

5.4.19 Unexcavated ditch 1516 continued into Trench 18 to the south and contained a single large sherd of Romano-British pottery. A further two features, a possible pit and ditch, were located between ditches 1514 and 1516 and were not excavated due to the difficulty in defining the features within the trench.

Trench 18

5.4.20 Trench 18 was located on the southern boundary of the area on an east/west alignment and contained a single linear ditch. North/south aligned linear ditch 1803 was located in the eastern half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2m long, 0.92m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch did not contain any artefactual remains but can be tentatively dated to the Romano-British period by ditch 1516 to the north.

Trench 19

5.4.21 Trench 19 was located on the southern boundary of the area on a north-northeast/south-southwest alignment and contained two cremation related features. The two features were recorded adjacent to each other at the southern end of the trench, with feature 1903 (**Plate 12**) located 0.4m north of feature 1906 (**Plate 13**).

5.4.22 Feature 1904 was circular in shape and contained a single deliberate deposit of cremation related material and a deliberate backfill. The feature measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep with straight steep sides and a flat base.

5.4.23 Feature 1907 was sub-circular in shape and contained a single deposit of pyre debris. The feature measured 0.41m long, 0.44m wide and 0.13m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. While the feature did not contain a vessel a relatively large number of Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the sample.

Trench 21

5.4.24 Trench 21 was located on the southeast boundary of the area on an east/west alignment and contained two small postholes. Postholes 2103 and 2105 were located in the western half of the trench and each contained a single secondary fill. The postholes were sub-circular in shape, with moderately sloped concave sides and bases and measuring 0.5m long, 0.42m wide and 0.06m deep.

Trench 23

5.4.25 Trench 23 was located in the eastern half of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained a single linear ditch. North/south aligned linear ditch 2303 was located in the northeast half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 0.87m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base.

Trench 25

5.4.26 Trench 25 was located in the northeast corner of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained a single linear ditch. Northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch 2503 was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained two secondary fills. The ditch measured at least 2.4m long, 0.73m wide and 0.48m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.5 Area C

5.5.1 11 of the 17 trenches within Area B contained a total of 35 archaeological features. Trenches 28, 32, 34, 39, 41 and 42 did not contain any archaeological features and are not discussed further.

Trench 26

5.5.2 Trench 26 was located on the northwest boundary of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained two linear ditches, two gullies, six pits and a posthole. Due to disturbance caused by a land drain and the restrictive nature of the trench only the two ditches and two of the pits were excavated.

5.5.3 North/south aligned linear ditch 2603 was located at the southwest end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 1.01m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. The ditch was cut by a modern land drain and contained slag and medieval pottery sherds.

5.5.4 Pit 2605 (**Plate 17**) was partially exposed in the southwest half of the trench, approximately 5m northeast of ditch 2603, and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit measured 3.13m long, at least 1.75m wide and 0.51m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and an irregular base. The pit contained medieval pottery, slag and fired clay and was cut by a later land drain. It was located directly southwest of the collection of features that were not excavated due to the limitations of the evaluation which were cut by the same land drain.

5.5.5 Posthole 2607 was located 0.5m east of pit 2605 and contained a single secondary fill. The posthole was circular in shape, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.11m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.5.6 Northwest/southeast aligned ditch 2612 was located in the approximate centre of the trench, directly northeast of the collection of unexcavated features, and contained two secondary fills. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 3.5m wide and 0.71m deep with irregular sides and a concave base. The ditch contained medieval and post-medieval pottery, slag and clay pipe fragments.

5.5.7 Small sub-circular pit 2609 was located in the northeast half of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill and secondary fill. The pit measured 0.36m in length, 0.44m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The pit contained a charcoal rich layer, likely representing the dumping of burnt material after it had cooled due to the lack of in-situ burning within the feature.

Trench 27

5.5.8 Trench 27 was located on the western boundary of the area on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment and contained two linear ditches. Northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch 2703 was located at the north-northwest end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 1.12m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and an irregular base.

5.5.9 Large ditch 2705 was not excavated due to a large amount of slag, clinker, modern pottery and brick fragments on the surface identifying it as a modern feature.

Trench 29

5.5.10 Trench 29 was located in the western half of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained a single linear ditch. East/west aligned linear ditch 2903 was located in the southwest end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 3.9m long, 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

Trench 30

5.5.11 Trench 30 was located in the western half of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained two linear ditches, a large pit/sunken feature building (SFB) and two postholes. North/south aligned linear ditch 3003 (**Plate 18**) was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained two secondary fills. The ditch measured at least 2.6m long, 1.28m wide and 0.47m deep with steep convex sides and a flat base.

5.5.12 Northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch 3006 (**Plate 19**) was located in the southeast half of the trench and contained two primary fills and one secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m in length, 2.1m wide and 0.56m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. The secondary fill contained a large quantity of slag which may indicate a metalworking site in the vicinity. However, as the ditch was cut by a land drain along it is possible this material was residual in nature.

5.5.13 Large sub-rectangular pit 3010 (**Plate 20**) was partially exposed in the approximate centre of the trench and contained two deliberate backfills. The feature measured at least 1.68m long, 2.06m wide and 0.1m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. A large quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from both fills, along with a small quantity of slag.

5.5.14 Posthole 3013 was located directly adjacent to the northwest of pit 3010 and contained a single deliberate backfill that was very similar to the deliberate backfills recorded in the neighbouring feature. The posthole was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.48m long, 0.64m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. An additional unexcavated posthole was located to the southeast of the pit/SFB.

Trench 31

5.5.15 Trench 31 was located in the western half of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained a single linear ditch. The ditch was not excavated as it was investigated in Trench 30 to the southwest.

Trench 33

5.5.16 Trench 33 was located in the middle of the area on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment and contained one/two linear ditches. No features in this trench were excavated as they were investigated in neighbouring trenches.

Trench 35

5.5.17 Trench 35 was located in the middle of the area on a north/south alignment and contained two linear ditches. East/west aligned linear ditch 3503 was located in the northern half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloped irregular sides and a flat base.

5.5.18 Parallel ditch 3505 was located 8.9m south of ditch 3503 and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 1.7m wide and 0.39m deep, with moderately sloped irregular sides and a concave base.

Trench 36

5.5.19 Trench 36 was located on the northern boundary of the area on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and contained three linear ditches and a former water channel. North/south aligned linear ditch 3603 was located at the eastern end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch continued into Trenches 37 and 38 to the south, where a parallel ditch was identified to the east.

5.5.20 Northeast/southwest aligned water channel 3605 was located in the approximate centre of the trench and contained one primary and two secondary fills. The water channel measured at least 3m long, 3.23m wide and 0.66m deep, with irregular sides and base and was interpreted as a water channel due to its meandering irregular shape and silty fills.

5.5.21 A further two intercutting ditches were recorded in the western half of the trench, one parallel to ditch 3605. These were not excavated during the evaluation as the northeast/southwest ditch was aligned with ditch segments present in Trenches 30, 31 and 33 to the southwest, and had been evaluation in Trench 30. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery, CBM and part of a clay pipe was recovered from the surface of the feature, although this is believed to be residual.

Trench 37

5.5.22 Trench 37 was located in the eastern half of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained two parallel linear ditches. The two ditches were not excavated during the evaluation as they were investigated in Trenches 36 and 38 to the north and south respectively.

Trench 38

5.5.23 Trench 38 was located in the eastern half of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained two linear ditches, an unexcavated gully and two small pits. Parallel ditches 3803 and 3806 were located in the northern half of the trench on a north/south alignment. Ditch 3803 was the westernmost of the two and contained a single secondary and a possible primary fill. The ditch measured at least 4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. Ditch 3806 had near identical dimensions but had irregular sides and base and only contained a single secondary fill. Both of these ditches are present in Trench 37 to the north, with ditch 3803 also present at the end of Trench 36.

5.5.24 Small sub-oval pits 3808 and 3810 were located in the southeast half of the trench, each containing a single deliberate backfill. The pits had similar dimensions of between 0.59-0.68m long, 0.4-0.44m wide and 0.11-0.15m deep, with diffuse boundaries with the natural making the definition of the features difficult. Due to the charcoal content in the fill it is likely that these represent small waste pits.

5.5.25 An east-west aligned gully segment was recorded at the southeast end of the trench, continuing into Trench 40 to the east. The gully was excavated in Trench 40.

Trench 40

5.5.26 Trench 40 was located on the eastern boundary of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained a linear ditch and gully. East/west aligned linear gully 4003 was located in the approximate centre of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The gully measured at least 2.8m long, 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The gully continued into Trench 38 to the west.

5.5.27 East/West aligned ditch 4005 was located in the southwest half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.7m long, 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.6 Area D

5.6.1 12 of the 22 trenches within Area D contained a total of 51 archaeological features, concentrated within the southern half of the site. Trenches 43, 44, 46-48, 54, 59, 60, 62 and 64 did not contain archaeological features and are not discussed further.

Trench 45

5.6.2 Trench 45 was located on the northern boundary of the area on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and contained a single burnt pit. Sub-circular burnt pit 4503 (**Plate 24**) was located in the approximate centre of the trench and contained in-situ burnt remains and a deliberate backfill. The pit measured 0.7m long, 0.66m wide and 0.06m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. The pit had clear evidence of in-situ burning with reddened natural present across the base and a red rim visible around the edge of the feature. The deliberate backfill was likely deposited to seal the fire pit.

Trench 49

5.6.3 Trench 49 was located on the western boundary of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained three linear ditches. North/south aligned linear ditch 4903 (**Plate 25**) was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained one secondary and one tertiary fill. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 1.46m wide and 0.36m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base.

5.6.4 Shallow east/west aligned linear ditch 4906 (**Plate 25**) was located perpendicular to, and was cut by, ditch 4903, and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 1.2m long, 0.64m wide and 0.06m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. The ditch is believed to be cut by ditch 4903, although the relationship is not clearly shown within the section, and it is possibly that they represent contemporary features with ditch 4906 terminating at its connection with 4903.

5.6.5 Ditch 4908 continued into Trench 53 to the east and was not excavated.

Trench 50

5.6.6 Trench 50 was located in the southwest corner of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained two ditches, a possibly gully, a pit and a posthole. Pit 5005 (**Plate 26**) was partially exposed in the northeast half of the trench and contained two deliberate backfills. The pit measured 1.1m long, at least 0.53m wide and 0.37m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. On its southeast edge the pit cut irregular gully 5003 (**Plate 26**). The gully contained a single secondary fill and measured at least 2.3m long, 0.12m wide and 0.03m deep and may represent a natural geological feature or disturbed plough scar.

5.6.7 East/west aligned linear ditch 5008 was located in northeast half of the trench and contained two secondary fills. The ditch measured at least 2.8m long, 0.78m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a small number of Romano-British pottery sherds.

5.6.8 Large pit 5011 (**Plate 27**) was located in the approximate centre of the trench and contained one primary fill, two secondary fills and one deliberate backfill. The pit measured at least 0.8m long, at least 2.65m wide and 0.68m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The pit contained CBM and pottery sherds and was cut in the centre by later posthole 5016 and was largely concealed by later ditch 5018. On the surface the pit had appeared protruding from the northeast edge of ditch 5018.

5.6.9 Posthole 5016 (**Plate 27**) is only visible in the section of the slot through pit 5011 and ditch 5018, and its cut through the fills of pit 5011 and sealed by ditch 5018. The posthole measured 0.28m wide and at least 0.27m deep, with straight vertical sides. The base of the posthole was unclear due to the diffuse nature of its relationship with fill 5014 (pit 5011).

5.6.10 Ditch 5018 (**Plate 27**) was located in the centre of the trench, truncating posthole 5016 and pit 5011, and contained a single secondary and tertiary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 3.05m wide and 0.26m deep with shallow concave sides and an undulating base.

Trench 51

5.6.11 Trench 51 was located on the southern boundary of the site on an east/west alignment and contained two pits, a gully and a ditch terminal. North/south aligned linear ditch 5103 was located at the eastern end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 0.3m wide and 0.09m deep with moderately sloped straight

sides and a concave base. A single Romano-British pottery sherd was recovered from the fill.

- 5.6.12 The ditch was truncated in the middle by sub-circular pit which contained a single deliberate backfill. Pit 5105 measured 0.7m long, 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The pit contained Romano-British pottery sherds.
- 5.6.13 Ditch terminus 5107 was located in the eastern half of the trench, extending from its northern limit, and contained a single secondary fill. The terminal was oriented north/south and measured at least 0.62m long, 0.34m wide and 0.07m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base.
- 5.6.14 Elongated pit 5109 was partially exposed in the centre of the trench and contained two deliberate backfills. The pit was incomplete but appeared to be sub-oval in shape and measured at least 1.9m long, 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. A large quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature, which included a significant cluster believed to represent a deliberate dump of broken pottery, along with a relatively large quantity of Romano-British pottery.

Trench 52

- 5.6.15 Trench 52 was located in the southern half of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained a single linear ditch. East/west aligned linear ditch 5203 was located at the northwest end of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The ditch measured at least 3.1m long, 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch did not contain any archaeological material and may represent a natural geological feature, with a geological feature located directly adjacent to the southeast of the ditch.

Trench 53

- 5.6.16 Trench 53 was located in the southeast of the area on a north-northwest/south-southeast alignment and contained four linear ditches and two pits. East/west aligned linear ditch 5305 (**Plate 5305**) was located at the southern end of the trench and contained a single primary fill and two secondary fills/deliberate backfills. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 1.8m wide and 0.53m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The backfill of the ditch may represent a deliberate dump of waste material into the ditch after it had fallen out of use based on the relatively high quantity of charcoal within the fill. The ditch was truncated on its northern boundary by a modern land drain and lay directly adjacent to a geological feature. The ditch contained a relatively large collection of pottery and CBM dating to the Romano-British period, along with a couple of residual fragments of Iron Age pottery.
- 5.6.17 Parallel east-northeast/west-southwest aligned linear ditches 5303 and 5309 were located in the northern half of the trench and each contained a single secondary fill. Ditch 5303 was the southernmost of the two and measured at least 2.1m long, 1m wide and 0.14m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. Ditch 5309 measured at least 2.1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. Both ditches had fairly ephemeral boundaries with the natural geology.
- 5.6.18 Shallow sub-circular pit 5311 was located in the centre of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit measured 1.09m long, 1.28m wide and 0.09m deep with moderately sloped irregular sides and an irregular base. Sub-circular pit 5313 was partially exposed in the approximate centre of the trench, approximately 2.8m south of pit 5311, and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit measured 1m long, 0.85m wide and 0.06m

deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Both pits contained a small quantity of Romano-British pottery, slag and CBM.

5.6.19 Northeast/southwest aligned ditch 5315 was located at the northern end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.2m long, 1.9m wide and 0.09m deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base.

Trenches 55 and 56

5.6.20 Trenches 55 and 56 were located in the approximate centre of the area and comprised a pair of cross trenches on a north/south and east/west alignment respectively. The trenches contained at least 9 ditches and 6 pits/postholes. Four of the ditches formed parts of a large rectangular enclosure and with the agreement of the county archaeologist only clearly defined features were excavated during the evaluation to prevent any conflicts or confusion during subsequent phases of investigation.

5.6.21 East/west aligned ditch 5503 (**Plate 29**) was located at the northern end of Trench 55 and formed the northern extent of the rectangular enclosure and contained a single a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.2m long, 1.75m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately sloped straight sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a relatively small quantity of artefactual evidence comprising Romano-British pottery, stone, slag and CBM. The ditch appeared to continue to the east where the corner of the enclosure was partially exposed within Trench 63.

5.6.22 East/west aligned ditch 5505 (**Plate 29**) was located 1.2m south of enclosure ditch 5503 and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately sloped straight sides and a concave base and contained Romano-British pottery, fired clay and CBM. Both enclosure ditch 5503 and ditch 5505 were partially sealed by a layer of disturbed ploughsoil.

5.6.23 North/south aligned ditch 5603 (**Plate 30**) was located at the eastern end of Trench 56 and contained a single primary and secondary fill and two deliberate backfills. The ditch measured at least 2.2m long, 1.3m wide and 0.54m deep, with irregular sides and stepped base. It is possible that the primary fill, located within a channel at the base of the trench is a natural geological feature, or a second earlier ditch. The ditch contained Romano-British pottery, slag, fired clay and a single highly abraded copper alloy coin and is a continuation of the corner of the enclosure seen in Trench 63 to the north.

5.6.24 North/south aligned ditch 5608 (**Plate 31**) was located at the western end of Trench 56 and contained a single primary, secondary and tertiary fill and a single deliberate backfill. The ditch measured at least 2.2m long, 1.5m wide and 0.52m deep, with moderately sloped straight sides and a flat base. As with ditch 5603 it is possible that the primary fill is an overcut natural layer. The ditch contained Romano-British pottery, slag, CBM and animal bone and continues into Trench 57 to the south.

5.6.25 The southern edge of the enclosure ditch is likely to be represented by one of two unexcavated ditches at the southern end of Trench 55 which are connected by a third north/south linear ditch. These features were not excavated during the evaluation as it was deemed likely that this would interfere with any future archaeological investigation of the site.

5.6.26 Circular posthole 5508 was located in the northern half of Trench 55, 1.4m south of ditch 5505 and contained a single secondary fill. The posthole measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.11m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base. A geological spread which

may have contained a further posthole was located 0.9m to the south, with the possible additional posthole located 1.5m south.

5.6.27 Shallow pits 5510 and 5512 were located in the southern half of Trench 55, each containing a single deliberate backfill. The pits measured 0.55m and 0.4m in diameter and 0.17 and 0.09m deep respectively, with pit 5510 containing Romano-British pottery and fired clay and pit 5512 containing CBM, likely to be Romano-British in date.

5.6.28 The centre of the trenches contained an unclear collection of features, and as such these were not investigated. However, a brief finds retrieval exercise was undertaken and several of the features were tentatively dated to the Romano-British period, in keeping with the enclosure itself and the overall phasing of the Area. In addition, two partially exposed pits, 5613, 3.3m east of ditch 5603 and 5616, 1.4 east of ditch 5608, were recorded within the trench but not investigated along with the corner of a ditched feature (5614) to the west of ditch 5603.

Trench 57

5.6.29 Trench 57 was located in the approximate centre of the area on a northeast/southwest alignment and contained two linear ditches, two pits and a backfilled tree throw. Rectangular waste pit 5703 (**Plate 32**) was partially exposed in the north east half of the trench and contained one primary fill, two secondary fills and two deliberate backfills. The pit measured 2m long, 1.02m wide and 0.57m deep with steep, near vertical, straight sides and a flat base. The two deliberate backfills contained a large amount of burnt material and a small quantity of Romano-British pottery, slag and burnt bone.

5.6.30 Tree throw 5709 was partially exposed at the southwest end of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The tree throw measured 1.6m long, at least 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep with shallow concave sides and an undulating base. The tree throw contained a large quantity of fired clay and was probably used as a convenient waste disposal feature.

5.6.31 East/west aligned linear ditch 5711 was located in the approximate centre of the trench, 3m south of rectangular pit 5703, and contained a single primary and three secondary fills. The ditch measured at least 3.1m long, 1.9m wide and 0.62m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained Romano-British pottery and tile.

5.6.32 A ditch and pit at the northeast end of the trench were not excavated during the evaluation as per the agreement of the county archaeologist regarding the large enclosure.

Trench 58

5.6.33 Trench 58 was located in the southern half of the area on a north/south alignment and contained a two linear ditches and pit. North-northwest/south-southeast aligned linear ditch 5803 was located at the southern end of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 7m long, 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.6.34 Ditch 5803 truncated earlier ditch 5805 at its eastern extent. The ditch was on a slightly more north-northwest/south-southeast alignment and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 7m long, at least 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.6.35 Large sub-oval pit 5807 was partially exposed in the approximate centre of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The pit measured 4.1m long, at least 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base.

Trench 61

5.6.36 Trench 61 was located in the southeast of the area on a northwest/southeast alignment and contained two linear ditches and a pit. East-northeast/west-southwest aligned linear ditch 6103 was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base.

5.6.37 The ditch was cut by small sub-rectangular pit 6105 on its northern edge which contained a single deliberate backfill and evidence of in-situ burning. The pit measured 1.36m long, 0.38m wide and 0.05m deep, with moderately sloped concave sides and a flat base. The pit is likely to have been a small fire pit of some sort, with the deliberate dump of material used to seal the pit after use.

5.6.38 Northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch 6107 was located in the northwest half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch measured at least 2.1m long, 0.93m wide and 0.11m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base.

Trench 63

5.6.39 Trench 63 was located in the eastern half of the area on an east-northeast/west-southwest alignment and contained a single pit and ditch. The features in the trench were not excavated as per the agreement of the county archaeologist regarding the large enclosure.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All finds recovered from the site are discussed here. Finds have been cleaned, with the exception of the metal objects, and quantified by material type from each context. This information is summarised in Table 1. The primary dating evidence is provided by the pottery, which shows a concentration of activity in the Romano-British period. Small quantities of Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval material were also recovered.

Table 1 Quantification of finds

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	4	15
Clay tobacco pipe	5	9
Ceramic building material	100	6970
Copper alloy	2	22
Cremated human bone	N/A	54.3
Fired clay	169	1765
Flint	1	9
Iron	4	60
Pottery		
Iron Age	256	1826
Late Iron Age/Romano-British	56	204
Romano-British	397	3747
Medieval	131	1625
Post-medieval	2	80
Uncertain	8	527
Sub-total	850	8045
Slag	N/A	6123
Iron ore (geological)	N/A	1983
Stone	5	1302

Wood	1	19300
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6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 A total of 850 sherds of pottery was recovered from 43 deposits. The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. The presence of identifiable vessel forms has been noted, along with decoration, surface treatment and other diagnostic features. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.

Table 2 Pottery totals by ware type

Phase/ware	Number	Weight (g)
Iron Age		
Grog-tempered ware	189	1525
Romano-British		
Black-burnished ware	5	56
Black-firing sandy fabric	3	3
Greyware	194	1573
Grog-tempered ware	205	1810
New Forest colour-coated ware	4	10
Oxidised ware	24	224
Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria	3	75
Reduced sandy ware	60	451
Samian	5	54
Whiteware	4	38
Medieval		
Limpsfield-type ware	125	1554
Medieval coarse sandy	1	7
Shelly ware	5	64
Post-medieval		
Redware	2	80
Uncertain		
Grog-tempered ware	8	527
Total	837	8051

Iron Age

6.2.2 The earliest pottery comprises a group of 256 sherds (1826 g) of Iron Age pottery from pit 5109 in trench 51 (Area D). At least seven vessels in grog-tempered fabrics are represented. The earliest diagnostic form is a jar with out-turned rim, decorated with two horizontal rows of squared-toothed comb impressions at the neck, and overlapping arcs below, of 3rd to 1st century BC date. The latest is a highly abraded girth beaker dating from the first half of the 1st century AD (Thompson 1982, G4). Other Late Iron Age grog-tempered

forms from this pit include a lid-seated jar; a necked carinated jar with short, out-turned rim; a round-shouldered jar with out-turned rim and the base of a jar with horizontally wiped lower walls. A fragmentary single vessel in a vesicular fabric was also recorded. This fabric probably once contained calcareous inclusions that have now completely leached.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

6.2.3 Pottery of Romano-British date, or sherds that may be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date, came from Areas B (196 sherds, 1433 g), C (two sherds, 66 g) and D (255 sherds, 2452 g). Condition is moderate to poor, with some surface abrasion; the mean sherd weight is 8.7 g. Most numerous are the coarsewares, including greywares and sandy wares. Such fabrics are likely to be locally produced, and coarseware industries are known in the Arun Valley area, most active in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Vessels recorded in these coarseware fabrics include everted rim jars, a large thick-walled storage jar (pit 1507), lid-seated jars (pit 5510 and ditch 5305) and bowls/dishes (ditches 1115, 1514 and 5505). Small amounts of oxidised (24 sherds) and white-firing (four sherds) sandy fabrics were also recovered. Grog-tempered fabrics comprise 205 sherds; in West Sussex, such fabrics were in use throughout the Romano-British period. Everted rim jars are the most common form in this assemblage, with smaller numbers of bowls/dishes recorded, such as a bowl with channelled rim of late 1st century AD date (Thompson 1982, type D3-2, 336) from ditch 5305.

6.2.4 Few regionally-traded Romano-British wares were recorded. South-East Dorset Black-burnished ware, imported to Sussex via south coast sea networks (Allen and Fulford 1996, 257), amounts to just five sherds which include an everted rim jar from feature 5517 and a drop-flanged bowl of late 3rd to 4th century date (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 235, type 25), from ditch 5018. Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria fragments were recovered from ditch 5305, dateable to 3rd and 4th centuries (Young 1977; form M17). Three sherds of New Forest Colour-coated ware, of uncertain forms, were recovered from two deposits (pit 5105 and ditch 5305). Imported fine wares are limited to five sherds of samian ware, from pits 1507, 1511 and 5011, and ditch 1514.

Medieval

6.2.5 The medieval assemblage (131 sherds) was recovered from four features, three in trench 26 (ditch 2603, pit 2605, ditch 2612) and one in trench 30 (pit 3010, two fills). The condition of this material is fair; the assemblage is fragmentary, and sherds have suffered a moderate level of surface and edge abrasion, but there are groups of conjoining sherds, not all of which are on fresh breaks. It is likely that there has been some reworking of the assemblage, but that post-depositional movement has not been excessive.

6.2.6 The assemblage is very homogenous in nature, consisting almost entirely of coarse sandy wares in the Limpsfield tradition. Vessel forms present comprise three jars, all with developed, squared rim profiles (one from pit 2605 and two from pit 3010), one flared bowl with a finger-impressed rim (pit 3010, joining sherds across the two fills), and two jugs (rim from ditch 2603, strap handle from ditch 2612). Several body sherds carry applied thumbed strips, and one jar rim has curvilinear tooling or combing around the upper surface.

6.2.7 The character of the assemblage appears to match that of others from the Crawley area, although earlier reports have subdivided the predominant coarsewares into Limpsfield-type and Earlswood-type wares, with a marked reliance on the latter (eg Barber 1997; Mepham 2001). The two do show some minor variation in texture (Barber 1997, fabrics 1 and 3) but both are part of the wider tradition of sandy greywares found in the counties around London from the late 12th to mid-14th century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 95–6), and are grouped

together here, although it is likely that Earlswood, as the nearer of the two production centres, was also the principal supplier here.

6.2.8 This small group appears limited in range, lacking glazed wares (apart from the jug handle), and there are no West Sussex wares; the utilitarian character is more pronounced, particularly in pit 3010, which produced most of the medieval pottery (115 sherds). This group, at least, could be dated relatively early within the overall potential date range of the assemblage (see 1.2.7) on the basis of the finger-impressed bowl rim and the total lack of glazed wares, while the much smaller groups from features in trench 26 could be contemporaneous or slightly later.

Post-medieval

6.2.9 Two post-medieval sherds were recovered, both glazed redwares and both found in ditch 2612. These sherds cannot be dated more closely within the post-medieval period (16th century or later).

6.3 Ceramic building material

6.3.1 A total of 100 fragments (6970 g) of ceramic building material (CBM), most of Romano-British date, was recovered from 14 deposits. The largest groups came from trenches 55 (3515 g) and 56 (2211 g), with smaller quantities from trenches 53 (481 g), 50 (346 g), 25 (205 g), 57 (108 g), 36 (71 g) and 9 (33 g). The majority comprise flat tile fragments; one has a keyed surface indicative of box flue tile used in cavity walling. Small amounts of curved roof tile (*imbrex*) and flanged roof tile (*tegula*) are also present.

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

6.4.1 Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from two deposits. A stem fragment was recorded from ditch 3609, which can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period. A bowl in four fragments, with a 'C'-shaped maker's mark on the heel, was recovered from ditch 2612. The small bowl is suggestive of an early 17th century date (Oswald 1975, nos. 4 and 5).

6.5 Fired clay

6.5.1 Fired clay amounting to 169 fragments (1765 g) was recovered from 14 deposits. The largest groups came from pits 1511 (719 g) and 5109 (516 g). Most of the assemblage is amorphous, retaining no features to indicate form, function or date, but likely to derive from upstanding structures or ovens/hearths. One piece from tree throw hollow 5109 has a circular impression, which could be a wattle impression or part of a perforation of a portable object. Precise identification is hindered by the poor condition and incompleteness of the item.

6.6 Metalwork

6.6.1 Six items of metal were recorded, four of iron and two of copper alloy. A copper alloy coin, probably a Roman *radiate* or *nummus* of 3rd or 4th century AD date, was recovered from ditch 5603. A copper alloy domed mount (ON 2), possibly of Romano-British date, was recorded from ditch 5018. The mount is highly corroded and will require an x-radiograph to confirm identification. Three iron nails fragments from palaeochannel 3605 are of a standard form introduced in the Romano-British period which continue largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period; consequently they cannot be closely dated. An iron sheet fragment (ON 3) from unexcavated feature 5514 is undated.

6.7 Flint

6.7.1 A single piece of worked flint, a retouched crested blade, was recovered from fire pit 1005. It is of probable Late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date.

6.8 Stone

6.8.1 A large piece of possibly dressed sandstone, likely use as building material, was recovered from Romano-British ditch 5503. Four small (114 g) abraded fragments of lava quern were recorded from ditch 5503. Lava querns from the Eifel region in western Germany were imported into Britain during prehistory but were more frequently utilised during the Romano-British and medieval periods.

6.9 Slag

6.9.1 A total of 6123 g of slag was recovered, with a further 1983 g of geological material probably representing iron ore (the latter from contexts 1511/1758 g and 5504/225 g). The very moderate collection of slag includes material recovered by hand, with a much smaller quantity from bulk soil samples; it has been examined by eye and under a hand lens where necessary.

6.9.2 Approximately 70% (4362 g) of the slag is generally amorphous and fragmented, moderately vesicular, and very weathered / abraded. Though much is undiagnostic, there are a few pieces which indicate that at least some of this material may derive from iron smelting, with slight traces of a flow structure visible on the upper surfaces, indicative of tapped slag. There is also one relatively large, dense fragment (716 g; from context 5605) with a clear flow structure evident which certainly derives from iron smelting.

6.9.3 A further 1045 g of debris comprises pale green, glassy blast furnace slag (from contexts 2614/66 g; 3009/927 g; 3608/42 g and 6104/10 g).

6.9.4 No hearth or furnace lining is present, nor any fuel ash slag, and no hammerscale was noted.

6.9.5 The largest quantity of slag, 2002 g, came from trench 26, with a further 1795 g from trench 30, both trenches in Area C, these also producing all the medieval pottery from the site (additionally, the two post-medieval sherds are from trench 26; see above). Furthermore, all but 10 g of the blast furnace slag came from trenches 26, 30 and 36 in Area C.

6.9.6 Area D produced 2217 g of slag, with 1571 g (including the relatively large piece of tap slag) from trench 56, the pottery from this area almost exclusively of Romano-British date (see above).

6.9.7 The only ironworking related material from Area B is the single, small deposit of probable ore, while Area A, which geophysical survey had highlighted as a possible area of ironworking, produced no related debris.

6.9.8 The presence of iron slag, probably deriving from smelting – and including some blast furnace slag, is not unexpected, the site situated on the north-western periphery of Crawley, with a known history of later Iron Age–Romano-British and medieval–early post-medieval ironworking (Cleere and Crossley 1995, 95). Previous work, for example, has produced abundant evidence of medieval ironworking, both smelting and smithing, on the periphery of the modern town (eg, Cooke 2001; Stevens 2008).

6.10 Human bone

6.10.1 Cremated bone was recovered from two neighbouring features (1903 and 1906, trench 19; **Fig 3**) situated approximately 0.50 m apart in Area B of the investigations. Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity, in the form of enclosures, co-axial ditch systems and possible round houses, was recovered from areas to the north and south of the features both in the current and earlier investigations (Headland 2019b). Dating evidence from the features themselves was limited to a very small quantity (22 g) of heavily fragmented and presumably residual Romano-British pottery recovered from cut 1906. These associations suggest a likely Late Iron Age – Romano-British date for the deposits, though this cannot be stated conclusively without more direct scientific dating.

6.10.2 The remains from both features were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, presence of pathological lesions and pyre goods. Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data.

6.10.3 The features had survived to 0.12–0.13 m in depth. Although probably subject to some level of horizontal truncation, given the very sparse quantities of bone within the fills and the discrete location of the bone at the base of cut 1903 with no evidence for bone at surface level, little or no bone is likely to have been lost due to disturbance. The bone is slightly worn/eroded in appearance and no trabecular bone has survived (the latter is generally subject to preferential destruction in an acidic burial environment), consequently, it is probable that a small amount of bone will have been lost due to taphonomic degradation.

6.10.4 Very small quantities of bone were recovered from each feature (1903 48.2 g; 1906 6.1 g). All that within the latter derived from the eastern half of the heavily charcoal-rich deposit where it seems to have been dispersed within the fill. In contrast, the bone in cut 1903 was confined to the base of the fill where it was concentrated (approx. 60% of the total weight) in the north-east quadrant (**Plate 13**). The overlying charcoal-rich matrix appears to have surrounded a ‘vessel-shaped’ central area within the fill, suggesting the original presence of some form of organic object in this part of the pit.

6.10.5 The remains comprise those of a minimum of one individual (the bone from both features potentially having derived from the same pyre), a subadult/adult >14 years of age of unknown sex. Most of the material comprises fragments of long bone shaft (lower limb clearly represented with a few fragments of cranium). No pathological lesions were observed, and no pyre or grave goods were identified. The bone is universally white in colour indicative of full oxidation. Much of the bone is heavily fragmented (<10 mm), though several fragments of lower limb shaft (tibia and femur) had survived to 20–35 mm in length. Most of the fragmentation is likely to have been the result of physical breakdown of the material within the aggressive burial environment along the line of dehydration fissures formed during cremation.

6.10.6 The presence of substantial quantities of pyre debris within both features indicates that cremation was being undertaken in the immediate vicinity, however, neither of the deposits have the characteristics of burial remains (McKinley 2013). Rather, the material from pit 1906 probably represents a formal deposit of pyre debris, whilst the more ‘placed’ deposit in pit 1903 is more likely to have been some form of ‘memorial’ – *memento mori/mortuus* (‘remember death/the dead’) – style deposit, where most of the bone remaining after cremation was taken for curation or burial elsewhere with only a very small quantity being deposited in the vicinity of where the body was cremated (McKinley 2004; 2013; 2015).

6.11 Animal bone

6.11.1 Small quantities (15 g) of burnt (charred and calcined) animal bone came from two pits, 1511 and 5703, and ditch 5608. Part of a sheep/goat distal radius was identified from 5608, but the other fragments are unidentifiable.

6.12 Wood

6.12.1 A broken-off section of wooden post, 0.56 m in length and 0.26 m in diameter, was recovered from post hole 506 on the edge of channel 504. This fragment was tapered towards the broken end, with a rectangular flange visible on the top end. This flange may have helped to keep the planks, also associated with the feature, in place. The planks were not lifted due to their depth. The structure is likely to have formed part of a revetment used to shore up the edges of the channel in an attempt to manage the waterway.

6.13 Conservation

6.13.1 As potentially unstable material types, the iron and copper alloy objects are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity.

6.14 Statement of potential and recommendations

6.14.1 The recovered finds assemblage has potential for future assessment and analysis which is detailed below. The recommendations for further works are not included in the existing scope of works. Any further works will be picked in the construction phase mitigation works.

6.14.2 The pottery occurs in sufficient quantities to enhance the understanding of the activities and landscape in the area. Chronological evidence from the pottery indicates phases of activity in the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. A small element is dateable from the post-medieval period. The data recorded for the pottery and other finds at this stage may be incorporated into any further reporting requirements.

6.14.3 It is suggested that a full record of the cremated human remains is made though further analysis is unlikely to demonstrate much in addition to that presented here. However, radiocarbon analysis of a sample of the remains from pit 1903 will enable the mortuary activity to be set in its correct temporal context.

6.14.4 The metal objects will require x-radiography, to provide a basic record for these inherently unstable materials and as an aid to identification.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Twelve bulk sediment samples were taken from cremation graves, pits, a ditch and a tree throw of suspected Romano-British and uncertain chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

Table 3: Sample Summary

Feature type	No. of bulk samples	Volume (litres)
Cremation grave	8	20.8
Pit	2	57
Ditch	1	2
Tree throw	1	9

Totals	12	88.8
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7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the site for the preservation of environmental evidence and the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 1.4 and 39 litres, and the median average was around 3 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The grid method was used to split large a flots and some fine residues into smaller subsamples when appropriate. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally of moderate size (Appendix 4). There were mainly low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the low possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Environmental evidence was sparse and comprised plant remains preserved by carbonisation and mature and roundwood charcoal (iron coated in most cases). Cremated and burnt bone, vitrified material and fired clay were also noted.

7.3.2 Charred material was generally sparse and poorly preserved, with iron coating affecting most. The samples were dominated by charcoal which was present in fairly high quantities in all samples. Cremation grave 1906 (deposit 1907) contained large numbers of unidentified roots and tubers, also Poaceae (grasses) culms and seeds, and stems of tp. Ericaceae (heather family). Cremation grave 1904 (deposit 1905) also produced culm bases, roots, tubers and stems (all unidentified).

7.3.3 Pit 5703 (deposit 5704) produced small numbers of Triticeae (unidentified cereals) grain fragments and a seed of *Avena* sp. (oat).

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 Although sparse, the site has potential for the preservation of environmental evidence by carbonisation and further sampling, in spite of the mineral coating present indicates

intermittent waterlogging conditions that are detrimental to preservation of plant remains and the identification of wood charcoal.

7.4.2 The presence of charred grain fragments suggests that there is the possibility of crop processing activities occurring on the site, and the abundant remains from cremation graves suggests the use of a diversity of fuel sources. Large amounts of charcoal could be a result of natural fires in the case of tree throw and can inform about fuel selection for funerary practices in the case of the cremation graves.

7.5 Recommendations for future sampling

7.5.1 The samples taken so far have potential for analysis and are recommended for retention; analysis recommendations are to be established when further sampling has been completed as part of future works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The evaluation has been successful at fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020). The evaluation has demonstrated there are archaeological remains present across Areas B, C and D comprising 74 ditch/gully segments, 37 pits/postholes, two cremations and a possible roundhouse gully. The majority of the ditches are believed to be associated with land management such as field boundaries and drainage features. Area A contained two water channels, one of which was machine slotted during the evaluation revealing evidence of channel management.

8.1.2 The majority of phased features are located in Areas B and D and are Romano-British in date, with a small concentration of medieval features in Area B, and post-medieval/modern boundary ditches in Areas B, C and D.

8.1.3 The archaeological results are discussed in more detail below.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 It is important to note at the beginning of this discussion that the shallow nature of the natural geology within the site, combined with the continuing ploughing of the site up to the modern day, will undoubtedly have resulted in some truncation of archaeological features, with the trenches showing very heavy plough scarring on initial excavation which was partially removed in order to identify archaeological features. It is impossible to know the level of impact this will have had on the site and as such relatively shallow and ephemeral features may have been more substantial when they were originally excavated. Several features, particularly pits and postholes, were extremely shallow and could have been interpreted as natural geological features or rooting, but due to the preponderance of evidence and the truncated nature of the site these have been interpreted as archaeological features.

8.2.2 The history of ploughing within the site is also likely to be at least partially responsible for the number of tertiary fills recorded within the site. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that in a number of features, in particular enclosure ditch 5608, the tertiary fill was formed by the mixing of the topsoil and the fill of the feature, which was likely the result of ploughing. Several features were also likely sealed after falling out of use with the field layouts and ploughing methodologies changing and removing the former boundaries and drainage features.

8.2.3 There are also a relatively large number of small linear ditches/gullies that may represent drainage channels suggesting that managing the water table has been an important aspect of the human occupation of the site. This is supported by the relatively large number of land drains that were encountered during the evaluation, with a particularly good example being gully 4003 in Trench 40 with contained a fine grey sandy clay fill likely to have been built up by running water. Another example is the six linear ditches (and two land drains) in Trench 11 in the northwest corner of Area B, which are all aligned east/west and could represent drainage features to the water channel to the west of the area.

8.2.4 There are a large number of linear features that are likely associated with former field boundaries recorded within Areas B, C and D. However there is limited evidence for distinct systems within the site. In Area C a total of 12 ditch segments were aligned east/west or north/south which suggests a large continuous field system across the area, although not all of these ditch segments are field boundaries and likely represent supporting features, such as drainage ditches and trackways.

8.2.5 Evidence of industrial activity, specifically ironworking was recovered in Areas C and D in the form of over 6kg of slag and almost 2g of geological material probably representing iron ore. The majority of this material was recovered from Area C, in Trenches 26 and 30, and dates to the medieval period, indicating an ironworking site in the vicinity. The presence of slag within the large Romano-British enclosure, including a large piece definitely identified as relating to iron smelting, suggests that the enclosure may have had an industrial use. However, this cannot be determined without further investigation.

Geophysics

8.2.6 Overall, the evaluation has demonstrated that the geophysical data is accurate, although limited in its success. In Areas B, C and D all potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey were recorded during the evaluation, while in Area A two of the substantial potential features were recorded within Trench 5 while others were not.

8.2.7 The lack of additional features being identified within Area A may be the result of the type of possible features, with the linear trends in Trench 6 identified as relating to agricultural activity and therefore difficult to identify, particularly if they were plough scarring. The amorphous features identified as possible ironworking features were not identified during the evaluation and no explanation for their presence was identified.

8.2.8 However, a relatively large number of archaeological features have been identified during the evaluation that did not appear in the geophysical survey. It is unclear precisely why this is the case, but it may be that the ground was not conducive to the geophysical survey techniques used, that the features were too ephemeral to be identified, or as the result of the deposition of green waste as suggested previously to explain the discrepancy between the two geophysical surveys..

Area A

8.2.9 Area A was largely devoid of archaeological features, with the only excavated feature comprising a large water channel in Trench 5. This was initially assumed to be a natural water channel but upon excavation it was shown to contain at least one post and a line of planks approximately 1.5m below ground level indicating that in the past it had been managed to some extent. This does not preclude the possibility that the water channel is natural in origin, but it may also represent a manmade channel created in order to control the water level with the area, and direct water into the adjacent pond.

8.2.10 Both the excavated managed water channel and a second smaller water channel in Trench 5 were clearly visible within the landscape and corresponded with two substantial linear features on the geophysical survey, recorded as former field boundaries. Both of the water channels appeared to feed into a pond to the north of Trench 5.

Area B

8.2.11 Area B contained a spread of archaeological features across the area, with a distinct concentration in the western half of the area. The majority of the features comprised linear ditches/gullies, with a small number of pits and postholes, two cremation related deposits and a curvilinear gully that may represent a roundhouse.

8.2.12 The possible roundhouse gully was located in Trench 15 within a cluster of other archaeological features. The full extent of the gully was not revealed within the evaluation, but the exposed section indicates that if the feature continued in a complete or near complete circle it would have an internal diameter of over 7.5m, while the pit at the terminal end could represent a large posthole. Waste pit 1511 was located within the gully and may be associated with it.

8.2.13 The gully itself was located between two parallel east/west aligned linear ditches that did not continue into Trench 16 to the west or Trench 19 to the east. The ditches were roughly the same width but had significantly different depths and varied profiles. However, it is possible they formed part of a field system or enclosure associated with the gully.

8.2.14 The gully has been tentatively dated to the Romano-British period based on limited pottery evidence. However, all of the potentially associated features, comprising the two neighbouring pits and parallel ditches, are Romano-British in date. The gully is only tentatively dated as the pottery recovered from the gully was recovered from the surface of the feature and could represent residual deposition as a result of ploughing.

8.2.15 The two cremations/cremation related deposits were recorded at the southern end of Trench 19. Neither of the cremations were contained within an intact vessel, however the southern cremation 1906 did contain a relatively large amount of fragmented pottery sherds. Despite the quantity of pottery sherds recovered from the cremation no evidence that this comprised a burial urn was present during excavation.

8.2.16 The cremations themselves were in a relatively sparsely populated area of the site, with the nearest feature being a small north/south aligned linear ditch almost 40m to the west in Trench 18. Trench 15 contained the most varied collection of archaeological features within the area was located 64m northwest of the cremations and, as mentioned above, did contain evidence of settlement activity. The southernmost cremation contained a collection of Romano-British pottery sherds, which is in keeping with the majority of the phased archaeology within the wider site and the cluster of possible settlement activity recorded in Trench 15. If the curvilinear ditch in Trench 15 does represent the remains of a roundhouse it is possible that these cremations are associated with that settlement site.

8.2.17 It is possible that the ditch recorded in Trench 25 is a former boundary ditch present in the 1874 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, which ran roughly east/west along the northern edge of the area, with a single northeast/southwest section in the approximate location of the ditch. The ditch had gone by the 1897 OS map, with the field now shown with its modern layout.

Area C

8.2.18 Area C contained archaeological features throughout the area, with a distinct concentration in the northeast corner of the area. This area contained a number of features including

ditches and large pits, and as mentioned above evidence of industrial activity in the form of a relatively large quantity of slag.

- 8.2.19 The geophysical features within this area were both identified during the evaluation. The east/west aligned feature in Trench 26 was dated to the post-medieval period.
- 8.2.20 The 'former field boundary' identified across Trenches 27, 30 and 31 was recorded across those three trenches and appeared to continue into Trenches 33 and 36 to the northeast. In Trench 27 it comprised a large northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch with abundant modern remains, while in Trenches 30, 31, 33 and 36 it was identified as a smaller ditch, on a slightly different northeast/southwest alignment. The ditch as a whole is post-medieval in date and is present on the 1874 Ordnance Survey (OS) map as a field boundary. The boundary is no longer shown on the 1897 OS map, with the two fields combined into one, although it is likely that at least part of the boundary remained extant for some time as evidenced by the presence of modern pottery and glass in surface of the segment in Trench 27.
- 8.2.21 Trench 26 in the northwest corner of the area contained a cluster of features at its southwest which contained a combined 2kg of slag, with large pit 2605 containing 1.2kg in the single quadrant that was excavated. This indicates that there was likely to be industrial activity in the immediate vicinity of the features. The large pit and ditch at the southwest end of the trench were dated to the medieval period.

Area D

- 8.2.22 Area D contained a broad spread of archaeological remains across the southern 2/3^{rds} of the area with a large number of pits and ditches. The northern third of the area was largely barren and appeared to have been heavily impacted either by the previous Headland strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation or the installation of the known underground service that precipitated the Headland survey.
- 8.2.23 The presence of a large rectangular enclosure or field system was suggested by the previous geophysical survey, with crossed Trenches 55 and 56 located specifically to test the presence of the feature. At least one segment of each of the four sides of the enclosure was recorded in the evaluation, along with the possible corner of the enclosure in Trench 63. The enclosure measured approximately 40m by 30m across its extent, although there is some uncertainty about which of the two east/west aligned ditches at the southern end of Trench 55 represents the southern boundary.
- 8.2.24 At first glance the ditch segments do not appear have a consistent shape and form. However, if the primary fills are discounted then each of excavated segments are fairly similar, although with a varied makeup of their fills. Both segments 5603 and 5608 in Trench 56 contained deliberate deposits of waste material, suggesting that the enclosure ditch was used as a makeshift waste pit after it fell out of use, although the ditches were not completely backfilled, and the deposits were later sealed by gradual silting of the feature. The presence of waste deposits within the ditches indicates that human activity may have continued within the area after the enclosure fell out of use.
- 8.2.25 While the presence of the enclosure was confirmed during the evaluation its purpose is still unclear, and no evidence of an entrance to the enclosure was recorded. A number of features which were recorded internally within the enclosure and in its immediate vicinity went unexcavated with the agreement of the county archaeologist, with only fully exposed discrete features being excavated. These included small ditches parallel to the northern and southern enclosure ditch which may be related to the enclosure, multiple

northeast/southwest linear features and a collection of pits/postholes. In consultation with the county archaeologist and the consultant it was decided during the evaluation that these features would be investigated during a later phase of archaeological work on the site.

8.2.26 The enclosure itself has been dated to the Romano-British period while at least five of the internal features have been dated or tentatively dated to the Romano-British period. This is in keeping with the wider phasing of the area and may indicate a relationship with the Romano-British activity recorded in Area B to the north. A large east/west aligned ditch in Trench 57 to the southwest of the enclosure is on a similar alignment to the enclosure itself and if it were to continue would form a ditch 3m south of the southern extent of the enclosure.

8.2.27 The large rectangular pit within Trench 57 to the southwest of the enclosure is unusual in nature and is difficult to define. The pit contained multiple deposits of waste material, with its earliest deposit comprising of abundant charcoal, including cereal grains, and a small collection of Romano-British pottery. The pit is therefore likely to have been used as a waste pit of some sort, but it is unclear if this would represent its original primary purpose.

8.2.28 Other features in Area D include the only evidence of Iron Age activity comprising a small sub-oval pit in Trench 51 which contained a single deliberate backfill with a concentration of waste pottery sherds from at least 10 different vessels, predominantly of Iron Age date. The concentration of pottery is highly indicative of a deliberate dump of waste material and suggest an occupation site in the immediate vicinity, while the presence of both Iron Age and Romano-British pottery could indicate the feature dates to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period.

8.2.29 While there is limited evidence for continuation of features from previous archaeological investigations it is possible that one of the two ditches at the southern end of Trench 58 is a continuation of a 19th century boundary ditch recorded during archaeological work to the south of the area (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The ditch is last shown on the 1874 Ordnance Survey map, and continues on a slightly curvilinear path through Trenches 55 and 56, possibly representing one of the unexcavated features in the centre of the enclosure, while a further ditch extends on an largely east/west alignment and may represent the ditch at the northwest end of Trench 52.

8.2.30 Two sides of a large Romano-British enclosure were recorded during the previous SMS to the south of the area. The enclosure itself was not recorded during the evaluation, with the position of the trenches indicating it turned or terminated at some point south of the northwest end of Trench 52. The Romano-British date of the enclosure and its surrounding features indicates that the area of Romano-British activity extends from at least Area B in the north to the previous SMS area in the south.

8.2.31 The fire pit recorded in Trench 45 may be related to the 'pits and shallow scrapes, some of which contained significant amounts of charcoal' recorded during the Headland SMS to the south of the Trench. The precise location of these features and the associated roundhouse could not be determined at the time of writing, although it is believed that the SMS excavation extended beyond its presumed limits as laid out in the WSI (PCA Heritage 2020) as the trenches north of the SMS showed evidence of previous disturbance assumed to be related to the earlier SMS excavation or the installation of the water main.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham and Salisbury. The site falls within the collecting area of Horsham Museum and Art Gallery, but the museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives due to lack of storage space. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Horsham Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 6 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CIIfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders

(Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below, but should be reviewed in the light of any further fieldwork on the site. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- Animal Bone (4 frags): negligible quantity; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. retain none
- CBM (100 frags): moderate quantity and includes identifiable Romano-British forms, but repetitive; selective retention recommended, retaining only pieces of intrinsic interest (eg complete lengths/widths, paw prints, etc)
- Clay Pipe (5 frags): negligible quantity; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. retain none.
- Fired Clay (169 frags): moderate quantity, but almost completely undiagnostic (one possible wattle impression); limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Metal (2 copper alloy, 4 iron): small quantity but includes items of intrinsic interest (coin and mount); iron objects are of lesser interest (nails and sheet) and have little or no archaeological significance. Retain copper alloy objects only, but prepare X-radiographs of all metal objects as basic record.
- Pottery (822 sherds): assemblage of reasonable size, including Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval material. High archaeological significance (chronological, functional, economic evidence) and further research potential, including beyond the remit of the current project as part of regional ceramic studies. Retain all, with the possible exception of the small post-medieval component.
- Slag (8106g): moderate quantities, diagnostic of various metalworking activities over long period (Romano-British, medieval), but material is repetitive. Archaeological significance and limited further research potential. Retain small representative sample of more diagnostic pieces only.
- Stone (11 frags): possible use as building stone; very limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Other finds (1 flint, 1 wood): negligible quantity; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. retain none.

Palaeoenvironmental material

9.3.5 The samples taken so far have potential for analysis and are recommended for retention; any analysed material extracted during analysis should also be retained.

Documentary records

9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist of ECC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 25 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid reddish brown. Silty clay loam.	0.00-0.31
102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay.	0.31-0.32+

Trench No 2		Length 25 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.0 - 0.47
202		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay.	0.47 - 0.48+

Trench No 3		Length 25 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay loam.	0.00-0.33
302		Natural	Pale greyish yellow. Silty clay.	0.33 - 1.23
303		Natural	Mid reddish yellow with grey blue mottles. Silty clay. Abundant large manganese flecks throughout. Seen in machine dug test pit only, located at southern end of trench	1.23-1.6m+

Trench No 4		Length 25 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay loam.	0.0 - 0.30
402		Natural	Pale greyish yellow. Silty clay.	0.30 - 0.32+

Trench No 5		Length Unknown	Width 2.10 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.00-0.18
502		Subsoil	Mid brown grey with orange hue. Silty clay	0.18-0.40
503		Natural	Mid orange grey with brown hue. Silty clay.	0.40-0.42+
504	505, 508	Palaeochannel	Linear palaeochannel with moderate. Length: >2.20 m. Width: >4.00 m. Depth: 1.50 m.	
505	504	Secondary fill	Light reddish yellow silty clay with common flecks and chunks of manganese inclusions	
506	507	Posthole	Circular posthole with vertical, straight sides. Diameter: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	

507	506	Post	Post. Preparation: Whole; . Diameter: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.50 m. (Lifted)	
508	504	Alluvium	Mid blueish grey silty clay with abundant small to medium sized flints and stones. common chunks of manganese inclusions	

Trench No 6		Length Unknown	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.00-0.15
602		Subsoil	Mid brown grey with orange hue. Silty clay.	0.15-0.45
603		Natural	Mid orange grey with brown hue. Silty clay.	0.45+

Trench No 7		Length Unknown	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	See 801	0.00-0.15
702		Subsoil	See 802	0.15-0.48
703		Natural	See 803	0.48+

Trench No 8		Length Unknown	Width 1.80 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.00-0.2
802		Subsoil	Mid brown grey with orange hue. Silty clay.	,0.2-0.52
803		Natural	Mid orange grey with brown hue. Silty clay.	0.52-0.7+
804		Natural	Mid grey orange silty gravel	

Trench No 9		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.21
902		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common manganese and ironstone throughout with patches of both.	0.21-0.28+

Trench No 10		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.45 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL

1001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.35
1002		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common manganese and ironstone throughout with patches of both.	0.35-0.45+
1003	1004	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.33 m.	0.78
1004	1003	Secondary fill	Light blueish grey silty clay with common ironstone and manganese flecks 20% inclusions	0.78
1005	1006	Fire pit	Incomplete fire pit with steep, concave sides. Length: >0.68 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	
1006	1005	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant sandstone slabs 80%, manganese flecks mixed with patches of ironstone inclusions	
1007	1008	Ditch	Ditch	
1008	1007	Secondary fill	Secondary Fill	
1009		Ditch	Unexcavated Ditch. Aligns with ditch 1113 in Trench 11 to the west	

Trench No 11		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.22
1102		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common manganese and ironstone throughout with patches of both.	0.22-0.30+
1103	1104	Pit	Incomplete pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.50 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	
1104	1103	Deliberate backfill	Light yellowish brown with dark brown flecks sandy silt with common manganese flecks 20%, moderate ironstone 15% inclusions	
1105	1106	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	
1106	1105	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with abundant manganese inclusions	

1107	1108	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	
1108	1107	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown sandy clay? with abundant manganese, rooting inclusions	
1109	1110	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
1110	1109	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown sandy silt? with abundant manganese, rooting inclusions	
1111	1112	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.50 m. Width: 0.88 m. Depth: 0.70 m.	
1112	1111	Secondary fill	Light yellowish grey silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions	
1113	1114	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.46 m. Depth: 0.70 m.	
1114	1113	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey clayish silt with abundant manganese inclusions	
1115	1116	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.46 m.	
1116	1115	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with yellow and white patches silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions 50%, common ironstone 20% inclusions	
1117	1118	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.25 m. Width: 0.27 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	
1118	1119	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey brown sandy clay with abundant ironstone 50% inclusions	
1119	1120	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.28 m. Width: 0.25 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
1120	1119	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant ironstone 50% inclusions	

Trench No 12		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.27 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL

1201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese throughout and, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.23
1202		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common ironstone and manganese throughout including patches.	0.23-0.27+

Trench No 13		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.18 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.13
1302		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common manganese and ironstone throughout with patches of both.	0.13-0.18+
1303	1304	Tree Throw	Incomplete tree throw with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >0.94 m. Width: 2.35 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	
1304	1303	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay	
1305	1303	In-situ burnt deposit	Dark greyish black sandy clay with abundant charcoal inclusions	

Trench No 14		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional ironstone and manganese throughout and, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.16
1402		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with white sand patches. Common ironstone and manganese throughout including patches.	0.16-0.20+

Trench No 15		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.29 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Some ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.21

1502		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone and manganese, patches of ironstone and manganese also.	0.21-0.29+
1503	1504	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.27 m. Depth: 0.36 m.	
1504	1503	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with abundant manganese flecks inclusions	
1505	1506	Ditch	Ditch with moderate, irregular sides. Length: >10.00 m. Width: 0.34 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
1506	1505	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with sparse manganese flecks inclusions	
1507	1508	Pit	Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.46 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
1508	1507	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare manganese flecks inclusions	
1509	1510	Gully	Linear gully with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
1510	1509	Secondary fill	Dark blackish grey sandy clay with abundant manganese flecks inclusions	
1511	1512, 1513	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >0.36 m. Width: 0.99 m. Depth: 0.33 m.	
1512	1511	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish grey silty clay with common charcoal inclusions	
1513	1511	Deliberate backfill	Light white grey silty clay	
1514	1515	Ditch	Ditch Length: >3.40 m. Width: 1.34 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	
1515	1514	Secondary fill	Light brown grey sandy clay with uncommon manganese inclusions	
1516		Unexcavated feature	Contained recovered pot.	

Trench No 16		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Some ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.15

1602		Subsoil	Darker mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Patchy and inconsistent throughout trench.	0.15-0.21
1603		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone and manganese, patches of ironstone and manganese also.	0.21-0.28+
1604	1605	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 1.56 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	
1605	1604	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with abundant manganese flecks inclusions	

Trench No 17		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.26
1702		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.26-0.35+

Trench No 18		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.37 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.23
1802		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.23-0.37+

Trench No 19		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Some ironstone and manganese, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.24

1902		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone and manganese, patches of ironstone and manganese also.	0.24-0.26+
1903	1904, 1905	Pit	Circular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	0.26-0.38
1904	1903	Cremation related deposit	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small sub-rounded flint pebble inclusions	
1905	1903	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish grey silty clay with rare small sub-rounded flint inclusions	
1906	1907	Cremation grave	Sub-circular cremation grave with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
1907	1906	Cremation grave	Black silty clay charcoal	

Trench No 20		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.29 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.22
2002		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.22 -0.29+

Trench No 21		Length 30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.27
2102		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.27-0.40+
2103	2104	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.52 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
2104	2103	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare manganese flecks inclusions	

2105	2106	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.48 m. Width: 0.43 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
2106	2105	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with sparse manganese flecks inclusions	

Trench No 22		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.43 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.27
2202		Natural	Mid reddish yellow brown. Sandy clay with white sand patches as seen in rep sec. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and manganese throughout.	0.27-0.43+
2203		Natural	Mid reddish yellow brown. Silty clay. Mixed natural with common manganese and gravel patches.	0.27-0.43+

Trench No 23		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.21
2302		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Sandy silt with patches of white sand. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.21-0.30+
2303	2304	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.87 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	
2304	2303	Secondary fill	Light bluish grey sandy clay with rare iron stone inclusions	

Trench No 24		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Occasional manganese and ironstone inclusions, some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.22

2402		Natural	Mid reddish brown. Silty clay. Mixed natural with common ironstone, manganese and gravel patches and manganese throughout.	0.22-0.28+
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Trench No 25		Length 50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Some rooting and heavy vegetation on top.	0-0.30
2502		Natural	Light yellowish brown. Silty clay. Iron stone inclusions and common manganese throughout with patches.	0.30-0.50+

Trench No 26		Length 45 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
2602		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese and common ironstone fragments in patches throughout	0.26-0.30+
2603	2604	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.01 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
2604	2603	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown mottled with reddish brown silty clay with common manganese inclusions 20%, moderate iron stone 15% inclusions	
2605	2606	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 3.13 m. Width: >1.75 m. Depth: 0.51 m.	0.3-0.81
2606	2605	Deliberate backfill	Mid bluish grey silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions, rare flint pebbles inclusions	0.3-0.81
2607	2608	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.24 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
2608	2607	Secondary fill	Light bluish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular sandstone pebbles and abundant manganese inclusions	
2609	2610, 2611	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	
2610	2609	Deliberate backfill	Mid blackish grey silty clay with common manganese inclusions	

2611	2609	Secondary fill	Light bluish grey silty clay with abundant manganese flecks, rare sandstone pebbles inclusions	
2612	2613, 2614	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 3.50 m. Depth: 0.80 m.	0.3-1.01
2613	2612	Secondary fill	Light blueish grey mottled orange silty clay with moderate manganese 20%, sparse iron stone 10% inclusions	0.3-1.01
2614	2612	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with rare ragstone inclusions	0.3-0.6

Trench No 27		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.28
2702		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.28-0.30+
2703	2702	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 1.12 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	0.3-0.58
2704	2703	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions	0.3-0.56
2705		Unexcavated Modern Ditch	Unexcavated Modern Ditch	

Trench No 28		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.24
2802		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout	0.24-0.26+

Trench No 29		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.28
2902		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout	0.28-0.30+
2903	2904	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.90 m. Width: 0.68 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	
2904	2903	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with manganese inclusions	

Trench No 30		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL

3001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.28
3002		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay.	0.28-0.30+
3003	3004, 3005	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >2.60 m. Width: 1.28 m. Depth: 0.53 m.	
3004	3003	Deliberate backfill	Mid bluish grey silty clay with sparse manganese inclusions	
3005	3003	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay with sparse sandstone and manganese inclusions	
3006	3007, 3008, 3009	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	
3007	3006	Primary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with rare manganese flecks inclusions	
3008	3006	Primary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with rare manganese flecks inclusions	
3009	3006	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
3010	3011, 3012	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.68 m. Width: >2.06 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	
3011	3010	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey with blueish hue sandy clay with manganese inclusions	
3012	3010	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with manganese inclusions	
3013	3014	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.48 m. Width: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	
3014	3013	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse manganese inclusions	

Trench No 31		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Riddled with plough scars	0.00-0.26
3102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Common manganese throughout.	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 32		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.31 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Common rooting. Sparse manganese.	0.0 - 0.27

3202		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Sandy clay. Sparse manganese flecks and patches. Rare changes to whitish colouring.	0.27 - 0.31+
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Trench No 33		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.27 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Sandy clay. Common rooting. Sparse manganese.	0.0 - 0.27
3302		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Sandy clay. Sparse manganese flecks and patches. Rare changes to whitish colouring.	0.27+

Trench No 34		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.25
3402		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.25-0.28+

Trench No 35		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
3502		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.26-0.28+
3503	3504	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.76 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	
3504	3503	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with manganese inclusions	
3505	3506	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.70 m. Depth: 0.39 m.	
3506	3505	Secondary fill	***Soil description could not be reconstructed from the context sheet. Is it really a Fill or Layer?***	

Trench No 36		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3601		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Sandy clay. Common rooting.	0.0 - 0.25
3602		Natural	Light brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Abundant iron stone. Common geological patches of whitish grey clay.	0.25 - 0.30+

3603	3604	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	0.50m
3604	3603	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with sparse iron stone 5% inclusions	0.3-0.5m
3605	3606, 3607, 3608	Palaeochannel	Curvilinear palaeochannel with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 3.23 m. Depth: 0.66 m.	0.96
3606	3605	Primary fill	Light blueish grey silt	0.58-0.96
3607	3605	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with sparse iron stone 5%, moderate manganese inclusions 15% inclusions	0.43-0.58
3608	3605	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate iron stone 15% inclusions	0.3-0.43
3609	3610	Ditch	Linear ditch Width: 3.80 m.	
3610	3609	Uncategorised context	Secondary fill, mid greyish brown silty clay, firmly compacted.	

Trench No 37		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.34 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3701		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Sandy clay. Common rooting.	0.0 - 0.28
3702		Natural	Light brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Abundant iron stone. Common geological patches of whitish grey clay.	0.28 - 0.34+

Trench No 38		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.28
3802		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.28-0.30+
3803	3804, 3805	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	
3804	3803	Primary fill?	Light grey sandy clay with manganese, rooting inclusions	
3805	3803	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey sandy clay with manganese, rooting inclusions	
3806	3807	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.50 m. Width: 0.70 m. Depth: 0.32 m.	

3807	3806	Primary fill	Light grey with brownish yellowish hue sandy clay? with rooting, manganese, sandstone? inclusions	
3808	3809	Posthole?	Possible sub-oval posthole with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.68 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
3809	3808	Deliberate backfill?	Light brownish grey with mid grey hue sandy clay with manganese, rooting, sandstone inclusions	
3810	3811	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with irregular, irregular sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.59 m. Width: 0.44 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
3811	3810	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey with light grey hue sandy clay with rooting, manganese, sandstone inclusions	

Trench No 39		Length 45 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
3902		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout and in concentrated patches.	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 40		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.24
4002		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout. Heavily plough scarred.	0.24-0.26+
4003	4004	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.80 m. Width: 0.43 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
4004	4003	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
4005	4006	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
4006	4005	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	

Trench No 41		Length 40 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL

4101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
4102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 42		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.27 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4201		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey. Sandy clay. Common rooting.	0.0 - 0.21
4202		Natural	Light brownish yellow. Sandy clay. Abundant iron stone. Common geological patches of whitish grey clay.	0.21 - 0.27+

Trench No 43		Length 30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4301		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Redeposited topsoil.	0.00-0.24
4302		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Truncated by previous topsoil strip.	0.24-0.26+

Trench No 44		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.18 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4401		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Redeposited topsoil from sewage works.	0.00-0.16
4402		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Manganese throughout. Natural truncated by previous topsoil strip.	0.16-0.18

Trench No 45		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.35 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4501		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.30
4502		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Manganese throughout.	0.30-0.35+
4503	4504, 4505	Fire pit	Sub-circular fire pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.70 m. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
4504	4503	In-situ burnt deposit	Dark greyish brown silty clay	
4505	4503	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish red silty clay	

Trench No 46		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.18 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4601		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Redeposited topsoil.	0.00-0.16

4602		Made ground	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Deposit is in middle of trench only.	0.16-0.26
4603		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Truncated by previous topsoil strip.	0.16-0.26+

Trench No 47		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.25 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4701		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay . This ground is reinstated. Redeposited topsoil.	0.00-0.20
4702		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay . Blue veins and stony patches. Truncated by previous topsoil strip.	0.20-0.25+

Trench No 48		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.25 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4801		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.22
4802		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Iron stone and manganese throughout and in some concentrated patches.	0.22-0.25+

Trench No 49		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.28
4902		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout and in concentrated bands and patches. Occasional clay patches.	0.28-0.3+
4903	4904, 4905	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.46 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	
4904	4903	Secondary fill	Light blueish grey mottled orange silty clay with common manganese inclusions 20% inclusions	
4905	4903	Tertiary fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant ironstone 80% inclusions	
4906	4907	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >0.20 m. Width: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
4907	4906	Tertiary fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant ironstone 80% inclusions	
4908		Ditch	Unexcavated ditch. Excavated in Trench 53	

Trench No 50	Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
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Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.36
5002		Natural	Light reddish yellow with grey mottles. Silty clay. Moderate manganese well dispersed throughout	0.36-0.4+
5003	5004	Gully	Irregular gully with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Depth: 0.03 m.	0.05
5004	5003	Fill	Light grey brown sandy silty clay with sparse charcoal flecks, sparse manganese flecks, very rare fired clay inclusions	0.05
5005	5006, 5007	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.64 m. Width: >0.53 m. Depth: 0.37 m.	0.36
5006	5005	Deliberate backfill	Very mottled light yellow, grey brown, dark grey, black silty clay with fired clay fragments, frequent charcoal, sparse manganese flecks inclusions	0.17
5007	5005	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty clay with sparse fired clay fragments, frequent charcoal flecks, sparse manganese flecks inclusions	0.32
5008	5009, 5010	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.80 m. Depth: 0.25 m.	0.26
5009	5008	Secondary fill	Mottled very light grey, light grey brown, light orange silty clay with rare small sandstone fragments, sparse manganese flecks, very rare charcoal flecks inclusions	0.15
5010	5008	Secondary fill	Very light grey silty clay with very rare sandstone, sparse manganese flecks, very rare charcoal flecks inclusions	0.15
5011	5012, 5013, 5014, 5015	Pit	Incomplete pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.80 m. Width: >2.65 m. Depth: 0.68 m.	0.68
5012	5011	Primary fill	Mottled light grey, light yellow, light orange silty clay with very rare charcoal, very rare manganese flecks inclusions	0.06
5013	5011	Deliberate backfill	Dark / mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, very rare fired clay fragments, rare small sandstone fragments inclusions	0.1-0.25

5014	5011	Secondary fill	Light grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecks, very rare small angular flint, rare charcoal flecks inclusions	0.15
5015	5011	Secondary fill	Very mottled light grey, mid grey, light yellow, light orange silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, frequent manganese flecks, very rare odd flint, sparse small sandstone fragments, rare small ironstone fragments inclusions	0.4
5016	5017	Posthole	Posthole with vertical, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Depth: 0.27 m.	0.27
5017	5016	Fill	Light grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecks, very rare charcoal flecks, very rare sandstone fragments inclusions	0.27
5018	5019, 5020	Ditch	Irregular ditch with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >0.80 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	0.28
5019	5018	Secondary fill	Light grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecks, very rare small flint fragments, rare charcoal flecks inclusions	0.22
5020	5018	Tertiary fill	Very light grey silty clay with frequent manganese flecks, very rare charcoal flecks inclusions	0.05

Trench No 51		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.28
5102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay.	0.28-0.30+
5103	5104	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
5104	5103	Secondary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with very common flecks of manganese inclusions	
5105	5106	Pit	Circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.35 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
5106	5105	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with common flecks of charcoal. very common flecks and chunks of manganese. rare small sized rounded stones inclusions	
5107	5108	Ditch terminal	Ditch Terminus	
5108	5107	Secondary fill	Secondary fill	

5109	5110, 5111	Pit	Sub-oval pit with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >1.90 m. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.43 m.	
5110	5109	Deliberate backfill	Light reddish yellow silty clay with abundant flecks and chunks of manganese. rare flecks of charcoal inclusions	
5111	5109	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with common of charcoal. common flecks of manganese inclusions	

Trench No 52		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.26
5202		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay.	0.26-0.28
5203	5204	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.00 m. Width: 0.72 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
5204	5203	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty clay with manganese flecks (5%) inclusions	0.28-0.40

Trench No 53		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.24
5302		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout.	0.24-0.26+
5303	5304	Ditch	Square unidentified feature with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m.	
5304	5303	Fill	Fill of ditch	
5305	5306, 5307, 5308	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: >1.80 m. Depth: 0.53 m.	
5306	5305	Primary fill	Light yellowish grey silty clay	
5307	5305	Deliberate backfill	***Soil description could not be reconstructed from the context sheet. Is it really a Fill or Layer?***	
5308	5305	Deliberate backfill	***Soil description could not be reconstructed from the context sheet. Is it really a Fill or Layer?***	
5309	5310	Ditch	Square unidentified feature with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
5310	5309	Fill	Fill of ditch	
5311	5312	Pit/ Geology	Pit / Geology	

5312	5311	Secondary fill	Secondary fill	
5313	5314	Pit	Circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.00 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	
5314	5313	Secondary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with very common flecks of manganese inclusions	
5315	5316	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.10 m. Width: 1.90 m.	
5316	5315	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay with manganese and sandstone inclusions	

Trench No 54		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.32 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.24
5402		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout and in concentrated patches.	0.24-0.32+

Trench No 55		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.24 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0-0.22
5502		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Frequent manganese throughout with occasional concentrated patches and ironstone fragments.	0.22+
5503	5504	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 1.75 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
5504	5503	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant flecks and chunks of manganese inclusions	
5505	5506	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >2.20 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	
5506	5505	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant flecks of manganese inclusions	
5507		Topsoil	Light yellowish grey silty clay with abundant flecks of manganese inclusions	
5508	5509	Posthole	Circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	

5509	5508	Secondary fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with very common flecks of manganese inclusions	
5510	5511	Pit	Circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.60 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.14 m.	
5511	5510	Deliberate backfill	Light yellowish grey silty clay with abundant flecks and chunks of manganese inclusions	
5512	5513	Pit	Circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
5513	5512	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with abundant flecks of manganese inclusions	
5514		Unexcavated feature	Contained FE Object (SF 3)	
5515		Unexcavated feature		
5516		Unexcavated feature	Contained CBM	
5517		Unexcavated feature		

Trench No 56		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth Unknown
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	
5602		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Frequent manganese throughout and occasional concentrated patches.	
5603	5604, 5605, 5606, 5607	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.30 m. Depth: 0.54 m.	
5604	5603	Primary fill	Light blueish grey sandy clay with manganese inclusions	
5605	5603	Secondary fill?	Light brownish grey with blueish hue silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions	
5606	5603	Deliberate backfill	Dark blueish grey silty clay with manganese, stone inclusions	
5607	5603	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions	
5608	5609, 5610, 5611, 5612	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	
5609	5608	Primary fill	Light grey orange clay with rare patches of manganese inclusions	

5610	5608	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey w. slight orange hue clay silt with moderate manganese inclusions	
5611	5608	Secondary fill	Mid brown grey with orange hue clay silt with rare manganese inclusions	
5612	5608	Tertiary fill	Light brown grey clay silt with moderate manganese inclusions	
5613		Unexcavated feature	Unexcavated feature	
5614		Unexcavated feature	Unexcavated feature	
5615		Unexcavated feature	Unexcavated feature	
5616		Unexcavated feature	Unexcavated feature	

Trench No 57		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
5702		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Common manganese throughout	0.26-0.28+
5703	5704, 5705, 5706, 5707, 5708	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 2.00 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.57 m.	
5704	5703	Deliberate backfill	Black charcoal	
5705	5703	Primary fill	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
5706	5703	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
5707	5703	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
5708	5703	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay with common manganese flecks inclusions	
5709	5710	Tree Throw	Oval tree throw with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.60 m. Width: >0.60 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
5710	5709	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay with very common flecks of manganese inclusions	
5711	5712, 5713, 5714, 5715	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.98 m. Depth: 0.62 m.	

5712	5711	Primary fill	Mottled very light grey, mid orange, mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese, frequent small sandstone fragments, frequent small ironstone fragments inclusions	0.05
5713	5711	Secondary fill	Light / mid grey brown silty clay with very frequent ironstone fragments, frequent manganese flecks, very rare small angular flint inclusions	0.22
5714	5711	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with very frequent ironstone fragments, frequent manganese inclusions	0.3
5715	5711	Secondary fill	Light grey silty clay with very frequent manganese flecks, frequent small iron stone fragments, very rare angular flint inclusions	0.44

Trench No 58		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.24
5802		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Common manganese throughout.	0.24-0.3+
5803	5804	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.02 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
5804	5803	Secondary fill	Medium grey brown friable sandy silty clay with sparse small iron stone frags, sparse small sandstone frags inclusions	
5805	5806	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Depth: 0.20 m.	
5806	5805	Secondary fill	Light grey brown friable sandy silty clay with very rare charcoal flecks, sparse small iron stone frags, sparse small sandstone frags inclusions	
5807	5808	Natural oval depression	Oval natural oval depression with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.20 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
5808	5807	Fill	Very mottled light grey, mid grey, mid orange, mid yellow sandy silty clay with sparse manganese flecks, sparse small sandstone / iron stone frags inclusions	

Trench No 59		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
5902		Natural	Pale reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 60		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
6002		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 61		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.24 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.20
6102		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout with rare concentrated patches	0.200.24+
6103	6104	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
6104	6103	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with sparse manganese flecks inclusions	
6105	6106	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.36 m. Width: 0.38 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
6106	6105	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish black sandy clay charcoal	
6107	6108	Ditch?	Possible linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.93 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
6108	6107	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare manganese flecks inclusions	

Trench No 62		Length 45 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay.	0.00-0.26
6202		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Moderate manganese well dispersed throughout	0.26-0.28+

Trench No 63		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.28 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6301		Topsoil	Light greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.24

6302		Natural	Light reddish yellow. Silty clay. Common manganese throughout	0.24-0.28+
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Trench No 64		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.04 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6401		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay	0.00-0.29
6402		Natural	Mid reddish yellow. Silty clay. Abundant manganese throughout and in concentrated patches common throughout trench.	0.29-0.35+

Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-423574

Project details

Project name	Land West of Ifield, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of four areas in advance of residential development of the site. The site identified a total of 115 archaeological features across the southern three areas comprising pits, ditches, gullies, postholes and cremation related deposits ranging from the iron age to post-medieval and 2 managed water channels in the northern area. The features appeared to be largely related to land management, with the most significant feature being a large Romano-British enclosure in the southernmost area.
Project dates	Start: 08-03-2021 End: 09-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	242090 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	CREMATION RELATED DEPOSIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	SAMIAN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Roman
Significant Finds	SLAG Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain

Significant Finds	CREMATED HUMAN BONE Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Significant Finds	WOOD Uncertain
Significant Finds	STONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM RUSPER Land West of Ifield
Postcode	RH11 0GH
Study area	15.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 24881 38308 51.129878819367 -0.215077301537 51 07 47 N 000 12 54 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 24417 37521 51.122905867433 -0.221977533117 51 07 22 N 000 13 19 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 24080 37280 51.120812807924 -0.22687402964 51 07 14 N 000 13 36 W Point
Site coordinates	TQ 24355 37034 51.118541834475 -0.223031105564 51 07 06 N 000 13 22 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Homes England
Project design originator	PCA Heritage
Project director/manager	Nina Olofsson
Project supervisor	Andrew Souter
Project supervisor	Lisa McCaig
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy

Name of sponsor/funding body Ramboll UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Fairlawne Estate

Physical Archive ID 242090

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Industrial", "Metal", "Wood", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Digital Archive ID 242090

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Archive ID 242090

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Entered on 10 June 2021

Appendix 3 Quantification of finds, by context

	Iron Age Pottery		Roman Pottery		Medieval Pottery		Post-medieval Pottery		Unknown Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Slag and iron ore		Other finds
Context	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	
507																	1 x wood (19300g)
901											1	33					
1004			5	21									1	5			
1006													12	69			1 x flint (9g)
1110			20	111													
1116			15	145													
1504			16	59													
1508			23	232													
1511													6	1758			
1512			20	96									20	719			1 x animal bone (3g); 6 x stone (208g)
1515			33	501									1	68			
1516			1	82													
1904																	Cremated human bone (48g)
1907			27	22													Cremated human bone (6g)
1908			36	164													
2504											3	205					
2604					10	99									11	764	
2606					5	64							1	7	24	1176	

2614					1	37	2	80						3	118	4 x clay pipe (6g)
2704														1	12	
3009														14	1439	
3011					48	500										
3012					67	925								2	107	
3014													4	22	5	249
3608														1	41	3 x iron (14g)
3609				2	66											
3610										1	71					1 x clay pipe (3g)
5006				4	23											1 x stone (1188g)
5007				3	29					1	67					
5010				3	3											
5014				3	33											
5015										5	279					
5017												1	16			
5019				12	159											1 x copper alloy (21g)
5104				1	17											
5106				11	65											
5110	187	1501	54	343								10	516			
5308	2	24	64	702						7	379					
5311				3	2									12	148	
5313										2	102					
5314				3	8									2	41	
5391				17	115											

5504			5	39						1	47			2	400	4 x stone (114g)	
5506			7	36								3	18	4	257		
5511			1	16								9	133				
5513										4	292						
5514															1 x iron (46g)		
5515			2	9										2	9		
5516			7	57						6	3176						
5517			2	13													
5605			9	72										2	718		
5606			46	514					8	527	50	796	1	10	7	697	1 x copper alloy (1g)
5610			13	129							1	63	7	50	2	83	2 x animal bone (5g)
5611			27	322						17	1352				2	67	
5616			1	6													
5704			2	1										5	13	1 x animal bone (7g)	
5710												99	132				
5713			3	66													
5714			2	14													
5715			4	2							1	108					
6104															1	9	
Total	189	1525	507	4294	131	1625	2	80	8	527	100	6970	169	1765	108	8106	

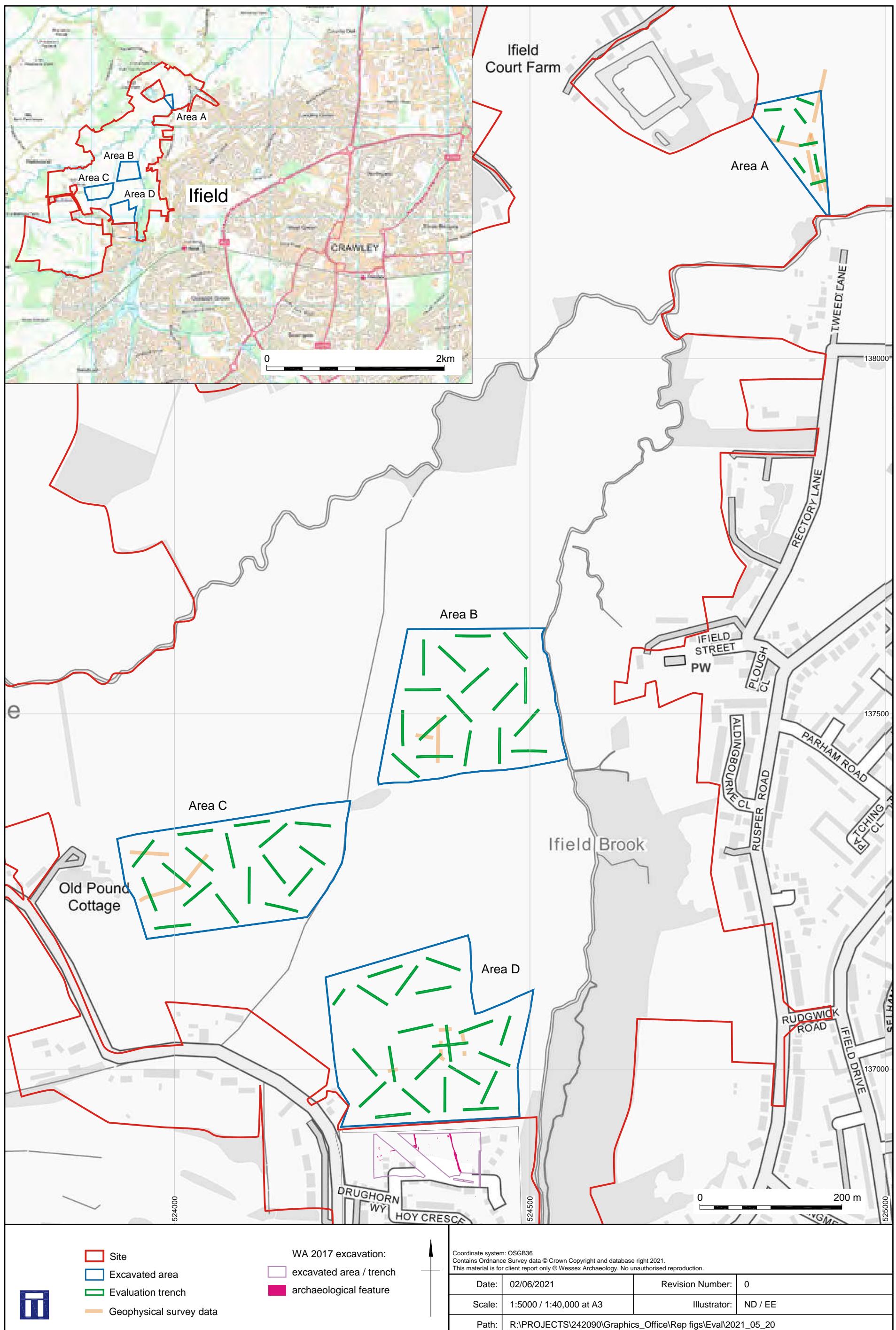
Appendix 4 Environmental Data

Assessment of the environmental evidence/macrofossils/charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other (type and abundance)
1511	1512	1	39	1000	50% flot, 2.5% <4mm residue	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	590	Mature + roundwood, iron coated, some large pieces	Vitrified material (A* - <2mm)
1904	1905	3	1.4	40	50% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	C	Culm bases/roots	32	Mature, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
1904	1905	4	1.6	110	50% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	A*	Indet. stems, roots/tubers	84	Mature + roundwood, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
1904	1905	5	1.4	40	100% <4mm residue 100% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	C	Culm bases/roots	28	Mature, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
1904	1905	6	1.4	50	<4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	36	Mature, iron coated	Crem bone (B - <2mm)
1906	1907	8	4.5	350	20% <4mm residue	<1%, C	-	-	-	A*	Poaceae seed and culms, stems (tp. Ericaceae), indet. roots/tubers	225	Mature, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
1906	1907	9	2.5	175	50% <4mm residue	<1%, C	-	-	-	A*	Poaceae culms, stems (tp. Ericaceae), indet. roots/tubers	110	Mature, iron coated	-
1906	1907	10	4	300	20% <4mm residue	<1%, C	-	-	-	A*	Poaceae seed and culms, stems (tp. Ericaceae), indet. roots/tubers	230	Mature + roundwood, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
1906	1907	11	4	250	50% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	A*	Poaceae seed and culms, stems (tp. Ericaceae), indet. roots/tubers	133	Mature + roundwood, iron coated	Crem bone (C - <2mm)
5703	5704	12	18	400	10% <4mm residue	<1%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae	C	Avena sp.	380	Mature + roundwood, some iron coating	-

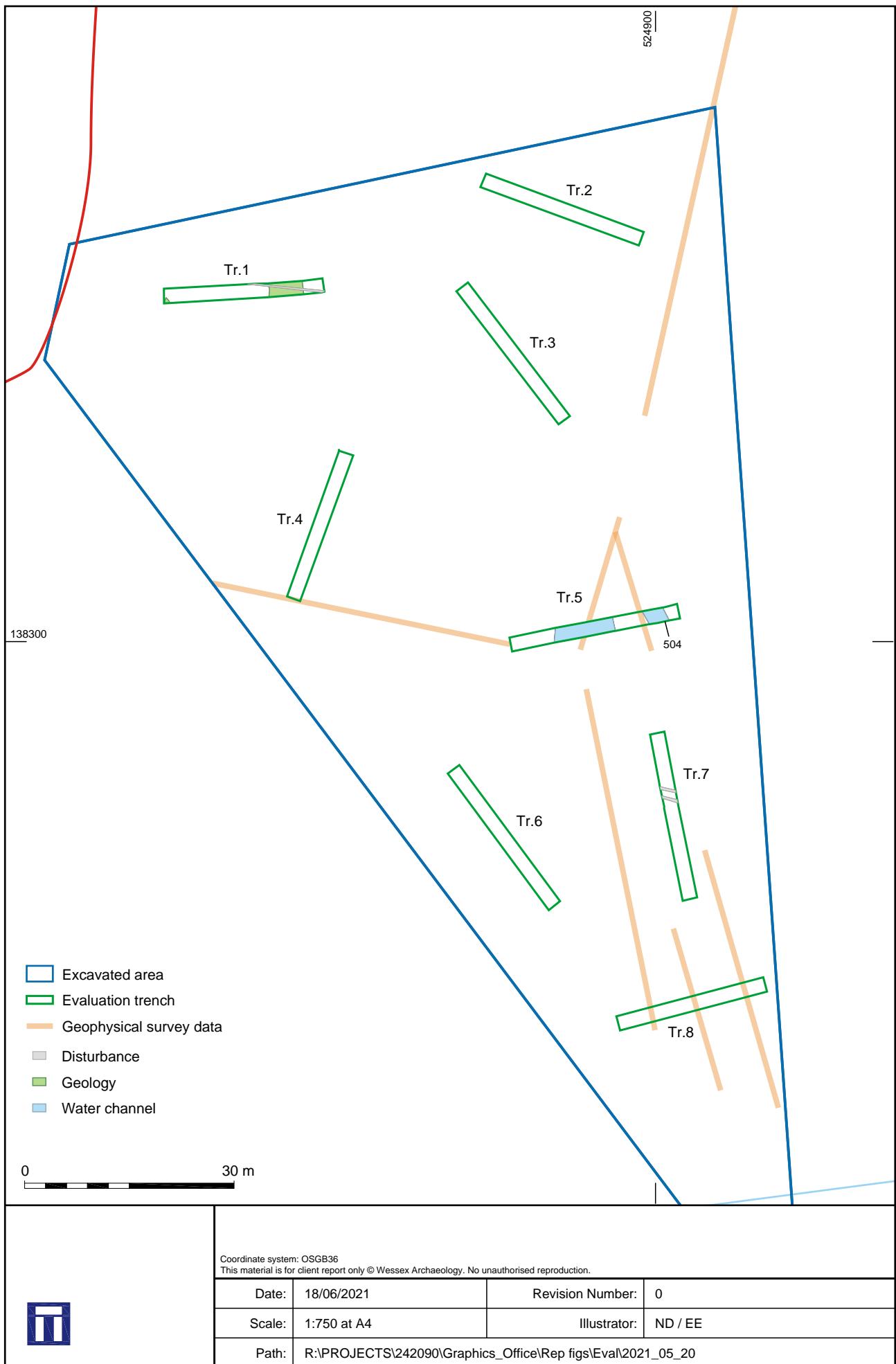
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other (type and abundance)
5608	5610	13	2	30	20% <4mm residue	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	22	Mature, iron coated	-
5709	5710	14	9	350	20% <4mm residue	1%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	253	Mature + poss roundwood, iron coated, some large pieces	-

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets,



Site Location and trench layout

Figure 1



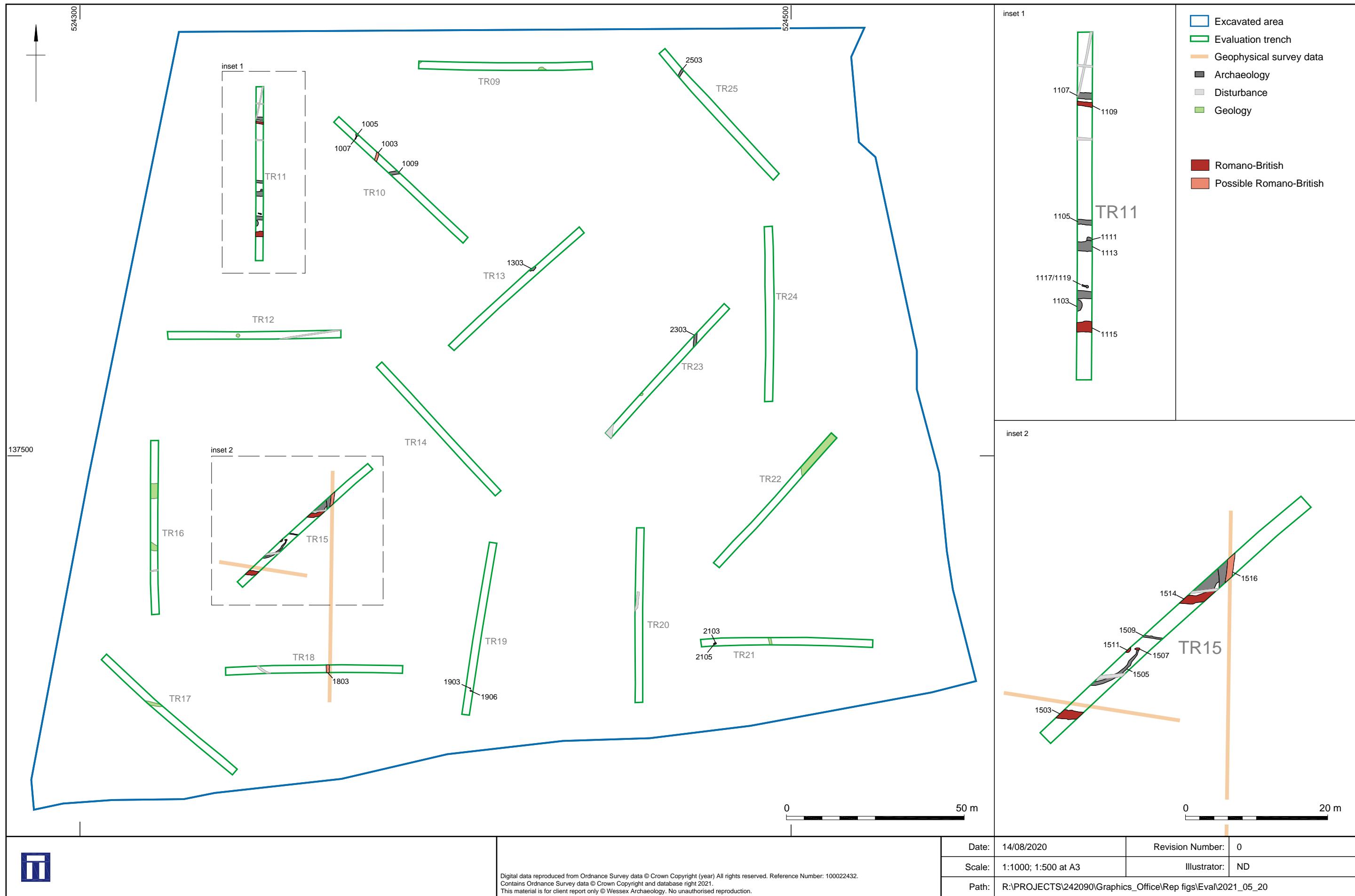


Figure 3

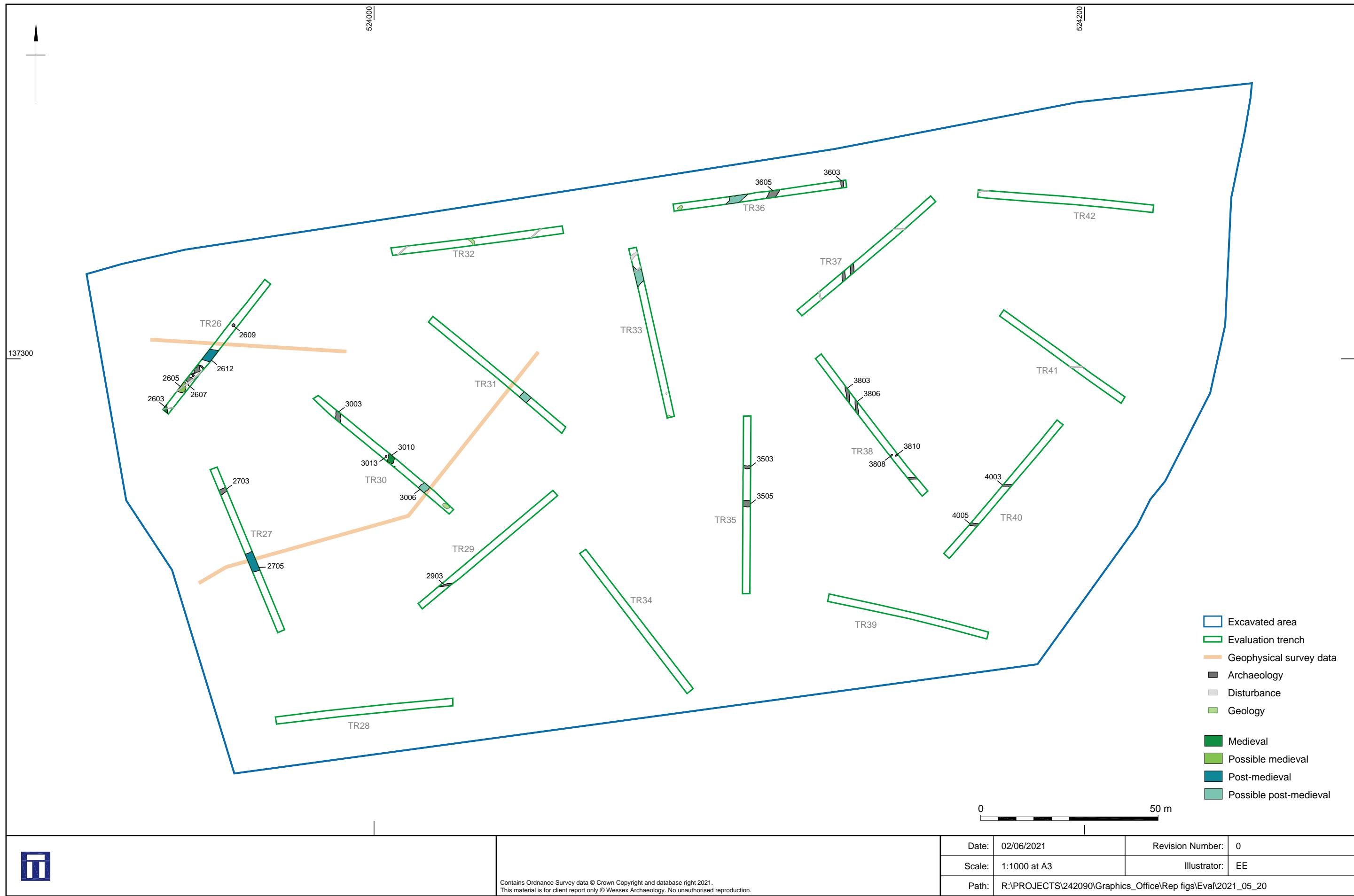
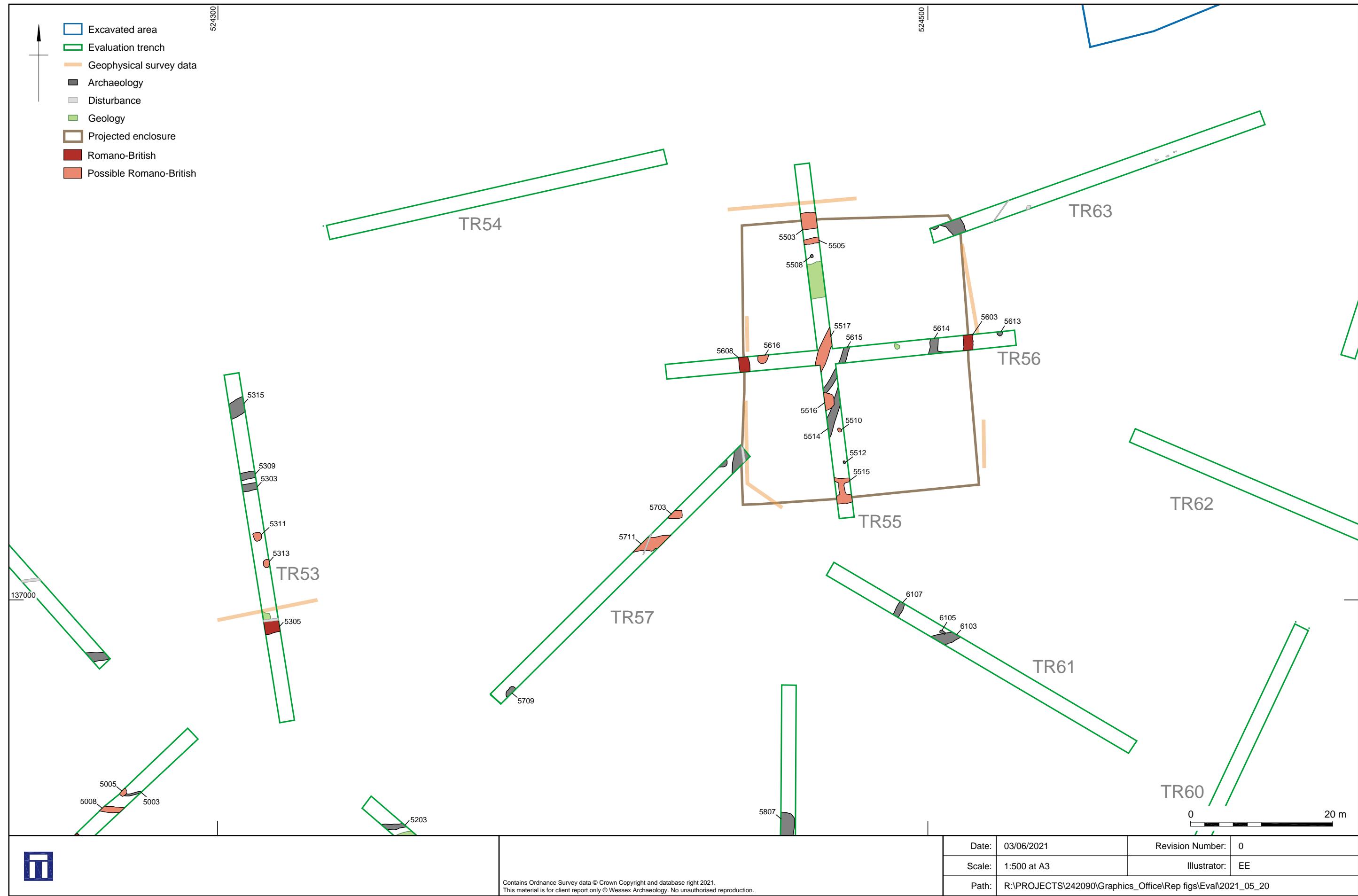


Figure 4



Archaeological Results: Area D (detail)

Figure 6



Plate 1: Area A; Trench 1, viewed from the east (1m scales)



Plate 2: Area A; North facing representative section of Trench 1 (1m scale)

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Plate 3: Area A; Trench 7, viewed from the south-southeast (0.5m and 1m scale)



Plate 4: Area A; Water Channel 504 and posthole 506, viewed from the north (2m scale)

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Plate 5: Area A; Water Channel 504 and posthole 506, viewed from the north (2m scale)



Plate 6: Area B; Trench 13, viewed from the southwest (1m scales)

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Plate 7: Area B; Southeast facing representative section of Trench 13 (1m scale)

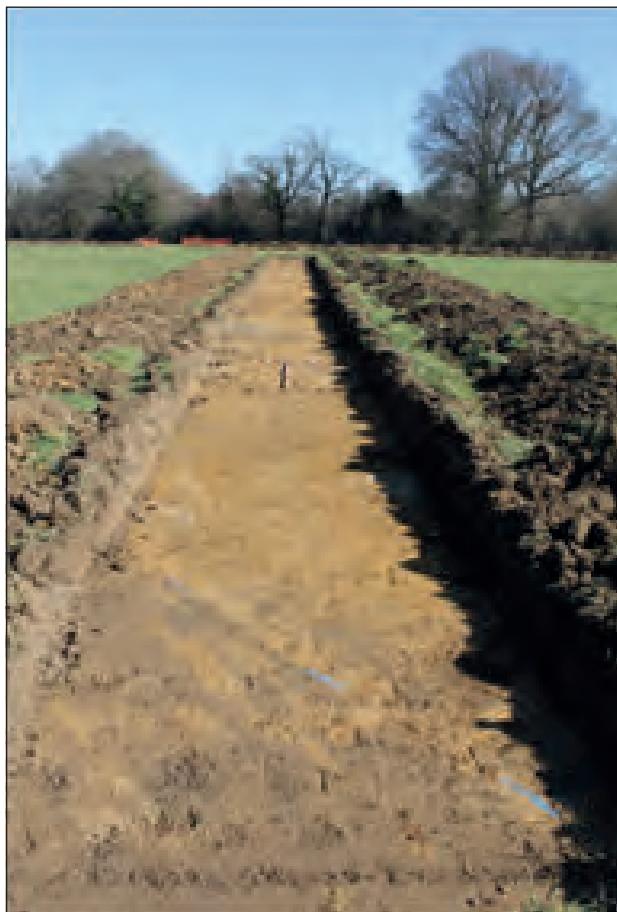


Plate 8: Area B; Trench 22, viewed from the northeast (1m scale)

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Plate 9: Area B; Pit 1005, viewed from the southwest (0.5m scale)



Plate 10: Area B; Pit 1111 and ditch 1113, viewed from the west (1m scale)

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Plate 11: Area B; Pit 1511, viewed from the southeast (1m scale)



Plate 12: Area B; Cremation 1903, viewed from the west (0.2m scale)

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Plate 13: Area B: Cremation 1906, viewed from the south (0.2m scale)

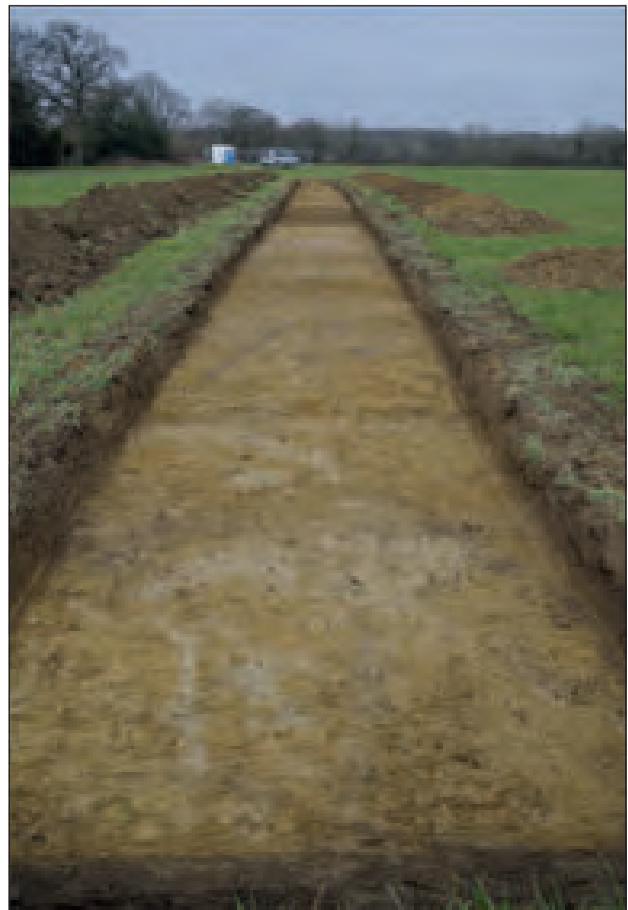


Plate 14: Area C; Trench 27, viewed from the south-southeast (1m scale)

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Plate 15: Area C; Trench 36, viewed from the east (1m scales)



Plate 16: Area C; Southwest facing representative section of Trench 41 (1m scale)

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Plate 17: Area C; Pit 2605, viewed from the southeast (1m scale)



Plate 18: Area C; Ditch 3003, viewed from the south (0.5 scale)

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Plate 19: Area C; Ditch 3006, viewed from the southwest (1m scale)



Plate 20: Area C; Pit 3010, viewed from the southeast (1m scale)

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Plate 21: Area D; Trench 45, viewed from the south-southwest
(1m scales)

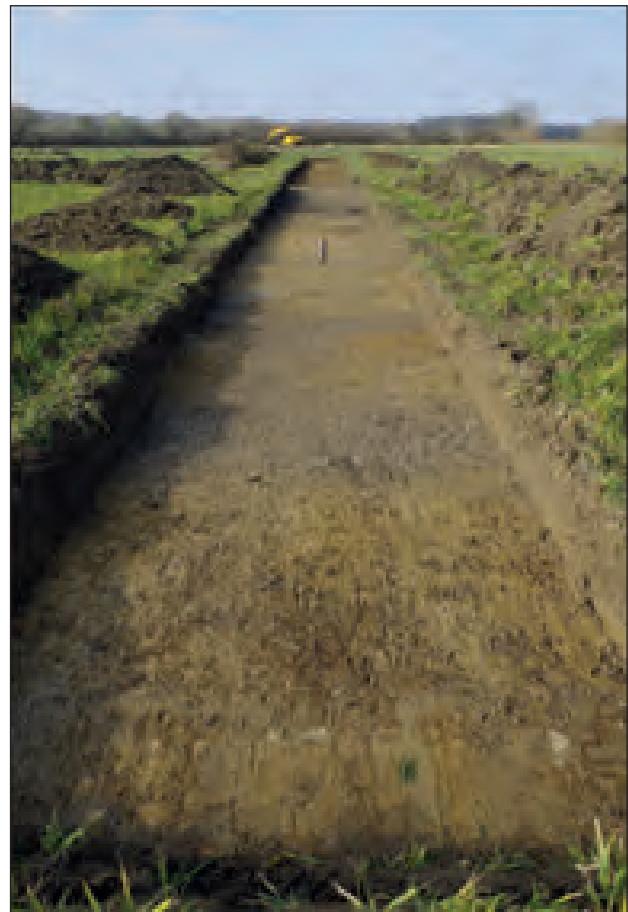


Plate 22: Area D; Trench 55, viewed from the south-southeast
(1m scale)

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Plate 23: Area D; North-northwest facing representative section of Trench 56 (1m scale)



Plate 24: Area D; Pit 4503, viewed from the southwest (0.5m scale)

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Plate 25: Area D; Ditches 4903 and 4906, viewed from the northeast (0.5m scale)



Plate 26: Area D; Gully 5003 and pit 5005, viewed from the northwest (0.5m scale)

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Plate 27: Area D; Pit 5011, posthole 5016 and ditch 5018, viewed from the north (1m scale)



Plate 28: Area D; Ditch 5305, viewed from the east (1m scale)

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Plate 29: Area D; Ditches 5503 and 5505, viewed from the west (1m and 0.5m scales)



Plate 30: Area D; Ditch 5603, viewed from the south (1m scale)

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Plate 31: Plate 31 Area D; Ditch 5608, viewed from the south (1m scale)



Plate 32: Area D; Pit 5903, viewed from the south (1m scale)

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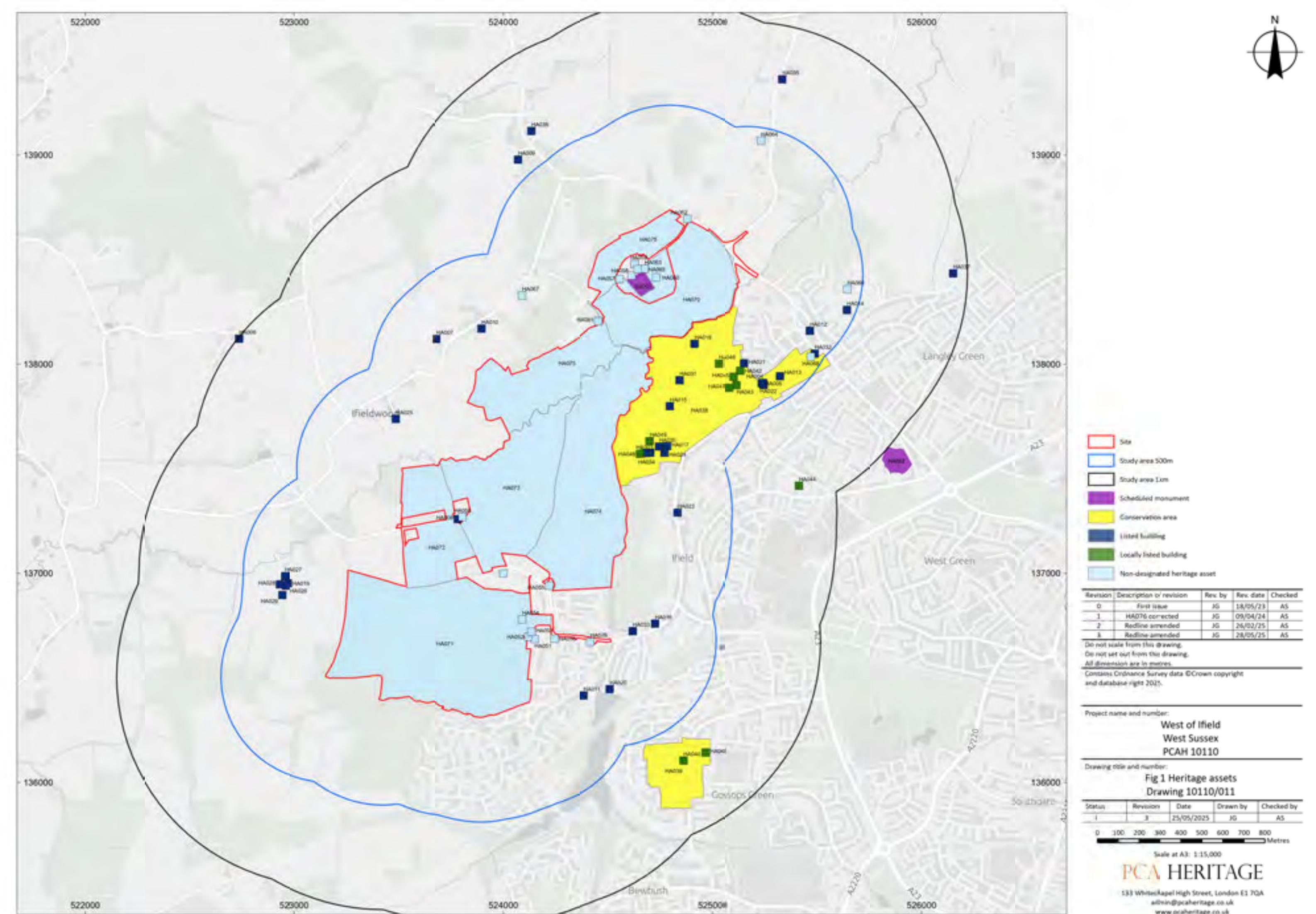


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APPENDIX 10.4: HERITAGE ASSET FIGURE





APPENDIX 10.5: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REPORT

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West of Ifield

Cultural Heritage Appendix 10.5: historic environment remote sensing report

Client:

Homes England

PCA Heritage ref:

10110/R05

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Document history

Document number: 10110/R05		
Prepared by: Jacek Gruszczynski Senior Archaeologist (PCA Heritage)	Reviewed by: Andy Shelley Director (PCA Heritage)	Approved by: Andy Shelley Director (PCA Heritage)
Revision History		
-	13/01/2025	Issue for comments
1	22/01/2025	Client's comments addressed (Sections 1.1.2, 2.3.2, 3.1.2, 3.3.3, Fig 1-5)
2	28/05/2025	Section 3.1.1 and Fig 1-5 revised

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3. Remote sensing survey results.....	8
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FIGURES

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Remote sensing survey results

Fig 3 Remote sensing survey results detail (north)

Fig 4 Remote sensing survey results detail (centre)

Fig 5 Remote sensing survey results detail (south)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project background

- 1.1.1. This appendix presents a report of the results of a review, and the systematic mapping, recording, analysis and interpretation of potential archaeological sites and features from aerial photographs and LiDAR¹ data within the Site.
- 1.1.2. The remote sensing research is the result of requests made in the Scoping Opinion issued on behalf of Horsham District Council on 15 July 2024.
- 1.1.3. The appendix supports *Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage, Environmental Statement Vol 1* and should be read in conjunction with it and the following appendices:
 - Appendix 10.1: Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment (Arcadis 2019);
 - Appendix 10.2: Geophysical Survey Report (Headland Archaeology 2019);
 - Appendix 10.3: Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021); and
 - Appendix 10.4: Statement of Significance and Impact Assessment (PCA Heritage 2024).
- 1.1.4. The guidance and methodology followed during the preparation of this remote sensing report is set out in Sections 10.2 and 10.6 of *Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage, Environmental Statement Vol 1*. In addition, the remote sensing survey was undertaken in accordance with the guidance and standards set out in:
 - Historic England's *Standards for aerial investigation and mapping* (Winton 2018);
 - *Historic England Aerial Investigation and Mapping (formerly National Mapping Programme) Standards Technical Review* (Evans 2019); and
 - Forum on Information Standards in Heritage vocabularies (FISH 2020).

1.2. Research objectives

- 1.2.1. The aim of the research was to accurately map and record the form and extent of archaeological features visible as cropmarks, soil marks, earthworks or structures in order to inform the assessment of baseline conditions for the historic environment.
- 1.2.2. The results of the research have been combined with data from other archaeological assessments carried out as part of the project, such as desk-top studies, geophysical surveys and archaeological fieldwork, in order to help analyse the archaeological potential of the Site.

¹ LiDAR (meaning 'light detection and ranging') is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor; this can be used to identify archaeological earthwork evidence.

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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Data collection

2.1.1. The data collection phase of the remote sensing survey took place in December 2024. The following sources were consulted:

- historic aerial photographs;
- online aerial and satellite-derived images;
- Environment Agency LiDAR data; and
- historic cartographic sources.

Historic aerial photographs

2.1.2. All readily-available historic vertical and oblique aerial photographs held in the Historic England Archive were inspected (Historic England enquiry ref. AP/143249).

2.1.3. The 183 historic vertical photographs held by Historic England which include the Site (Appendix 1) were taken, for non-archaeological purposes between 1945 and 1993, by organisations such as the Royal Air Force (RAF), the Ordnance Survey (OS), and the Environment Agency (EA). These photographs, as with many aerial photographs, often capture sites of historic interest incidentally, especially those shots taken in the first half of the 20th century before the intensification of arable farming began to threaten archaeological remains.

2.1.4. Twelve oblique aerial photographs of the Site (Appendix 2) were taken in 2010 to target known sites of architectural or archaeological interest. They were typically taken at a much larger scale than the 'blanket' vertical aerial photography, and were timed to capture images of archaeological sites when they are at their most visible, *eg* when low winter sun reveals subtle earthworks.

2.1.5. All aerial photographs in the Historic England Archive which included the Site were viewed in person and examined stereoscopically and under magnification where applicable. Copies of all of the viewed images were obtained with the use of a digital camera, in order that they could be georeferenced in ArcGIS Desktop 10.6.1 (GIS) and reviewed in conjunction with LiDAR models, historic maps, other imagery and West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (WSCC HER) data during the transcription process.

2.1.6. The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) was not consulted as it is currently not available for consultation.

Online aerial and satellite-derived images

2.1.7. All imagery of the Site displayed on Google Earth between December 2001 and March 2022 was consulted against Keyhole Mark-up Language (KML) files generated via Shape (SHP) file from the project GIS. Following magnification, relevant images were captured at the highest resolution using the 'save-image' function in Google Earth Pro. They were saved, labelled and filed to be used in the same way as the aerial images derived from the Historic England Archive collection.

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2.1.8. Internet-derived images were captured as Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPG) files for filing, georeferencing and use in the same manner as other aerial photographs.

Environment Agency LiDAR data

2.1.9. Environment Agency 1m composite DTM (digital terrain model) data was obtained from the Agency's Data Services Platform. The DTM is produced from the last or only laser pulse returned to the sensor. The processing involves the removal of surface objects (such as vegetation and buildings) from the Digital Surface Model (DSM), using bespoke algorithms and manual editing of the data, to produce a terrain model of just the surface. This means that archaeological earthworks can be revealed on LiDAR imagery, even if they lie beneath areas of woodland. However, this can sometimes depend on the time of year the survey was undertaken, because even for LiDAR a dense woodland canopy can slightly hinder data collection.

2.1.10. The processing used to create the bare earth DTM sometimes requires significant interpolation between points captured. This may present an artificially smooth ground surface for these areas, thereby masking or eliminating any potential subtle archaeological earthwork features. For this reason, the DSM was also consulted, to allow the representation and detection of subtle earthwork features in areas of open terrain.

2.1.11. Produced by the Environment Agency in 2022, the DTM is derived from a combination of Time Stamped archive and National LIDAR Programme surveys, which have been merged and resampled to give the best possible coverage. Where repeat surveys have been undertaken the newest, best resolution data is used. Where data was resampled, a bilinear interpolation was used before being merged.

2.1.12. The data is available to download as GeoTiff rasters in 5km tiles aligned to the OS National grid. The data is presented in metres, referenced to Ordnance Survey Newlyn using the OSTN'15 transformation method. All individual LiDAR surveys contributing to the production of the composite have a vertical accuracy of +/-15cm RMSE (root mean square error).

Historic cartographic sources

2.1.13. The Ifield parish tithe map of 1839 and historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping were supplied for the purposes of the project by Arcadis (Arcadis 2019). The map tiles have been georeferenced into continuous layers so that they can be viewed digitally in GIS, and have been used as a reference to aid interpretation of features visible on the remote sensed imagery.

2.2. Data processing

Interpretation, rectification and mapping

2.2.1. All vertical and oblique images from the sources identified above were systematically examined for any archaeological features visible as cropmarks, soilmarks, earthworks or structures. In accordance with best practice for remote sensing surveys, all available sources

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for each field or land parcel were viewed in conjunction in order to enable the most accurate interpretation possible.

- 2.2.2. Where archaeological features were visible on the LiDAR or aerial photography, a detailed transcription, including all visible elements of the feature in question, was carried out in ArcGIS Desktop 10.6.1.
- 2.2.3. Where additional sites, features or details were visible on the historic aerial photographs from the Historic England Archive, these images were georectified in the same software.
- 2.2.4. A digital OS cartographic open source data basemap and a bespoke topographic survey of the Site were used to establish control points. Six or more control points were used for each photograph, with errors kept below 1m for each control point. This provided accuracy to within 1m of the base map for the orthorectified photographs.

LiDAR processing

- 2.2.5. The Environment Agency LiDAR datasets were processed as follows. The DSM and DTM data in each case were used to create the following advanced visualisation models within RVT (Relief Visualisation Toolkit 2.2.1) in order to aid the interpretation and transcription of the features observed:
 - Analytical hillshading;
 - Multidirectional hillshading;
 - PCA (Principal Component Analysis) of hillshading;
 - Slope gradient;
 - Simple local relief model;
 - Sky-View Factor;
 - Anisotropic Sky-View Factor;
 - Openness (positive);
 - Openness (negative);
 - Sky illumination; and
 - Local dominance.
- 2.2.6. In accordance with RVT software guidelines, all visualisation models were created with a 100m buffer extending beyond the boundaries of the Site. Advanced visualisation models of the Environment Agency LiDAR data were reviewed during the course of the analysis and interpretation, in combination with all other image sources. Transcriptions were made from RVT's recommended composite model for archaeology which combines Sky-View Factor, openness (positive), slope gradient, and analytical hillshading models.

2.3. Data presentation

- 2.3.1. A general location plan showing the Site is provided on Fig 1. An overview of the remote sensing survey results is presented at a scale of 1:10,000 in Fig 2. Details of features transcribed during this survey are presented at a scale of 1:4,500 on Figs 3 to 5 inclusive.

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2.3.2. When interpreting the results, several factors must be taken into consideration, including the nature of the archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the Site (geology, topography etc). The identified features have been categorised by their potential origin and divided into categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of remote sensing data:

- bank;
- ditch;
- ridge and furrow;
- extant ridge and furrow;
- large cut feature;
- palaeochannel; and
- extent of area.

2.3.3. The identified categories are discussed below by the period in which they most likely originated.

2.3.4. The statement of significance and impact assessment which accompanies *Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage, Environmental Statement Vol 1* (Appendix 10.4) divided the site into five archaeological character areas (ACA1 to ACA5). The areas and features identified by the remote sensing survey have been referenced to particular archaeological character areas where it has been relevant to do so.

2.4. Assumptions and limitations

2.4.1. This report has been prepared solely for the titled project and should not be relied upon by, or transferred to, any third party without prior written authorisation of PCA Heritage. PCA Heritage accepts no liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned. Persons or parties using or relying on the document for such other purposes agree, and will by such use be taken to confirm their agreement, to indemnify PCA Heritage for all loss or damage resulting therefrom.

2.4.2. The results and subsequent interpretation of data from remote sensing surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by intrusive archaeological investigation of sub-surface deposits.

2.4.3. HER and National Heritage List for England data were obtained in January 2025 (WSCC HER Reference Number: 202425-084). Any information added to these databases after that time will not have been available as a reference during survey.

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3. REMOTE SENSING SURVEY RESULTS

3.1. Survey location

- 3.1.1. The Site lies on the western fringe of the Weald, to the west of Ifield, Crawley, and within the areas of Horsham District Council (HDC). There are several watercourses within the Site, including the River Mole and Ifield Brook, which run through the Site within small valleys and converge within it. The central part of the Site is formed by relatively level agricultural land situated at c. 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The northern part of the Site rises slightly to between 65m and 70m aOD, whereas the southern part of the Site rises steeply to 90m aOD.
- 3.1.2. The Site is largely in use as arable land, with a number of small enclosures of pasture or waste ground. At the southern end of the Site there is an active golf course.

3.2. Archaeological background

- 3.2.1. The archaeological and historical background of the Site has been examined in detail in Appendices 10.1-10.4 and is not repeated here.

3.3. Remote sensing survey results

- 3.3.1. The results of the remote sensing survey of the Site are summarised below by period. Since the data from the visualised LiDAR and the aerial photographs are mutually supporting the results have not been separated by source.
- 3.3.2. The remote sensing survey mapped 62 areas and individual features, labelled from RS001 to RS062. They are summarised in a gazetteer presented as Appendix 3.

Undated

- 3.3.3. The remote sensing survey revealed a number of palaeochannels and an oxbow lake to the north of the River Mole, within Archaeological Character Area ACA5 (RS001-RS005). All of these feature in the HER and Appendix 10.1. One of the features, RS001, was sample-excavated in 2021 (Appendix 10.3). The excavation revealed the remains of timber post and planking of unknown date, possibly forming a revetment.
- 3.3.4. A large undulating cut feature (RS061) has been identified within ACA1. Given abundant ironstone deposits in the area, it is likely to represent a former quarry pit. The feature is not recorded in available historic maps.

Medieval (c. AD 1175 to c. AD 1540) to early post-medieval (c. AD 1540 – c. AD1800)

- 3.3.5. The survey recorded three sections of heavily ploughed out field boundary banks or plough headlands (RS007, RS008) to the east of the scheduled Medieval moated site at Ifield Court, and in the western part of ACA5 (RS035). Three short sections of boundary ditches (RS019) were also recorded in a field immediately west of the moated site. All four features pre-date the available historic mapping and may reflect medieval and early post-medieval land use.

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- 3.3.6. Analysis of LiDAR imagery of areas to the north and east of the moated site revealed possible remains of heavily levelled ridge and furrow aligned broadly north-east/south-west (RS012, RS059 and RS060). Given the slightly curved nature of these features and wide spacing (c. 18m-20m) between ridges, it is likely that these features date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Another group of similar ridge and furrow remains has been identified by this survey in the northern part of ACA3, south of the River Mole (RS033 and RS056). RS033 is aligned north-east/south-west and broadly parallel with the course of the river, whereas RS056 is aligned north-to-south.
- 3.3.7. A substantial linear sunken feature, most likely to be a hollow-way (RS021), was identified by this survey to the south-west of the moated site. The feature is shown on the 1839 tithe map and on historic OS maps, where it is associated with a footbridge spanning the River Mole. The sunken feature may also be associated with a circular mound and ditch feature (RS026) located to the south-east, on the opposite bank of the river at its confluence with Ifield Brook. The HER provides a number of speculative interpretations for the mound, including a prehistoric tumulus, a settlement site or a medieval motte. However, no evidence appears to exist for any of these interpretations, and given its location and size, the feature is most likely to represent the remains of a windmill mound. Dating of this feature is unclear, although given that it pre-dates the earliest available historic mapping, it may be of medieval or early post-medieval date.
- 3.3.8. Intriguingly, inspection of LiDAR data and inspection of historic aerial photographs provides tentative evidence of a similar circular ditch feature (RS062) further south-west, at the confluence of the Mole with an unnamed, presently canalised tributary.

Late post-medieval (c. AD 1800 to c. AD 1900)

- 3.3.9. The overwhelming majority of features recorded in the remote sensing survey represent former field boundaries depicted on the 1839 tithe map (RS009, RS013-RS016, RS020, RS022, RS024, RS025, RS028-RS032, RS034, RS037, RS038, and RS043-RS055). One of these levelled earthworks, RS037, was sample excavated in 2021 (Appendix 10.3). While no specific bank deposits have been identified in excavation, the excavation revealed sections of truncated ditches, tentatively dated to the Roman period, on an alignment similar to that of the post-medieval boundary RS037. This may imply that RS037 may have followed elements of an ancient field system.
- 3.3.10. Six areas of partly extant ridge and furrow occur in ACA5 and in the northern part of ACA4 (RS010, RS011, RS017, RS018, RS057, RS058). Straight lines and narrow spacing between the ridges (between c. 5m and 7m) suggest that these features are likely to represent the remains of 19th-century cord-rig steam ploughing.

Modern (c. AD 1900 to present)

- 3.3.11. Modern features recorded by the remote sensing survey are primarily represented by areas of ground disturbance associated with the construction of a Thames Water main in 2019/2020 (RS036) and an earlier buried foul water sewer (RS006). Two, most likely modern drainage features have also been recorded (RS041, RS042). Another narrow ditch feature, RS027, leads

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south from the putative windmill mound RS026. While the relationship between the two features is not clear, the morphology of RS027 implies it is modern.

3.3.12. More tentative is the chronological attribution of two parallel levelled banks (RS039, RS040) which are not depicted in the historic mapping, but nevertheless respect field boundaries which had been established by mid to late 19th century.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1. A total of 62 individual or grouped possible archaeological features have been identified by the remote sensing survey. These include:

- palaeochannels and an oxbow lake denoting the former course of the River Mole;
- remains of field boundary ditches and banks/plough headlands tentatively dated to the medieval/early post-medieval period;
- areas of possible medieval/early post medieval levelled ridge and furrow;
- possible remains of two medieval/early post-medieval windmill mounds and ditches;
- levelled field boundaries recorded on the historic mapping and associated levelled and partly extant remains of ridge and furrow most likely associated with 19th-century steam-rig ploughing;
- a possible quarry pit of unknown date; and
- modern drainage features and services.

4.1.2. The remote sensing survey has not uncovered confirmed evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the area. However, the alignment of one of the post-medieval boundaries identified by remote sensing corresponds with archaeologically excavated linear features which have been dated tentatively to the Roman period. This raises the possibility that fossilised Roman field systems may exist within the Site below later features.

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5. REFERENCES

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6. APPENDIX 1: VERTICAL HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/1035	135	RP	3078	P	TQ 258 382	4	27 NOV 1945	AB	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1035	135	RP	3079	P	TQ 258 374	4	27 NOV 1945	AB	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1035	135	RS	4078	P	TQ 239 382	10	27 NOV 1945	AB	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1035	135	RS	4079	P	TQ 239 374	10	27 NOV 1945	AB	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1035	135	RS	4080	P	TQ 240 367	10	27 NOV 1945	AB	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1062	136	RP	3077	P	TQ 253 381	4	05 DEC 1945	A	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1062	136	RP	3078	P	TQ 254 375	4	05 DEC 1945	A	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1062	136	RP	3079	P	TQ 254 369	4	05 DEC 1945	A	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1062	136	RS	4078	P	TQ 235 376	11	05 DEC 1945	A	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1062	136	RS	4079	P	TQ 235 370	11	05 DEC 1945	A	10250	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2007	604	RP	3178	P	TQ 245 387	5	16 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RP	3290	P	TQ 247 372	7	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RP	3291	P	TQ 240 371	7	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RS	4273	P	TQ 239 373	18	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RS	4274	P	TQ 246 373	18	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RS	4354	P	TQ 239 377	20	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1451	725	RS	4355	P	TQ 246 378	20	01 MAY 1946	AC	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	30	P	TQ 249 391	2	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	47	P	TQ 246 375	4	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	48	P	TQ 240 375	4	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	49	P	TQ 235 375	4	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	62	P	TQ 243 370	5	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1111	1622	V	63	P	TQ 236 369	5	14 MAR 1955	A	10200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2862	1921	F43	95	N	TQ 245 364	10	14 MAY 1959	A	11100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2862	1921	F43	96	N	TQ 238 363	10	14 MAY 1959	A	11100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2862	1921	F44	95	N	TQ 247 383	14	14 MAY 1959	A	11100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2862	1921	F44	96	N	TQ 240 383	14	14 MAY 1959	A	11100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2938	1923	F42	172	P	TQ 246 363	6	15 JUN 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2938	1923	F42	173	P	TQ 239 362	6	15 JUN 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2938	1923	F43	172	P	TQ 244 385	8	15 JUN 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2938	1923	F43	173	P	TQ 237 384	8	15 JUN 1959	A	10666	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1831	2753	V	5036	P	TQ 244 387	9	05 NOV 1946	A	9770	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1831	2753	V	5069	P	TQ 246 368	2	05 NOV 1946	A	9770	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1831	2753	V	5070	P	TQ 240 368	2	05 NOV 1946	A	9770	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1831	2753	V	5071	P	TQ 234 368	2	05 NOV 1946	A	9770	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1012	3466	RS	4124	P	TQ 246 388	12	16 NOV 1945	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1012	3466	RS	4125	P	TQ 240 386	12	16 NOV 1945	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1012	3466	RS	4147	P	TQ 247 372	15	16 NOV 1945	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1012	3466	RS	4148	P	TQ 241 371	15	16 NOV 1945	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1012	3466	RS	4149	P	TQ 235 370	15	16 NOV 1945	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
MAL/66011	4359	V	170	P	TQ 244 379	2	26 APR 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/66011	4359	V	175	P	TQ 235 364	7	26 APR 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/66011	4359	V	176	P	TQ 243 364	7	26 APR 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	94	P	TQ 244 367	3	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
MAL/69039	5473	V	95	P	TQ 240 367	3	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	96	P	TQ 236 366	3	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	138	P	TQ 235 376	4	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	139	P	TQ 239 376	4	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	140	P	TQ 243 376	4	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	141	N	TQ 248 376	4	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	172	P	TQ 248 382	5	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	173	P	TQ 244 382	5	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69039	5473	V	174	P	TQ 240 381	5	09 APR 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/71113	5802	V	149	P	TQ 246 381	3	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71113	5802	V	150	N	TQ 244 376	3	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71113	5802	V	151	P	TQ 242 372	3	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71113	5802	V	152	N	TQ 239 368	3	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71113	5802	V	170	P	TQ 244 364	4	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/71113	5802	V	173	N	TQ 251 377	4	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71113	5802	V	174	P	TQ 253 381	4	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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MAL/71113	5802	V	204	P	TQ 241 375	5	11 JUL 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
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OS/65237	11172	V	70	P	TQ 241 369	4	04 OCT 1965	A	4200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/65239	11186	V	176	P	TQ 244 384	1	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67270	11456	V	2	P	TQ 233 375	1	11 JUL 1967	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67270	11456	V	3	P	TQ 242 377	1	11 JUL 1967	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67270	11456	V	4	P	TQ 252 380	1	11 JUL 1967	AC	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T28	11726	V	28	P	TQ 250 379	2	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	51	N	TQ 248 372	3	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	52	N	TQ 247 374	3	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	53	N	TQ 246 377	3	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	54	N	TQ 246 380	3	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T28	11726	V	62	P	TQ 244 378	4	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	63	P	TQ 244 376	4	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	64	P	TQ 245 373	4	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
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OS/54T28	11726	V	77	N	TQ 243 373	5	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	78	N	TQ 242 375	5	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	79	N	TQ 242 378	5	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T28	11726	V	89	P	TQ 241 368	6	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T28	11726	V	98	N	TQ 239 365	7	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	99	N	TQ 238 368	7	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	100	N	TQ 237 370	7	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T28	11726	V	111	P	TQ 235 367	8	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T28	11726	V	112	P	TQ 236 364	8	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/54T27	11727	V	194	N	TQ 233 365	11	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54T27	11727	V	195	N	TQ 233 367	11	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
OS/54T27	11727	V	196	N	TQ 232 368	11	24 JUN 1954	A	3400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/72193	11910	V	1	P	TQ 243 378	1	11 JUL 1972	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/72193	11910	V	2	P	TQ 238 378	1	11 JUL 1972	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/72193	11910	V	93	P	TQ 237 368	4	11 JUL 1972	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/72193	11910	V	94	P	TQ 243 368	4	11 JUL 1972	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330A	14457	V	151	P	TQ 245 388	2	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330A	14457	V	206	P	TQ 240 379	3	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330A	14457	V	207	P	TQ 244 378	3	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330B	14458	V	336	P	TQ 247 377	1	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330B	14458	V	337	P	TQ 241 376	1	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330B	14458	V	338	P	TQ 238 376	1	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330B	14458	V	364	P	TQ 238 363	2	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93330B	14458	V	365	N	TQ 242 364	2	04 JUN 1993	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M4	20256	V	43	N	TQ 248 380	3	13 JUN 1957	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M4	20256	V	44	N	TQ 243 378	3	13 JUN 1957	A	7000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63214	20598	V	1	N	TQ 239 371	1	15 SEP 1963	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63214	20598	V	2	N	TQ 248 375	1	15 SEP 1963	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63214	20598	V	38	N	TQ 239 373	4	15 SEP 1963	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63214	20598	V	39	N	TQ 248 375	4	15 SEP 1963	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67188	20607	V	56	N	TQ 232 376	1	13 JUN 1967	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67188	20607	V	57	N	TQ 240 378	1	13 JUN 1967	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67188	20607	V	58	N	TQ 249 380	1	13 JUN 1967	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
OS/99215	22987	V	84	N	TQ 249 385	3	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99215	22987	V	85	N	TQ 244 385	3	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99215	22987	V	157	N	TQ 244 374	5	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99215	22987	V	158	N	TQ 239 374	5	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99215	22987	V	159	N	TQ 234 374	5	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99216	22988	V	225	N	TQ 239 364	3	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99216	22988	V	226	N	TQ 234 364	3	18 JUL 1999	A	7100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00204	23290	V	91	N	TQ 253 386	6	17 JUN 2000	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00204	23290	V	92	N	TQ 255 381	6	17 JUN 2000	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01934	23699	V	356	N	TQ 250 375	3	25 JUN 2001	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01934	23699	V	357	N	TQ 250 382	3	25 JUN 2001	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01934	23699	V	421	N	TQ 237 368	5	25 JUN 2001	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01934	23699	V	422	N	TQ 237 375	5	25 JUN 2001	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031075	24466	V	529	N	TQ 243 368	3	17 SEP 2003	A	7500	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031075	24466	V	530	N	TQ 243 375	3	17 SEP 2003	A	7500	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031075	24466	V	531	N	TQ 243 382	3	17 SEP 2003	A	7500	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031075	24466	V	576	N	TQ 230 368	4	17 SEP 2003	A	7500	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/031075	24466	V	577	N	TQ 230 375	4	17 SEP 2003	A	7500	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	574	P	TQ 249 381	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	575	P	TQ 247 381	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	576	P	TQ 244 380	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	577	P	TQ 241 379	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	578	P	TQ 238 379	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	579	P	TQ 236 378	1	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	599	P	TQ 234 373	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	600	P	TQ 237 373	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	601	P	TQ 239 374	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	602	P	TQ 242 375	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	603	P	TQ 245 375	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	604	P	TQ 247 376	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	605	P	TQ 250 376	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	670	P	TQ 249 371	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	671	P	TQ 246 370	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	672	P	TQ 243 370	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	673	P	TQ 241 369	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	674	P	TQ 238 368	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	675	P	TQ 236 368	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	676	P	TQ 233 367	3	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	691	P	TQ 234 363	4	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	692	P	TQ 237 364	4	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	693	P	TQ 239 365	4	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	694	P	TQ 242 365	4	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/041	40035	V	695	P	TQ 245 366	4	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/046	40037	V	512	P	TQ 240 384	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/046	40037	V	513	P	TQ 243 385	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES
EA/AF/91C/046	40037	V	514	P	TQ 246 385	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES

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Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
EA/AF/91C/046	40037	V	515	P	TQ 249 386	2	23 APR 1991	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	HES

7. APPENDIX 2: OBLIQUE HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number		Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
TQ 2437 / 1	NMR 26559	/ 09		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246377
TQ 2437 / 2	NMR 26559	/ 10		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246377
TQ 2437 / 3	NMR 26559	/ 11		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246378
TQ 2438 / 1	NMR 26559	/ 12		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 247382
TQ 2438 / 2	NMR 26559	/ 13		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 247382
TQ 2438 / 3	NMR 26559	/ 14		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246384
TQ 2438 / 4	NMR 26559	/ 15		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246383
TQ 2438 / 5	NMR 26559	/ 16		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246383
TQ 2438 / 6	NMR 26559	/ 17		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246383
TQ 2438 / 7	NMR 26559	/ 18		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 247384
TQ 2438 / 8	NMR 26559	/ 19		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 246384
TQ 2438 / 9	NMR 26559	/ 20		01 FEB 2010	Digital colour	35 mm	TQ 247384

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8. APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF IDENTIFIED REMOTE SENSING FEATURES

Feature ID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Easting	Northing	Arcadis ID	Archaeological Character Area
RS001	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel	Undated	Palaeochannel of the River Mole	524967	138321	39	ACA5
RS002	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel	Undated	Oxbow lake	524776	138213	64	ACA5
RS003	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel	Undated	Palaeochannel of the River Mole	524845	138254	40	ACA5
RS004	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel	Undated	Palaeochannel of the River Mole	524315	137914	45	ACA5
RS005	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel	Undated	Palaeochannel of the River Mole	524154	137792	48	ACA5
RS006	Extent of area	Service trench	Modern	Service trench	524847	138164	n/a	ACA4/ACA5
RS007	Bank	Field boundary	Medieval/post-medieval/modern	Possible levelled field boundary or plough headland	524884	138554	n/a	ACA5
RS008	Bank	Field boundary	Medieval/post-medieval/modern	Possible levelled field boundary or plough headland	524868	138342	n/a	ACA5
RS009	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524960	138457	n/a	ACA5
RS010	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524939	138593	63	ACA5
RS011	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524861	138459	63	ACA5
RS012	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Substantial width indicates medieval or early post-medieval date.	524986	138466	63	ACA5
RS013	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524825	138283	n/a	ACA5
RS013	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524758	138283	n/a	ACA5
RS014	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524680	138273	n/a	ACA5
RS015	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524558	138274	n/a	ACA5

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Feature ID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Easting	Northing	Arcadis ID	Archaeological Character Area
RS016	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524470	138317	n/a	ACA5
RS017	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524991	138297	63	ACA5
RS018	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524599	138203	65	ACA5
RS019	Ditch	Field boundary	Medieval/post-medieval	Possible field boundary	524537	138317	41	ACA5
RS020	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Possible field boundary	524618	138235	n/a	ACA5
RS021	Ditch	Hollow way	Medieval/post-medieval/modern	Possible hollow way shown on 1839 tithe map	524502	138144	n/a	ACA5
RS022	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524494	138129	n/a	ACA5
RS023	Bank	Field boundary	Medieval/post-medieval	Possible field boundary	524433	138079	43	ACA5
RS024	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524383	138031	n/a	ACA5
RS025	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Field boundary shown on 1839 tithe map	524284	138016	n/a	ACA5
RS026	Ditch	Windmill mound	Medieval/post-medieval	Ditch surrounding a likely windmill mound predating the 1839 tithe map	524617	138035	66	ACA4
RS026	Bank	Windmill mound	Medieval/post-medieval	Likely windmill mound predating the 1839 tithe map	524628	138033	66	ACA4
RS027	Ditch	Drainage ditch	Modern	Drainage ditch	524630	137952	44	ACA4
RS028	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map and still present in 1955-03-14 raf_82_1111_v_63	524092	137490	n/a	ACA3
RS029	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524189	137529	n/a	ACA3
RS030	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524042	137278	n/a	ACA3
RS031	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524055	137167	n/a	ACA3

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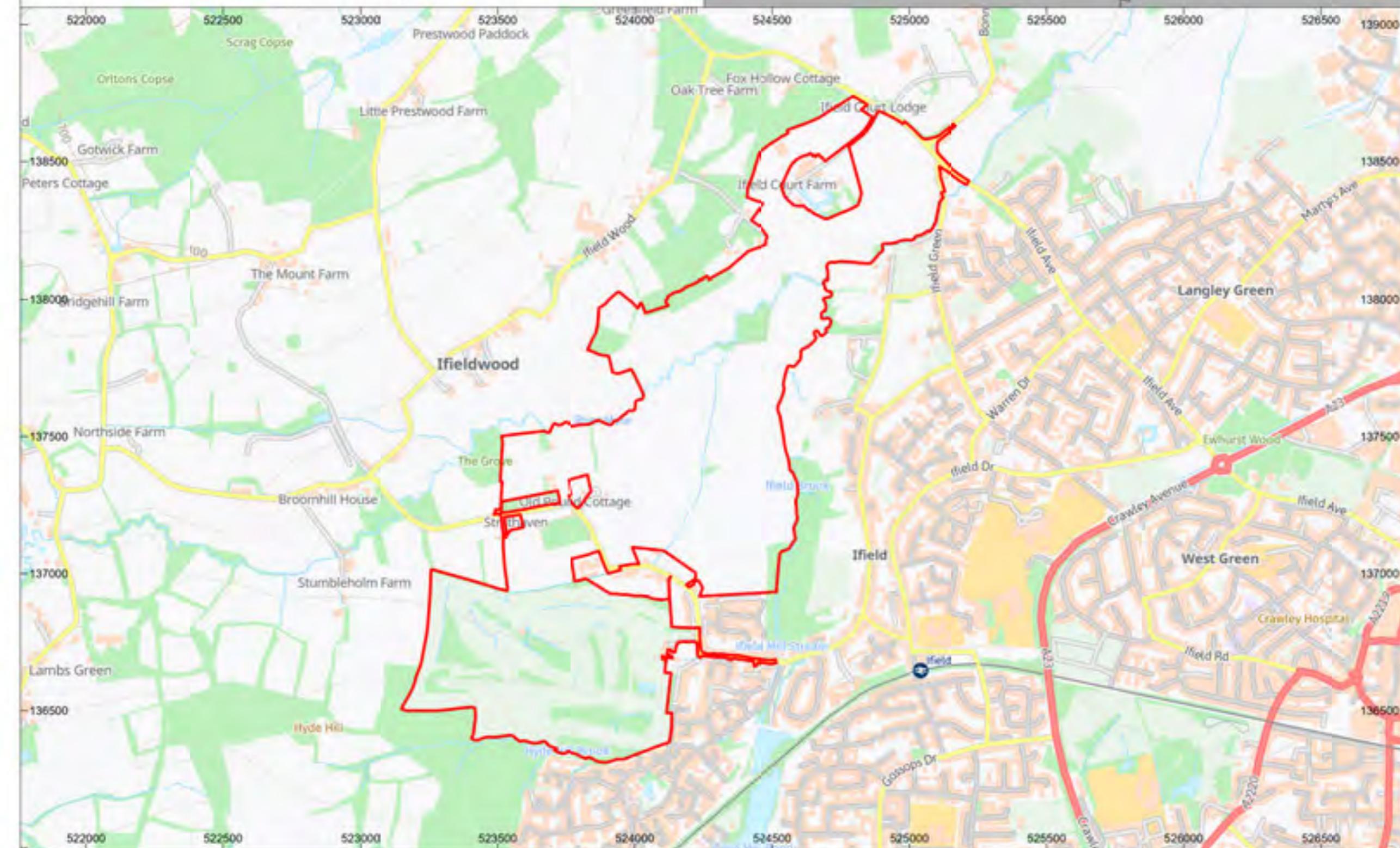
Feature ID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Easting	Northing	Arcadis ID	Archaeological Character Area
RS032	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map and still present in 1955-03-14 raf_82_1111_v_63	524155	137671	n/a	ACA3
RS033	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Substantial width indicates medieval or early post-medieval date.	524184	137617	69	ACA3
RS034	Bank	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524076	137870	n/a	ACA5
RS035	Bank	Field boundary	Medieval/post-medieval	Possible levelled field boundary or plough headland	524022	137835	n/a	ACA5
RS036	Extent of area	Service trench	Modern	Service trench	524402	137144	n/a	ACA4
RS037	Bank	Field boundary	Roman?/Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map. Archaeological evaluation indicates that it may have originated in the Roman period	524365	136983	n/a	ACA4
RS038	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524497	137317	n/a	ACA4
RS039	Bank	Field boundary	Modern?	Possible field boundary	523682	137167	n/a	ACA2
RS040	Bank	Field boundary	Modern?	Possible field boundary	523679	137137	n/a	ACA2
RS041	Ditch	Drainage ditch	Modern?	Possible modern field drain	523661	136972	n/a	ACA2
RS042	Ditch	Drainage ditch	Modern?	Possible modern field drain	523658	137028	n/a	ACA2
RS043	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523886	136850	n/a	ACA1
RS044	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523997	136821	n/a	ACA1
RS045	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523762	136714	n/a	ACA1
RS046	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523985	136738	n/a	ACA1
RS047	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523416	136559	n/a	ACA1
RS048	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523789	136537	n/a	ACA1
RS049	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523792	136610	n/a	ACA1
RS050	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523713	136470	n/a	ACA1

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Feature ID	Feature category	Feature type	Period	Comment	Easting	Northing	Arcadis ID	Archaeological Character Area
RS051	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523990	136450	n/a	ACA1
RS052	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523924	136544	n/a	ACA1
RS053	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523268	136628	n/a	ACA1
RS054	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	523332	136815	n/a	ACA1
RS055	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary ditch shown in 1839 tithe map	524038	136665	n/a	ACA1
RS056	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Substantial width indicates medieval or early post-medieval date.	523984	137423	n/a	ACA3
RS057	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524019	137811	n/a	ACA5
RS058	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Narrow width and straight lines indicate post-medieval date, possibly the use of steam plough rig	524570	137938	n/a	ACA4
RS059	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Substantial width indicates medieval or early post-medieval date.	524725	138615	n/a	ACA5
RS060	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Levelled ridge and furrow. Substantial width indicates medieval or early post-medieval date.	524472	138398	n/a	ACA5
RS061	Large cut feature	Stone extraction site	Undated	Possible quarry pit	523472	136616	n/a	ACA1
RS062	Ditch	Ring ditch	Medieval/post-medieval	Very faint circular feature. Result of machine ploughing or a tentative ring ditch.	524299	137800	n/a	ACA3

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9. FIGURES



Revision	Description of revision	Rev. by	Rev. date	Checked
0	First issue	JG	18/12/24	A5
1	Redline amended	JG	22/01/25	A5
2	Redline amended	JG	28/05/25	A5

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Project name and number:

West of Ifield
West Sussex
PCAHERITAGE 10110

Drawing title and number:

Fig 1 Site location
Drawing 10110/201

Status	Revision	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
1	2	28/05/2025	JG	A5

Scale at A3: 1:15,000

PCA HERITAGE

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523000

524000

525000

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Figure 3

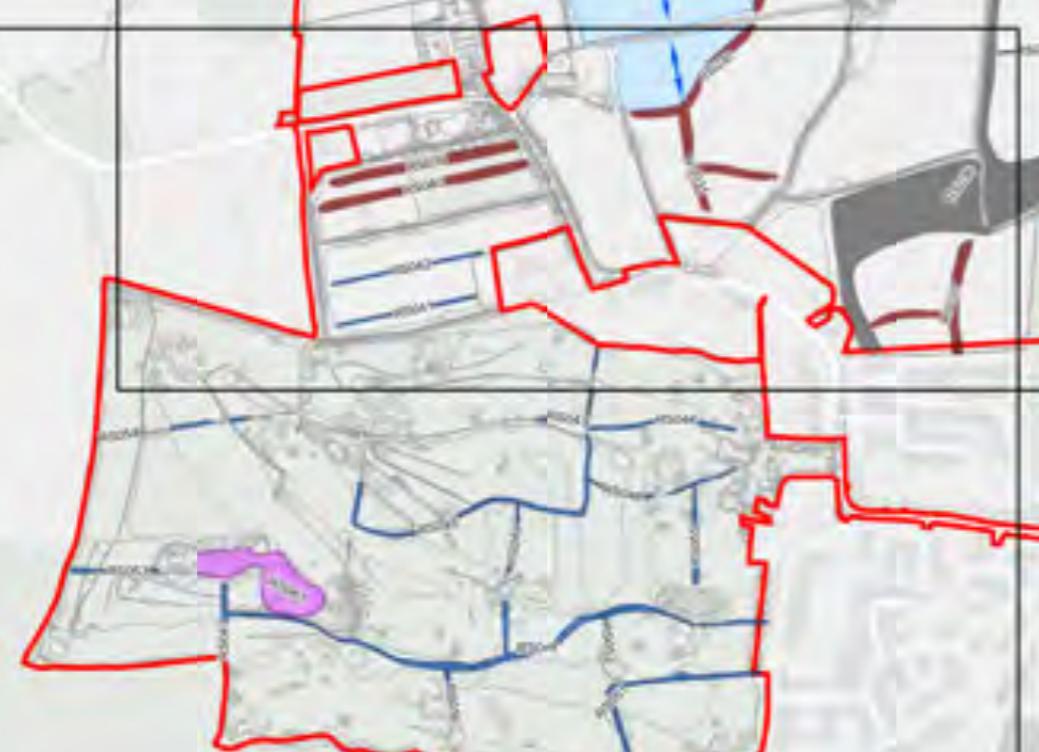


Figure 4

fieldwood



Figure 5



- Site
- Direction of ridge and furrow
- Bank
- Ditch
- Extent of area
- Palaeochannel
- Ridge and furrow
- Large cut feature

Revision	Description of revision	Rev. by	Rev. date	Checked
0	First issue	JG	18/12/24	AS
1	Redline amended	JG	22/01/25	AS
2	Redline amended	JG	28/05/25	AS

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Project name and number:
West of Ifield
West Sussex
PCAH 10110

Drawing title and number:
Fig 2 Remote sensing survey results
Drawing 10110/202

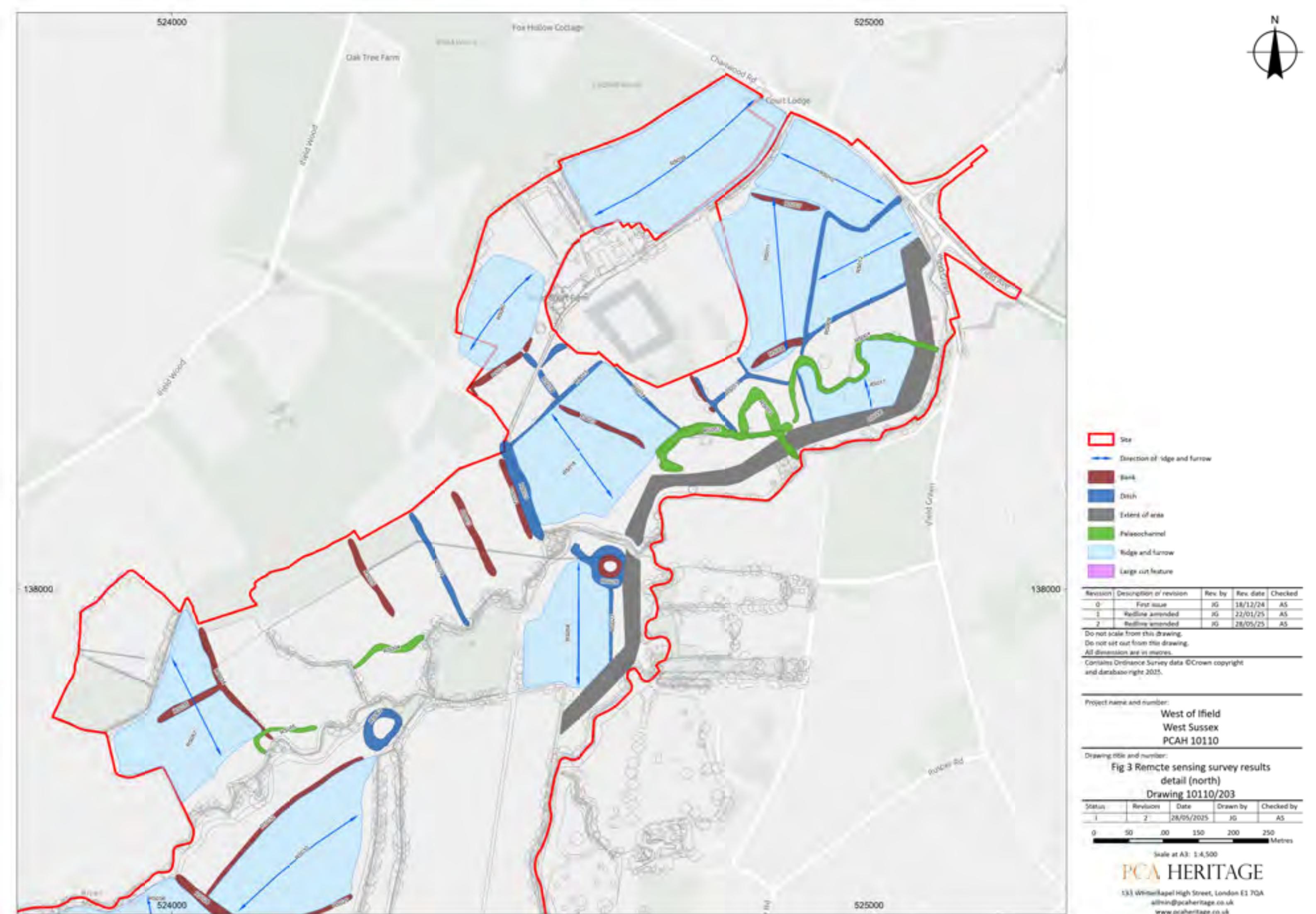
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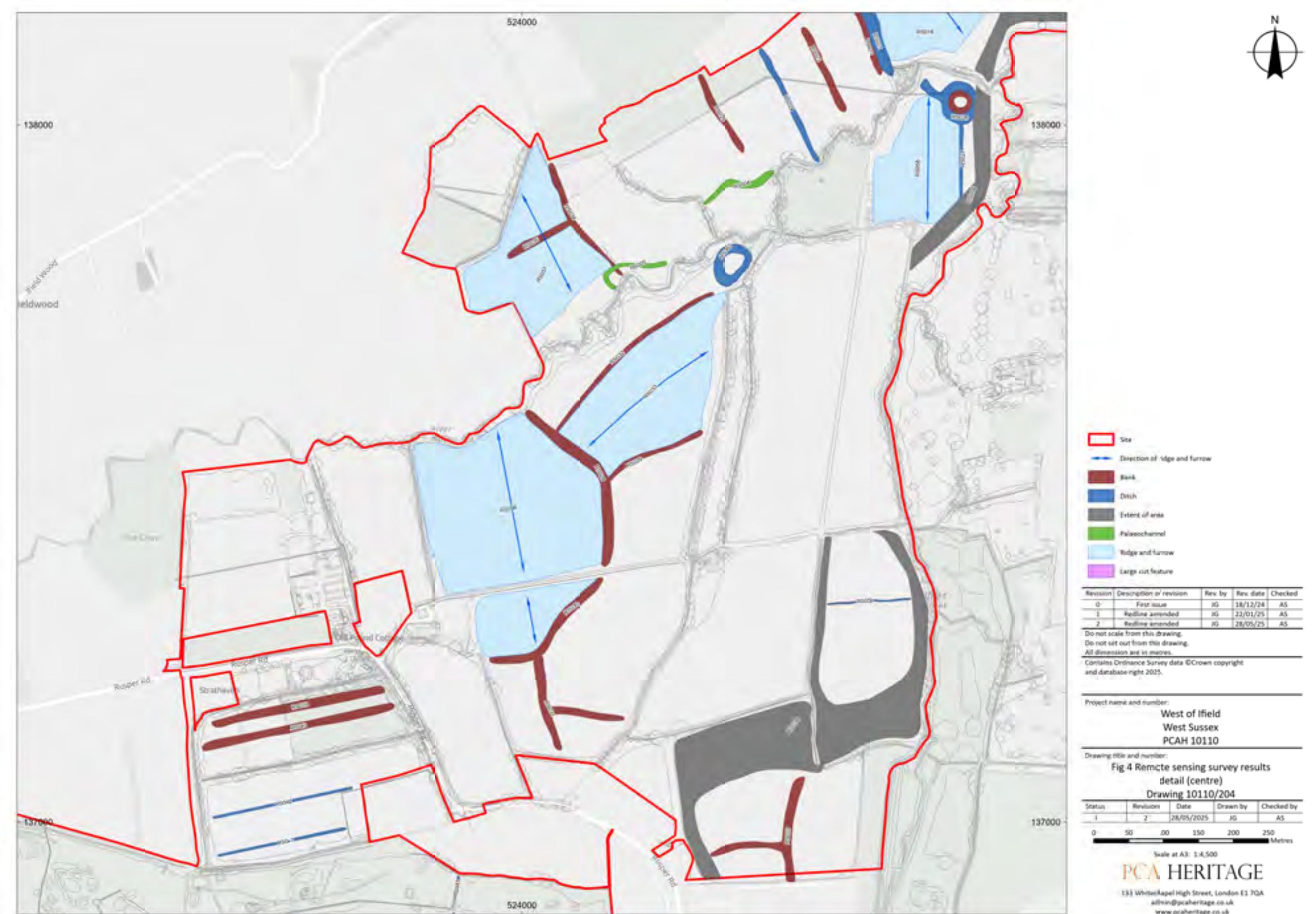
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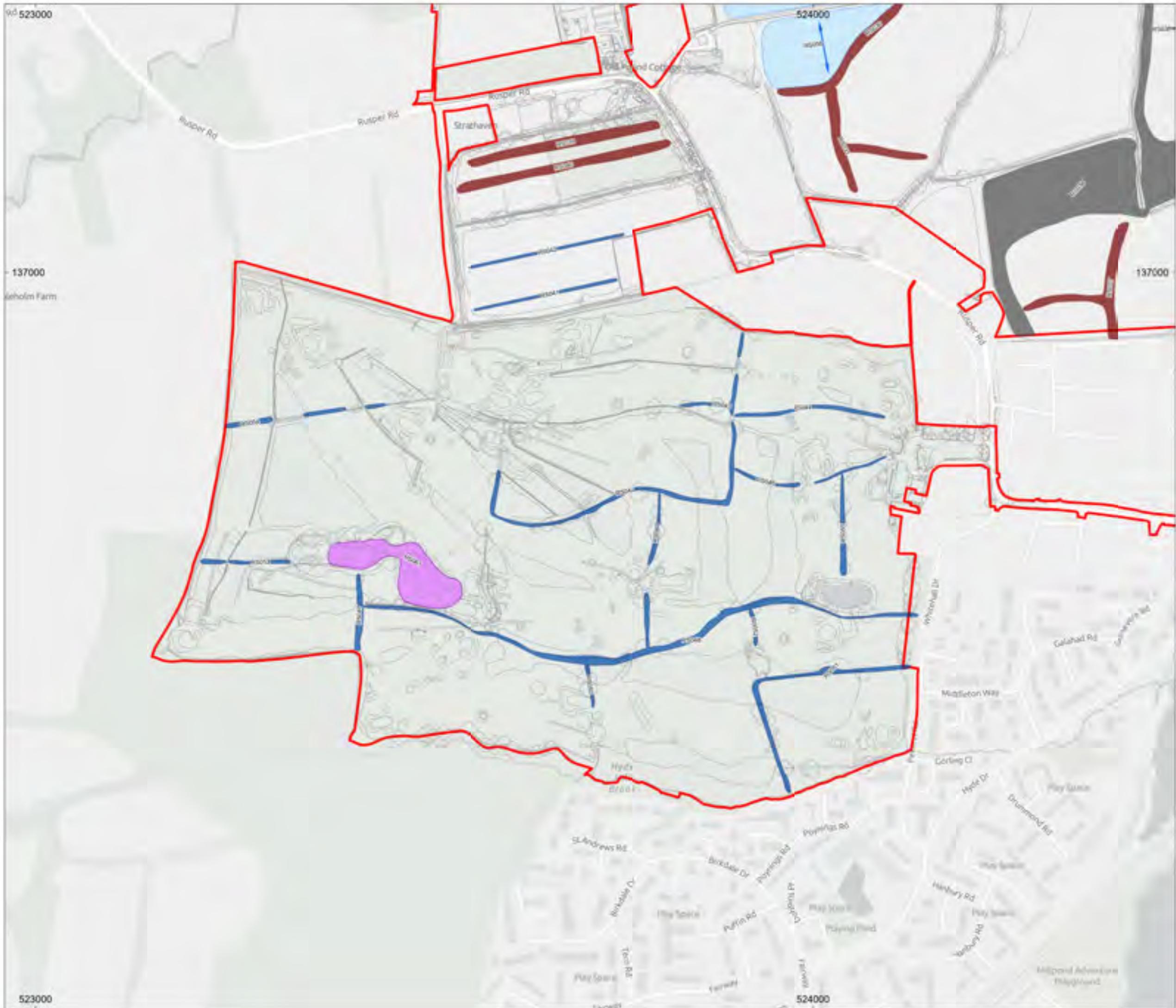
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Revision	Description of revision	Rev. by	Rev. date	Checked
0	First issue	IG	18/12/24	AS
1	Radiine amended	IG	22/01/25	AS
2	Radiine amended	IG	28/01/25	AS

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Project name and number:
West of Ifield
West Sussex
PCAH 10110

Drawing title and number:
Fig 5 Remote sensing survey results detail (south)
Drawing 10110/205

Status	Revisions	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
I	2	28/05/2025	JG	AS

Scale at A3: 1:4,500

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