






# HER Search of Colgate Parish - Event/Activity Data

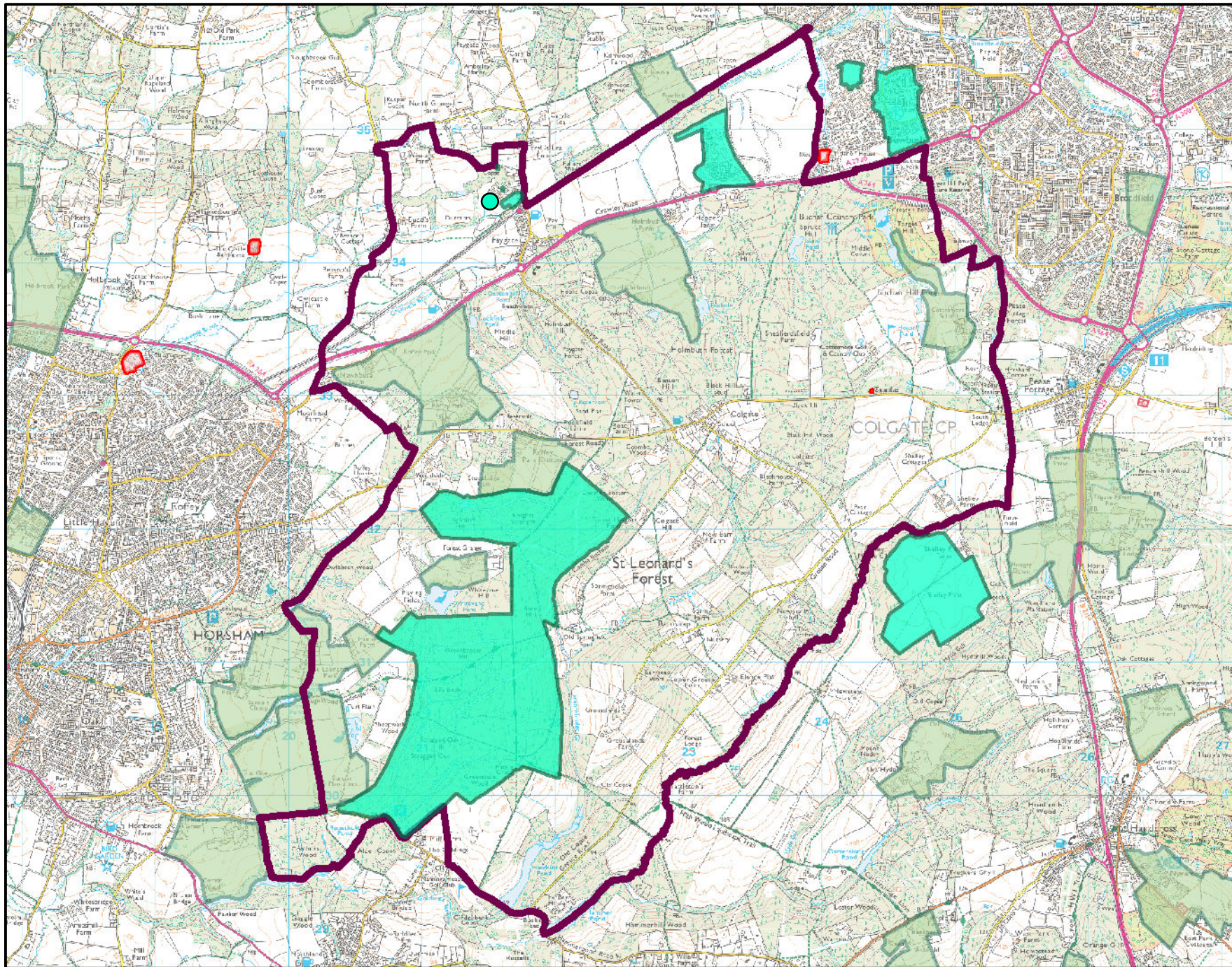


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## Legend

-  Colgate Parish
-  Event Data
-  Event Data
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  Historic Parksapes



0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers





# West Sussex County Council Event/Activity Summary Report

25/10/2016

Number of records: 6

## Event/Activity Data

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(EWS1062)  Survey	A Lidar-enhanced Archaeological Survey of St. Leonard's Forest, West Sussex  St. Leonard's Forest is owned and managed by Forest Enterprise on behalf of the Forestry Commission. The area of land was once part of a larger area of ancient forest and heathland known as St Leonard's Forest and it lies within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural beauty, forms the most westerly extension of the Weald Forest Ridge and is drained by tributaries of the Adur, Ouse and Mole.	01/01/2010 - 30/06/2011, between (2011)	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
(EWS1116)  Desk Based Assessment	Agates Yard, Faygate Lane, Faygate, Colgate  The site is c.12hs in area with approx. 1.6ha being taken up by Durrants Copse, in the north part of the site. There is a high potential for remains associated with ironworking activities of unknown date to survive on the edge of, and possibly within, Durrants Copse, but this evidence does not extend beyond the possible mine shaft or pit recorded on some earlier maps. Although remains associated with these activities may have originally extended outside the possible shaft area, it is likely that any such remains would have been severely truncated or removed by the later land use. There is a generally low potential for remains associated with any other useage. {1}	30/01/2008 - 30/01/2008, throughout (2008)	Waterman CPM Environmental Planning & Design
(EWS1590)  Survey	Shelley Fields Farm, Pease Pottage, Lower Beeding - Geophysical Survey  A geophysical survey was carried out on land at Shelley Fields Farm, Lower Beeding. The survey was carried out by Bartlett Clark Consultancy on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The site extends across three arable fields surrounded by woodland at Shelley Farm. Much of the site is at a uniform elevation of around 127m AOD, but slopes down towards the northern and south western boundaries of the survey site. The site is around 48.4ha and is on a bedrock of Cretaceous Walden Group Sandstone and siltstone. The site was investigated by means of a magnetometer survey. Readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers. Most of the magnetic anomalies detected by the survey are small and irregularly distributed, and not always clearly distinguishable from the overall natural background magnetic activity. It is unlikely therefore that the site contains any substantial or well-defined archaeological sites or remains of late prehistoric or Roman date, but the possibility cannot be excluded that some of the observed magnetic activity could be of archaeological origin. One group of magnetic disturbances, located towards the north of the survey area corresponds to a previously known area of flint scatter. The group is intersected (but not enclosed by) ditch-like linear features. These could be of archaeological origin but as they are more linear than would be expected from features of any antiquity and therefore may also represent relatively recent field boundaries, or perhaps land drains. The surrounding group of magnetic anomalies could perhaps include a number of small pits or other disturbances of archaeological origin (or could perhaps alternatively represent an intensification of the geological background activity which is visible across the site). Other concentrations of magnetic anomalies are seen in the two southern fields. There is no distinct concentration of features near to the known Roman pottery findings. The anomalies are also near to the known medieval site. In conclusion, any further investigations at the site should be therefore in part be targeted to test whether or not the magnetic disturbances around are of archaeological relevance. {1}	19/05/2014 - 31/05/2014, between (May 2014)	CgMs Consulting

Event Ref, Type	Name	Dates	Organisation
(EWS1672) Intervention	Kilnwood Vale, Bewbush, Crawley - Evaluation An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Kilnwood Vale, Bewbush, Crawley in advance of residential development. Twenty-five, 50m long trenches were excavated across the site. A number of features identified there thought to represent areas of probable rooting disturbance. However, a few archaeological features were identified. Two shallow features were identified in Trench 1, in the northern part of the site. Neither feature contained any dating evidence despite 100% excavation of the exposed fills. One of the features comprised a very shallow sub-oval feature with shallow irregular sides and a slightly undulating base. It was filled by a mottled orangish brown silty clay containing charcoal fragments, and very frequent ironstone inclusions. Slight scorching of the underlying natural suggests that this feature may represent the base of a bonfire or area of surface burning. An environmental sample of this feature confirmed a small quantity of charcoal. The other feature was small and circular with an irregular base filled by a mid to dark grey-blue silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments. It is thought to represent the remains of a posthole. Both features are thought to represent remains of discreet areas of burning such as bonfires. A north-south linear ditch was identified in Trench 3, in the north-western part of the site. The ditch replicated the principal alignment of the field boundaries in this area and is thus thought to be an old field boundary. Located just to the north of this feature a sub-oval area of mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt was observed. The feature has a shallow concave profile, with irregular edges. The feature is thought to represent the remnants of a headline associated with the ditch. A series of post holes were also identified in the northern part of the site. Despite the lack of dating evidence, postholes appeared to be of recent origin. In the southern part of the site a curvilinear ditch was identified. This feature is depicted on the OS county map of 1879 and appears to lead from the 19th century Holmbush brick, tile and pottery works located to the south of the A264. The feature contained mid to early 20th century CBM and modern rubbish. It is thought to represent a backfilled drain leading from the old brick and tile works. {1}	23/07/2012 - 31/07/2012, between (July 2012)	CgMs Consulting
CgMs Ref: KH/DM/11235 (EWS1594) Historic Building Recording	The Former RAF 49 Maintenance Unit Depot, Faygate: Historic Building Record Report. The recording of a number buildings associated to the former RAF 49 Maintenance Unit Depot at Faygate was undertaken. The report concluded that the buildings are of differing form, fabric and function and the date of their constructions varied from 1939/40 through to the early 21st century. All the buildings except for the most modern had undergone some level of alteration.	18/02/2010 - 25/02/2010, between (February 2010)	CgMs Consulting
o. (EWS1106) Desk Based Assessment	Bewbush Regeneration Area, Crawley, West Sussex Geoarchaeological potential for the site seems limited. However, second terrace gravels of the River Mole may survive to the south of Breezehurst Drive. within the area proposed for housing these deposits are likely to have escaped truncation to the east of the leisure centre. The possible presence of historic mine pits, associated with extraction of iron ore, has been identified as a potential archaeological issue. The findings of the assessment for the potential for survival or presence of archaeological remains for the various periods of human activity is moderate to low with the majority being low potential.{1}	01/11/2007 - 30/11/2007, between (2007)	Gifford and Partners Ltd