

**Land off Pegler Way, Crawley,
West Sussex**

**A Post-Excavation Assessment
for Allenbuild (South East)**

by Stephen Hammond

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PWC 04/90

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Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Archaeological background**
- 3. Original project objectives**
- 4. Purpose of this report**
- 5. Excavation methodology**
- 6. Excavation results**
- 7. Phase by phase summary**
 - 7.1 *Phase 1: Early Medieval (late 12th century)*
 - 7.2 *Phase 2: Medieval (13th century)*
 - 7.3 *Phase 3: Medieval (13th to 14th century)*
 - 7.4 *Phase 4: Early modern and modern*
- 8. Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential**
 - 8.1 *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*
 - 8.2 *Animal bones by Stephen Hammond*
 - 8.3 *Wood by Maisie Taylor*
 - 8.4 *Slag by Chris Salter*
 - 8.5 *Brick and tile by Stephen Hammond*
 - 8.6 *Charred plant remains by Stephen Hammond*
- 9. Summary of the significance of the data**
 - 9.1 *Research questions the material will address*
 - 9.2 *Intrinsic value of the material itself*
- 10. Conclusions**
- 11. Updated project design**
- 12. Proposals for publication**
- 13. Resources and timetable**
- 14. References**

APPENDIX 1: Summary of excavated features

APPENDIX 2: Summary of pottery

APPENDIX 3: Animal bone

APPENDIX 4: Wood

APPENDIX 5: Brick and tile

APPENDIX 6: Outline publication synopsis

Land off Pegler Way, Crawley, West Sussex Post-Excavation Assessment

by Stephen Hammond

with contributions by Paul Blinkhorn, Chris Salter and Maisie Taylor

Report 04/90

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of a parcel land to the north of Pegler Way, Crawley. Research aims which might be addressed by post-excavation analysis, are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed.
- 1.2 Planning permission (app no CR/2004/0501/FUL) had been granted to Allenbuild South East (ABSE) by Crawley Borough Council for the erection of 16 two-bedroom flats, subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring the provision of an archaeological survey prior to the commencement of work.
- 1.3 The site comprises a roughly triangular plot of land located to the north-west of Pegler Way and to the south of The Driftway, Crawley (TQ 2675 3695) (Fig. 1), and covers approximately 0.17ha. The site lies at a height of approximately 68m above Ordnance Datum. Geological maps (BGS 1972) indicate that the underlying geology is close to a boundary between Weald Clay and Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand mixed with clay. Both sand and clay were revealed during excavation work.
- 1.4 The archaeological potential of the site was derived from evaluation and excavation fieldwork carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1995 prior to the construction of the adjacent Crawley High Street Relief Road (Saunders 1998). That work revealed deposits of medieval date in association with evidence of iron working.
- 1.5 As a result of likely damage to or destruction of these archaeological deposits during construction of the residential development a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the site. This was to follow a specification produced by Ben Stephenson of CPM Environmental Planning and Design (CPM 2004) and a project design prepared by TVAS, both approved by John Mills the archaeological adviser to West Sussex County Council. This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.
- 1.6 The fieldwork was supervised by Stephen Hammond with the assistance of Natasha Bennett, Simon Cass, Sarah Coles, Danielle Colls, Pamela Jenkins, Richard Oram and Andrew Taylor. The excavation took place between the 21st October–11th November 2004 in conditions ranging from bright and sunny to overcast and very wet.
- 1.7 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd and it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Crawley Museum in due course, under accession number CS/CMS/2005/2. The site code is PWC 04/120.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1.1 Much of the archaeological potential of the development area derives from its location in the core of what was a 13th-century 'new town'.
- 2.1.2 The town appears to have been involved in the production of ironwork, forming a centre for the medieval Wealden iron industry as witnessed by the discovery of a number of sites relating to this activity.

- 2.1.3 Furnace cinder and medieval pottery have been found at a number of locations close to the line of the relief road, known as Pegler Way.
- 2.1.4 Several excavations have been carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in various locations close to the centre of Crawley near to the west of the High Street (Saunders 1998). Of particular relevance to this site is an excavation area located adjacent to the site (CHRR95 Area C). These excavations suggested that most of the archaeological activity on this side of the High Street dates from the mid to late 13th century through to the 15th century and that most of the areas examined displayed at least one stage of the iron production process.
- 2.1.5 Excavations at the Old Post Office site, 15–17 High Street (Stevens 1997) revealed a number of medieval features including 13th–14th century pits and associated deposits of iron slag suggesting the close presence of a forge.
- 2.1.6 An area of land now occupied by a Leisure Park, bounded by London Road and Ifield Road was excavated to reveal evidence for the smithing and forging of iron during the second half of the 14th or early 15th century.
- 2.1.7 A desk based assessment was carried out by CPM for this project excavation (summarized in CPM 2004). Cartographic and documentary sources suggesting iron-working in this area, principally the Ifield Tithe map of 1839, although this does not directly relate to the current research area in question. The Tithe map also shows two buildings south of the Driftway. One is located under the former bowling alley whilst the other would have lain directly on the route of Pegler Way close to the High Street. Deeds of 1357 onward show a two acre piece of land labelled as ‘tyes’, a medieval term for the troughs in which iron ore was washed. There are also records to show the holding was owned by a family known to be local ironmasters.

3 Original objectives

3.1 The general objectives of the project were to:

- 3.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the area threatened by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- 3.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas such as industrial and domestic.
- 3.1.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the town and elsewhere.

3.2 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:

- 3.2.1 Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- 3.2.2 Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- 3.2.3 Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.

4 Purpose of this report

- 5.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavation, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national contexts. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

5 Excavation Methodology

- 5.1 The excavation consisted of a single stripped area. As not all of the site was to be affected by ground intrusive building work, only part of the total site area designated for development was stripped and

excavated. The area of interest covered approximately 700 sq m. The complete area stripped is shown in Figure 2.

- 5.2 Initially, an area of concrete had to be broken up using a pneumatic breaker before this and all other modern overburden was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. Following its careful removal, the toothed bucket was removed and a toothless example was employed to strip the site down to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits.
- 5.3 The archaeological deposits include postholes and pits, with possible evidence of quarrying activity (some containing a great quantity of iron slag) and linear gullies. All archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. All isolated features within reason were half sectioned as a minimum objective, with all solitary features less than 2m across not containing solely iron slag being fully excavated. A minimum of 25% of each linear feature was excavated in slots. All termini and intersections were examined. A full written, drawn and photographic record of the excavation was made. A catalogue of phased features and contexts is to be found in Appendix 1.
- 5.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental and industrial evidence. Samples were taken from 61 contexts; of these only some 16 were securely dated contexts (gully, pit and posthole fills). Some of the undated features were noted to be filled almost exclusively with smelting debris. It is likely that these can be regarded as dated by association.

6 Results

- 6.1 The excavation uncovered a medieval site which appears to have been used for industrial purposes including the disposal of iron slag and in one of the steps in the process of turning flax into linen. 65 discrete cut features were investigated. These included 17 slots through 6 gullies (33 cuts), 52 pits and 7 postholes, all of which were at least half-sectioned. All contexts were recorded on pro-forma record sheets, photographed and drawn in plan and section.
- 6.2 The pottery assemblage indicates a very short span of activity on the site, extending at most from the late 12th to the 14th century, and perhaps more restricted within that period.
- 6.3 A list of excavated features forms Appendix 1.

7 Phase by phase summary

- 7.1.1 All deposits revealed either dated to the medieval period or were modern.
- 7.1.2 The phasing is broadly based on artefactual and stratigraphic evidence.

7.2 *Phase 1: Early Medieval (Late 12th century)*

7.2.1 The burgage plot

Two gullies with later re-cuts approximately 3m apart and parallel to each other (1000 and 1001) are thought to represent the continuation of a burgage plot suggested by previous excavation work on an adjacent plot of land (Saunders 1998). The lines run approximately at right angles to the High Street. This implies either an extremely narrow burgage plot, or, perhaps more likely, that the area between the gullies was an alley between two plots. This would mean that only one edge of each of two plots was located, giving a minimum width for the northern plot of 16m, and 15m for the southern (although this may have been subdivided) which would appear more reasonable sizes. It is also possible that the gully containing slots 142, 143 and 144 is part of another plot boundary. Although the gully appears to terminate in slot 144, this could simply be due to the fact the gully is very shallow and could appear to be intermittent at this point. The gully could also be partially lost due to modern disturbance.

7.3 *Phase 2: Medieval (13th century)*

7.3.1 Site industrialization

It appears that the land division noted from the previous phase was abandoned in favour of a more industrialized use. This included the processing of flax for textile production and the disposal of slag by-products from the production of iron.

- 7.3.1.1 A large pit (128) is thought to be a retting pond used to prepare raw flax as part of the process required to make spinning flax which can then be turned into linen. The full dimensions of this pit could not be ascertained as it partly lay beyond the limit of excavation. A scutching knife found in the lowest fill (262), an organic waterlogged deposit, helps to support this conclusion. This pit is seen to cut through the earlier, 'burgage plot' boundary gully (118). Although no direct dating or stratigraphic distinction can be made between this feature and the numerous pits containing large dumps of slag, it is thought to

precede at least some of this activity because of the large quantity of slag found in one of its upper fills (contexts 258 and 270) but lack of this material in any quantity in the lowest fill. A large disused, partially infilled pond would have obviously made a handy dumping point for disposing of the unwanted by-product (slag).

- 7.3.1.2 Various pits spread over the site are thought to be associated with the disposal of iron slag from the same period. Although the pits can often be assigned more specific dates on the basis of pottery, it is likely that in fact they represent a single continuous series of actions rather than separate phases, and so it is perhaps artificial to attempt to separate them into phased groups. Phasing listed in Appendix 1 is ceramically-based but it is probably more realistic to treat the pits of Phases 1 and 2 as a single episode.
- 7.3.1.3 As is commonly found in Crawley, the quantities of iron metalworking debris (slag, smithing hearth bottom) are modest (max. 4kg in any one feature) and probably insufficient to indicate metalworking on the site itself; but they do imply this activity nearby. No primary evidence of smithing or smelting was present.
- 7.4 *Phase 3: Medieval (Late 13th to 14th century)*
- 7.4.1 Two pits (5 and 13/17) located towards the eastern margin of the stripped area are thought to represent the last medieval phase on the site before it was deserted; the lack of later medieval and early post-medieval pottery is striking.
- 7.5 *Phase 4: Early modern to modern*
- 7.5.1 Following a long period of site abandonment and inactivity, the final phase of site activity includes the digging of various field drains and services and the use of the site for an area of hard standing.

8 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

8.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

- 8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 133 sherds with a total weight of 621g (Appendix 2). The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.26. The entire group was of medieval date, and spanned the period from the mid-12th – 14th century. It comprised mainly local wares, although a single sherd from an unknown, non-local source was also noted.

8.1.2 Fabric

The following fabric types were noted (the numbers preceded with an 'F' are the codes used in the tables and database):

- F300:** Grey/brown sandy ware. Very similar to Surrey fabric Q2, late 12th – 13th century (Jones 1998). 31 sherds, 318g, EVE = 0.37.
- F301:** Coarse grey/brown sandy ware. Very similar to Surrey fabric GQ2, late 12th – 13th century (Jones 1998). 10 sherds, 116g, EVE = 0.11.
- F302:** Ironstone sandy wares, Very similar to Surrey fabric IQ, late 11th – 12th century (Jones 1998). 1 sherd, 17g, EVE = 0.
- F324:** Earlswood-type ware, mid 12th – 13th century (Turner 1974). 12 sherds, 94g, EVE = 0.11,
- F325:** Smooth micaceous glazed ware. Regional or foreign import from an unknown, non-local source. 1 sherd, 24g, EVE = 0.
- F356:** Surrey Whitewares, 13th – 15th century (Pearce and Vince 1988). 5 sherds, 57g, EVE = 0.17.
- F401:** Coarse Border ware, 14th – 15th century (Pearce and Vince 1988). 1 sherd, 51g, EVE = 0.16.

One fabric proved somewhat problematic,

- F355:** Buff sandy ware. Some sherds have sparse angular red iron ore up to 2mm. Mainly glazed jugs, some with white slip decoration and others with applied faces and 'buckles'. The ware affinities with pottery from the Earlswood kilns in Surrey (Surrey fabric OQ: mid 12th – 13th century) but also with Barton's West Sussex ware (Barton 1978), particularly the sherd with the applied buckle (Fig. CR1). The white-slipped vessels are not typical of the West Sussex tradition however; Barton mentions only iron-rich slip as being used, although there is a sherd from this site with such decoration. Petrologically, there is no discernible difference between the white-slipped sherds and those with buckle or brown slip decoration. Clearly, there are a number of similar sources for these sherds. Barton (1978) noted that there was a large assemblage of West Sussex ware came from a site at Horsham (Barton 1978, 94).

Given Horsham's proximity to Crawley, it would be very surprising if none of the wares from this site were not West Sussex fabric types. 72 sherds, 944g, EVE = 0.45.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

8.1.2 Discussion

The range of fabrics and vessels from this excavation is similar to that of the much larger assemblage from the excavations on the route of the Crawley High Street relief road (Timby 1998). Perhaps most relevantly, the pottery from Area C at that site, which was located opposite to this site, produced a range of wares dated from the 12th – 14th century, but no late medieval wares, just as was the case here.

Here, the entire assemblage comprised jars (EVE = 0.61), bowls (EVE = 0.17) or jugs (0.48), apart from a single example of a handle from a skillet or pipkin. Many of the jugs were highly decorated, with white slip and sgraffito common on both F324 and F355, and an applied face and an applied buckle, both possibly from the same vessel were also noted. A single sherd had a fragment of decoration in an iron-rich slip. A few jug bases were noted in these fabrics. All were thumb-frilled.

Generally, the pottery appears typical of medieval sites in the area, with the range of fabrics and vessel forms showing no traits which could differentiate from those from domestic settlements.

8.1.3 This small assemblage should be published in detail so as to demonstrate the dating evidence for the site and provide comparanda for future work. No further analysis is necessary, the current report and data already collected for archive will provide the basis for the publication text.

8.1.4 Approximately five vessels should be illustrated for publication.

8.2 *Animal Bone by Stephen Hammond*

8.2.1 A very small collection of animal bone of just five pieces weighing 4g was collected from two different contexts (Appendix 3). The assemblage contained the fragmented remains of a bovine sized tooth and a small piece of unidentifiable bone shaft.

8.2.2 No further work is warranted on such a small group.

8.3 *Wood by Maisie Taylor*

8.3.1 A wooden paddle object was recovered from pit 128 (bottom fill 262). Wooden paddles of various shapes and sizes are found on sites of all dates and they are usually so badly preserved that little can be said about them. The wooden paddle from Pegler's Way however, is extremely well preserved and is almost certainly a scutching knife. These objects, which were used in the processing of flax, were common enough objects in the past but they rarely survive. It is particularly rare to see one in such good condition (although damaged).

8.3.2 The knife is carved from a radially split piece of oak, and is flat. The end of the handle is carved into a circle of about 70mm diameter. The handle itself is 35mm wide and 12mm thick. The blade has rounded shoulders and slightly tapers along its length and width. The cross-section is rectangular with flat, blunt edges. This is a key characteristic of the scutching blades and distinguishes them from various paddle-like tools used in food preparation.

8.3.3 When flax is harvested the stems are quite hard and woody. These stems are then soaked and pounded to break them up. Tools used in this part of the process are slightly more common from archaeological contexts because they are heavy. The separation of the fibres from the stalks is a slightly more delicate process and this was apparently done with wooden scutching knives. These flat blades were worked up and down the bundles of stalks against a vertical surface.

8.3.4 **Detail:** Radially split oak (*Quercus* sp.), carved, with an expanded handle. Total length: 485mm Blade: max. width: 140mm; min. width: 93mm. Max. thickness: 18mm; min. thickness: 10mm

8.3.5 This piece should be published and illustrated after being conserved.

8.4 *Slag by Chris Salter*

- 8.4.1 A moderate quantity of metalworking slag was recovered from the site and the material recovered has been scanned with subsamples of approx. 20kg (from nine features, listed in Appendix 4) having been examined in more detail. The material includes both tap slag and hearth lining and appears typical of generalized iron production for the area. The quantity of material recovered, in comparison to other iron producing locations is modest. The material is clearly not in a primary depositional location and was only recovered from the pits, rather than as specific dumps. The slag may simply have been a convenient material to hand for backfilling unwanted pits. Not all of the features producing slag can be dated by other means but it is reasonable to suppose they all derived from the same process and were broadly contemporary with those that can be dated.
- 8.4.2 Although the slag is derived from an unknown, though presumably fairly local, production area, its context does add to the knowledge of the nature of use of the site and the history of iron working in Crawley in general.
- 8.4.3 The material will be analysed and described more fully and an expanded version of this assessment will be included in the publication report.

8.5 *Brick and tile by Stephen Hammond*

- 8.5.1 A total of 4 abraded pieces of ceramic building material (70g) were recovered from 3 contexts (Appendix 5). None of the pieces are closely identifiable to their original shape or function.
- 8.5.2 No further work is recommended.

8.6 *Charred plant remains by Stephen Hammond*

- 8.6.1 Sixty-one bulk soil samples were taken; but many of these are from undated features. It is probable that a number of features which were sampled and which contained almost nothing but slag can be regarded as dated by association. If the slag analysis suggests this to be the case, then further samples should be processed on the assumption that they all belong to the medieval phases of activity.
- 8.6.2 A rapid assessment was made of 16 processed environmental samples from 16 secure contexts for the presence of carbonized grain or other obvious seeds or shell fragments using a hand lens. No unambiguous examples of seed remains were noted although wood charcoal was present in all samples. It is thought unlikely that charred plant remains will form a significant component of the post-fieldwork analysis. However, the samples will be forwarded to a charred plant remains/botanical specialist for confirmation of this opinion and identification of species including charcoal where present.
- 8.6.3 One sample only from the site, from the lowest level of pit 128 (262), contained waterlogged deposits with much organic preservation. This sample has been retained wet and refrigerated and will be forwarded to the project botanical specialist for detailed analysis particularly as the presence of flax remains will provide positive confirmation of retting to accompany the evidence from the wooden scutching knife.
- 8.6.4 Further analysis will be required on the charred and waterlogged plant remains.

9 Summary of the significance of the data

- 9.1 The excavation has produced sufficient information to answer all of the original objectives. Relative dating has been obtained for the site; the nature of the activity has been characterized; and economic evidence has been collected and will be subject to further analysis.
- 9.2 Excavations in the adjacent site and those from around the core of the medieval 'new town' which formed the centre of the medieval Wealden iron industry will allow for useful comparisons that may highlight similarities or differences in site use. Remarkably little is known in detail about the early medieval iron industry (in comparison with pottery or textiles, for instance, but also in contrast to the Iron Age, Roman or late Medieval iron industries) but the debris recovered here is clearly out of context (it does not indicate metalworking directly on this site) and has little to contribute. Nevertheless, the similarity between this site and Area C at site CHRR95, and the apparent coincidence of their dating, suggests they may be elements of a single large complex, reinforcing the conclusion that these were not outlying settlements but on the margins of the town itself (Saunders 1998). The discovery that at this

site, at least some of the slag-filled features post-date what must surely be burgrave plot boundary ditches adds to the impression that this site may have been on the very edge of settlement, with the implication of contraction southwards, allowing this area to be brought into industrial use. The lack of features from the 14th century onwards seems to point to further contraction of the settled area. This suggests that 12th- and 13th-century Crawley was more extensive than previously thought (and indeed, than at any time until relatively recently).

10 Conclusions

- 10.1 The fieldwork carried out on land to the north west of Pegler Way has been concerned with the excavation of medieval rubbish disposal related to iron working and textile activity, in an area previously divided up as part of probable burgrave plot.
- 10.2 Most activity on the site appears to be from the 12th–14th century with no further urban land use until the 20th century.

11 Updated Project Design

- 11.1 The excavation has produced data with which to address all the original project objectives. No new objectives have arisen, although the emphasis of the project can now be more closely defined. Post-excavation analysis should focus on the characterization of the industrial and economic status of the site.
- 11.2 Given the small pottery assemblage, little refinement of the chronology can be attempted beyond the dating already assigned. It seems clear that the use of the site was restricted to a short timespan. This assemblage can be reported on in detail from the data already collected.
- 11.3 Analysis of the metalworking slag will form the chief component of the post-excavation phase. More detailed inspection of the environmental remains may also prove useful (the single waterlogged sample not having been assessed). Together these classes of material will yield the greatest information gain, with reference to objective 3.1.3 above, but neither represents a large body of work.
- 11.4 Other classes of find require no additional work, nor do the site's structure, stratigraphy or overall interpretation.
- 11.5 Time should be allowed for research to set the site into its local and regional context, in particular with reference to nearby investigations, drawing together the results into a more coherent picture.
- 11.6 Standard provision will be made for archiving to the requirements of Crawley Museum.

12 Proposals for Publication

- 12.1 The site should be published as a short article in an academic journal such as *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. An outline publication synopsis forms Appendix 6. The article should concentrate on the chief interest of the site, which lies in its addition to the topography of medieval Crawley, showing that the medieval town extended further than previously recognized. Details of the metalworking debris, pottery and environmental evidence should be provided.

13 Resources and timetable

- 13.1 The post-excavation budget and timetabling require little modification in the light of the excavated remains.
- 13.2 One area which will require special resourcing beyond the already agreed project budget concerns the discovery of a scutching blade with its local and regional importance. This requires conservation and illustration. Provisions have already been made, however, for other artefacts discovered, none of which requires any unusual treatment and the cost of the conservation can be offset against the smaller than expected bone assemblage.
- 13.2 Timetabling is only constrained by the requirement that the report writing must follow the receipt of a few specialist contributions. Illustration production can take place simultaneously with report writing.
- 13.3 Given approval of the updated project design, a likely date for the submission of the report is August 2005.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	50		Pit	1	Pottery
2	51		Pit	1	Pottery
3	52		Posthole	3	
4	53		Pit		
5	54		Pit		Pottery
6	55		Pit		
7	56		Pit		
8	58		Pit	1	Pottery
8	59		Pit		
9	57		Pit		
10	60		Pit		
11	61		Pit	1	Pottery
11	62		Pit	1	
11	63		Pit	1	
12	64		Pit		
13	65		Pit	3	Pottery
13	66		Pit	3	
14	67		Ditch Terminus	1	Pottery
14	68		Ditch Terminus	1	Pottery
14	69		Ditch Terminus	1	
14	70		Ditch Terminus	1	
14	71		Ditch Terminus	1	
14	72		Ditch Terminus	1	
15	73		Pit	2	Pottery
15	74		Pit	2	
15	76		Pit		
16	75		Gully		
17	77		Pit	3	
17	78		Pit	3	Pottery
18	79	1001	Gully	1	Pottery
19	80	1000	Gully	1	
19	81	1000	Gully	1	
19	82	1000	Gully	1	
20	83		Pit	2	Pottery
21	85		Posthole		
22	86		Posthole		
23	87		Posthole		
24	84		Pit	2	Pottery
25	89		Pit	2	Pottery
25	90		Pit	2	
25	91		Pit	2	
	92		Deposit		
26	88		Pit	1	Pottery
27	93		Posthole		
28	94		Pit		
29	95		Pit		
30	96		Pit		
31	97		Gully		
32	150	1000	Gully	1	Pottery
33	151	1001	Gully	1	
34	152		Gully		
35	98		Pit		
35	153		Pit		
36	99		Pit	2	Pottery
37	156		Gully		
38	154		Pit		
39	155		Pit		
40	157		Gully	1	Pottery
41	158		Gully	1	Pottery
42	159		Pit	1	Pottery
42	165		Pit		
42	166		Pit		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
43	160		Pit		
44	161		Pit		
45	162		Pit		
46	163		Pit		
47	164		Pit		
48	167		Pit		
49	168		Pit		
100	169	1000	Gully	1	
101	170	1001	Gully	1	
103	172		Posthole		
104	173		Pit		Pottery
104	179		Pit	2	
105	174		Pit		
105	178		Pit		
106	175		Gully		
107	176		Pit		
107	191		Pit		
108	177	1001	Ditch	1	
109	278		Pit		
110	180		Gully		
	181		Layer	2	
111	182		Pit		
112	183		Posthole		
113	184		Pit		
114	185		Gully		
115	186		Gully	1	Pottery
116	187		Pit/Posthole		
116	188		Pit/Posthole		
117	189	1001	Ditch	1	Pottery
	190		Alluvial Layer		
118	192		Gully		
119	193		Gully		
120	194		Pit		
121	195		Pit		
122	196		Terminus		
123	197		Tree Bole	1	
	198		Redeposited Natural		
124	251		Pit		
125	252		Pit		
126	253		Pit		
127	254		Pit		
128	257		Pit	2	Pottery
128	258		Pit	2	
128	259		Pit	2	
128	260		Pit	2	
128	261		Pit	2	
128	262		Pit	2	
129	255		Gully	2	Pottery
130	199	1000	Gully	1	
131	250	1001	Gully	1	
132	256		Pit	2	Pottery
133	263		Gully	1	Pottery
134	264		Gully	1	Pottery
135	265		Gully	1	Pottery
136	266		Gully		
137	267		Pit	2	
137	268		Pit	2	Pottery
137	269		Pit	2	Pottery
138	270		Pit	2	
138	271		Pit	2	
138	272		Pit	2	Pottery
139	273		Pit	1	Pottery
140	275		Pit		
140	276		Pit		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
140	277		Pit		
141	274		Gully		
142	281		Gully		
143	279		Gully		
144	280		Gully		

Appendix 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cut	Deposit	F300		F301		F302		F324		F325		F355		F356		F401		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
	U/S			1	5							1	12	2	18			U/S
1	50											1	9					L12thC?
2	51											1	6					L12thC?
5	54	1	7	1	17			1	3			13	267			1	51	14thC
8	58	1	14									2	17					L12thC?
11	61											1	3					L12thC
123	64	1	3															L12thC?
13	65											1	31					L13thC?
14	67	1	9					1	7			2	21					L12thC
14	68											1	4					L12thC?
15	73									1	24	1	3					13thC?
17	78											1	1					L12thC?
18	79			1	2							2	13					L12thC
20	83	1	3															13thC
24	84											1	236					13thC
26	88			1	5													L12thC?
25	89							1	12			1	7					13thC
36	99	1	4	2	59			1	12			1	9					13thC
32	150			1	3			3	18									L12thC
40	157	1	2															L12thC?
41	158											1	5					L12thC?
42	159							1	4									M12thC?
104	173					1	17					2	16					13thC
	181											1	14					13thC
115	186											1	2					L12thC?
117	189											1	12					L12thC?
129	255	1	5					1	2			2	22					13thC
132	256											1	4	1	8			M13thC?
128	257	3	42									24	119					13thC
133	263							1	30									L12thC
134	264	16	195					1	2									L12thC
135	265	3	27					1	4									L12thC
137	268			3	25							3	20	1	8			13thC
137	269	1	7									3	44	1	23			13thC
138	272											1	11					13thC
139	273											1	21					L12thC?
	<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>51</i>	

Appendix 3: Animal Bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>WT (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
25	89	Pit	4	6	Very fragmented CSZ tooth
137	268	Pit	1	0	CSZ long bone

Appendix 4: Slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
4	53	Pit	1	1806
8	58	Pit		1910
30	96	Pit		2188
109	278	Pit		4000+
120	194	Pit		2118
121	195	Pit		1812
137	267	Pit	2	1040
138	270	Pit	2	2040
139	273	Pit	1	1702

Appendix 5: Brick and Tile

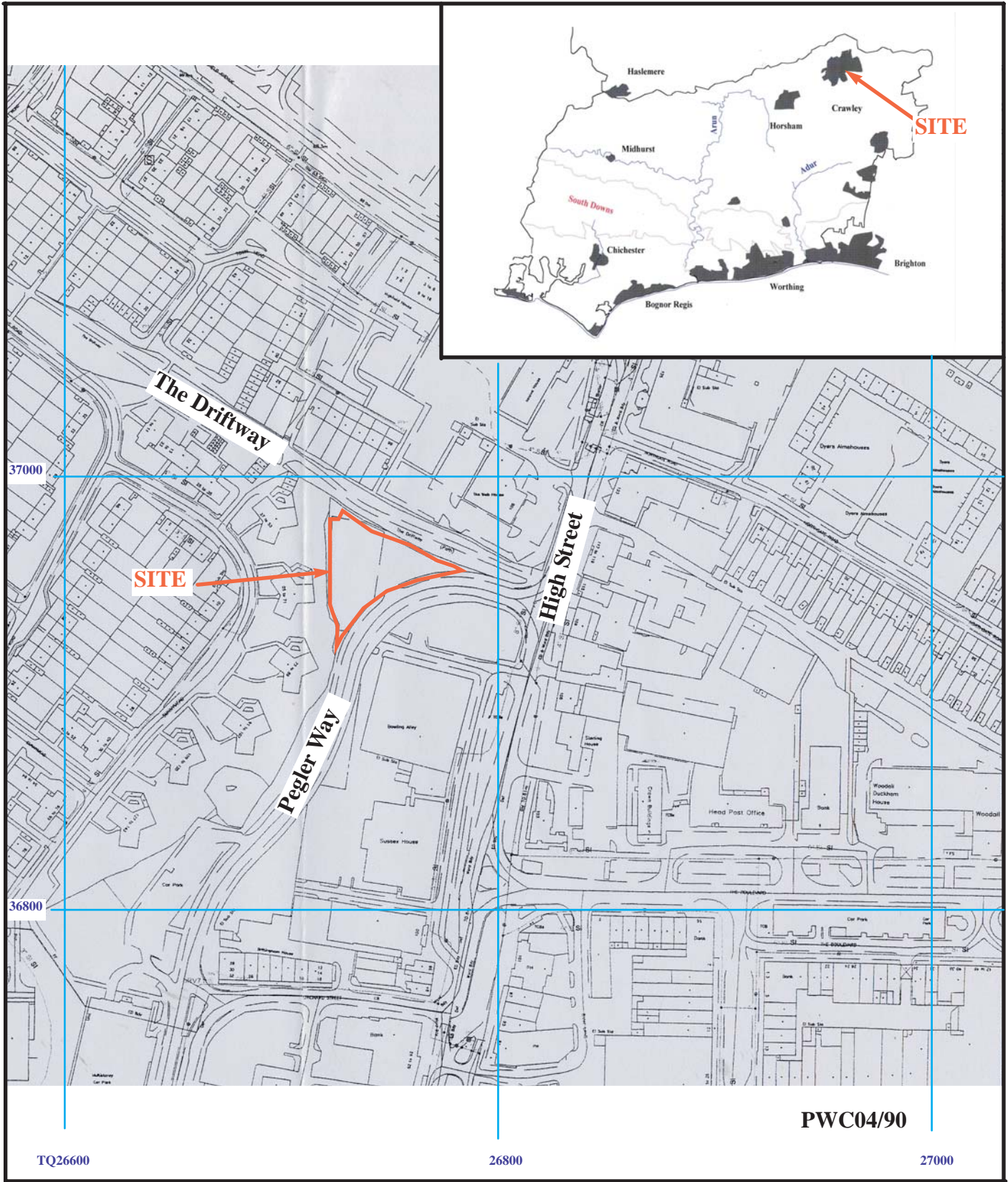
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
14	67	Ditch Terminus	1	16
15	73	Pit	1	14
128	257	Pit	2	40

Appendix 7: Outline publication synopsis

A publication text will be prepared for submission to the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. This will include a detailed report of the probable burgrave plot and the later iron working processes that have been carried out on the site. An outline of the form of the article is suggested below, although details of the final form may have to be modified in the light of further work on the material. The estimated length of the text can be, naturally, no more than a very rough guide.

Section Heading	Estimated length of text	Estimated number of illustrations
Background	1200 words	1 plans
The site		
Methodology		
Phase summary, dating evidence	1500 words	1 plan, 1 page of sections
The artefacts	2000–3000 words	c. 1 page of illustrations, 2 tables
Pottery		
Slag		
Wood		
Other finds		
Discussion	800 words	
Acknowledgements	200 words	
References		

The full report can therefore be envisaged as around 6000 words plus references accompanied by 4–5 pages of illustrations and tables of data possibly amounting to 2 more pages (further data may be presented in fiche or on the ADS website; this contributes a negligible cost). Approximately ten pages in all.



**Peglers Way, Crawley, West Sussex, 2004
Post-excitation Assessment**

Figure 1. Location of site within Crawley and West Sussex.

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Pegler Way, Crawley, 2004

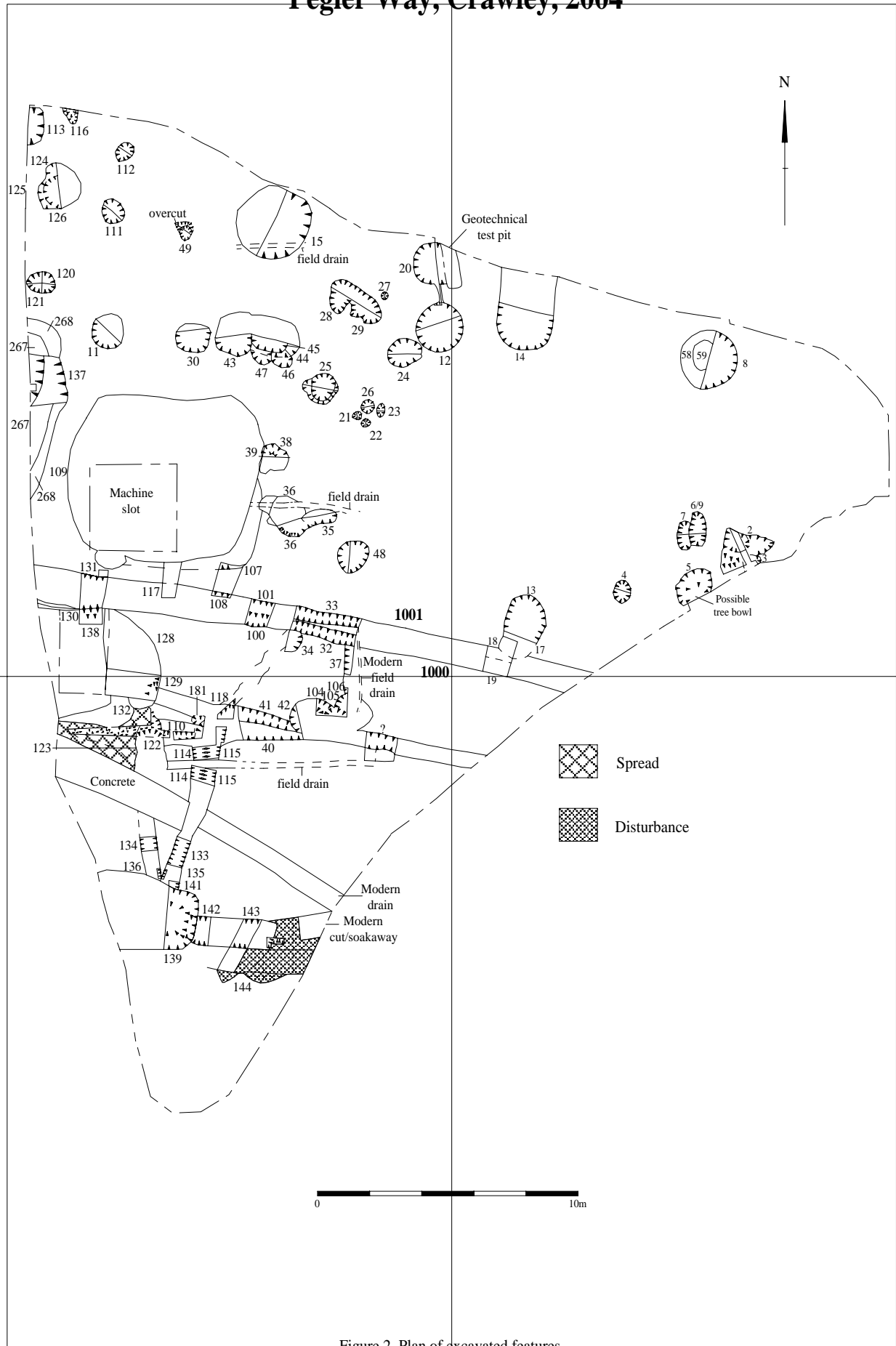


Figure 2. Plan of excavated features