

**An Archaeological
Evaluation 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex**

Planning Ref: CR/2008/0395/FUL

NGR 526770 136510

Project No: 3782

Site Code: HCY 09

**ASE Report No. 2009180
Oasis No: archaeol6-67471**



**Greg Priestley-Bell
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Rolfe Judd Architecture to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment at 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR 526770 136510). Nine trial trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Remains from two broad periods were identified: late medieval/post-medieval and 19th century/modern. A possible smelting furnace dating to mid 14th to 15th century was identified, together with a mid/late 15th- to mid 16th-century pit containing iron-working slag. Three undated pits, probably associated with iron-working, and a single feature associated with early/mid 19th-century iron-working were also recorded. Several brick walls and brick foundations probably relating to the late Victorian/Edwardian redevelopment of the area were recorded.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geology and Topography

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by Rolfe Judd Architecture, on behalf of their client Derreb Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation, at 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR 526770 136510) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is bounded to the south by Haslett Avenue West, to the west, by the High Street, to the north and east by private properties and to the north-east by the churchyard of St John the Baptist Church. The British Geological Survey (BGS) Sheet 302 shows the site lies on Weald clay.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the site was granted by Crawley Borough Council (Planning ref. CR/2008/0395/FUL).
- 1.2.2 Following the advice of the West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) Archaeologist, John Mills (in the County Council's capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities (LPA) on archaeological planning matters), a planning condition was set on the planning permission requiring that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to the commencement of development works. The first stage of this work would take the form of a Stage 1 archaeological evaluation, which would be used to ascertain the character and quality of archaeological remains on the site.
- 1.2.3 A specification for the Stage 1 Evaluation was prepared by the WSSCC Archaeologist and supplied to ASE. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE with reference to the specification and to WSSCC's *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (version 2b), henceforth "the Standard Conditions". All work was carried out in accordance with these documents (unless otherwise specified below), and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 1.2.4 The WSI also outlined the possible requirement for more extensive and detailed archaeological investigation and recording (Stage 2). The Stage 2 work might be required if the Stage 1 Evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains, unavoidably at risk from damage from new ground excavations, and would cover up to a maximum 75% of the proposed development and landscaping footprint.

1.2.5 Further investigation will be covered under a supplementary Written Scheme of Investigation if required by Crawley Borough Council in consultation with the WSCC Archaeologist.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation in summary are to ascertain:

- Whether archaeological remains extend across the development site;
- The character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of remains and deposits;
- How they might be affected by the development of the site;
- What options should be considered for mitigation.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist), Nick Garland and Karine Le Hegarat (Archaeologists) between the 13th and 19th October 2009 inclusively. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Periods Represented

2.1.1 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 10,000 BC

Mesolithic 10,000 - 5,000 BC

Neolithic 5,000 - 2,300 BC

Bronze Age 2,300 - 600 BC

Iron Age 600 BC - AD 43

Historic

Roman AD 43 - 410

Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1065

Medieval AD 1066 – 1485

Post-Medieval AD 1486 – present

2.1.2 The following is a summary of the records held at the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area within a 500m radius of the proposed development. Locations are shown on Figure 1.

No	SMR Number	NGR	Details
1	5955-MWS5204	TQ 26750 37000	Bloomery slag and medieval pottery
2	5305-MWS3990	TQ 26500 36500	Bloomery slag and medieval pottery
3	4015-MWS676	TQ 26860 36540	Church- (St John the Baptist)- South wall of the nave probably 14 th Century
4	5689-MWS5478	TQ 26739 36460	Medieval Hall- 16 Crawley High Street. Building has four main construction phases starting in the 15 th Century
5	5307-MWS5475	TQ 26826 36780	Medieval House- five main phases of construction. Earliest phase is a four bay 'Wealden' style Hall house from the early 15 th Century
6	5306-MWS5474	TQ 26800 36500	Small concentration of forging slag was found along with medieval pottery sherds
7	5304-MWS5473	TQ 26750 37000	An uprooted tree revealed bloomery slag and several sherds of medieval pottery
8	4036-MWS686	TQ 26700 36500	Four Paleolithic axes
9	5957-MWS5205	TQ 26630 36540	Iron working slag and medieval pottery
10	6871-MWS6906	TQ 26725 36509	A pit containing medieval pottery and iron working slag

11	5954-MWS5203	TQ 26800 36500	Iron working slag and medieval pottery
12	6218-MWS4878	TQ 26600 36800	Brickfield at West Green
13	5692-MWS4395	TQ 26720 36480	Evaluation- Crawley High Street Relief Rd. Four gullies, two ditches and a shallow circular feature were excavated and all contained medieval pottery and later pits contained iron slag
14	5691-MWS4394	TQ 26630 36600	Evaluation- Crawley High Street Relief Rd. Six small pits contained medieval pottery and iron working slag
15	5690-MWS4393	TQ 26800 36950	Evaluation- Crawley High Street Relief Rd. Seven trenches were excavated three of which produced two gullies, five post holes and eight pits which mostly contained late medieval pottery and large quantities of iron slag
16	5617-MWS4356	TQ 26500 36500	Crawley medieval town. In 1202 King John granted Crawley license to hold a market every Wednesday.
17	5308-MWS3991	TQ 26930 36930	Excavation- Roman pottery found at Crawley Barn in 1973
18	6583-MWS5365	TQ 26680 36660	Two post medieval gullies found at Shaws Garage
19	7157-MWS7212	TQ 26724 36407	ASDA development Excavation. A complex of ditches and gullies found. Pits and post holes were also exposed. Medieval and post medieval pottery found. Intense areas of burning around a kiln
20	7859-MWS7952	TQ 2676 3698	Medieval anthropomorphic jug found after the 1987 storm.
21	7759- MWS7850	TQ 2685 3685	Medieval pottery
22	7544-MWS7619	TQ 2630 3630	Bloomery- Goffs park
23	7348-MWS7416	TQ 26595 36569	Evaluation- medieval pottery found at the Hammerson- lfield site
24	7161-MWS7216	TQ 26585 36532	Excavation- ASDA development. Medieval activity- a complex feature found to be a working platform was exposed
25	4027-MWS680	TQ 26846 36832	Medieval House- Moat Hall, 103 High Street recorded to demolition and removal to Singleton Open Air Museum
26	7158-MWS7213	TQ 26615 36501	Excavation-ASDA Development site- LBA/EIA activity was encountered
27	7928-MWS8042	TQ 26742 36953	Excavation- Pegler Way, uncovered a medieval industrial site.

28	6881-MWS6918	TQ 26578 36454	A Baptist Chapel and graveyard. Gravestones recorded before development
29	5697-MWS6917	TQ 26791 36408	Excavation- Linear feature exposed filled with slag and a well was discovered (top courses 19 th Century)
30	5696-MWS6916	TQ 26763 36450	The Old Post Office- Sandstone foundations found and a large number of rubbish pits containing pottery and slag
31	6876-MWS6911	TQ 26437 36622	Post medieval architectural fragment found
32	6875-MWS6910	TQ 26478 36620	Evaluation- A re-cut post medieval boundary ditch filled with slag (probably used as a soak away)
33	Event ID EWS767	TQ 26409 36263	Desk Based Assessment at Denne Road/Newlands Rd

Table 1: HER search results (0.5km radius)

- 2.3 The site lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Crawley. The general area close to St John the Baptist Church and around the southern part of High Street is likely to have been the original focus of the early town development (Dunkin 2007).
- 2.4 Crawley grew up as a new town on the boundary between the Rapes of Bramber and Lewes from around AD 1200 (Stevens 1997). Archaeological observations elsewhere in the vicinity of the High Street have provided ample evidence of medieval activity in close proximity to the site.
- 2.5 Work undertaken by Archaeology South-East at the Old Post Office, revealed 13th- to 14th-century features, as well as the remains of a possible 16th-century house (Stevens 1997). Excavations at Crawley Leisure Centre produced evidence of 14th- to 15th-century iron working and the remains of a 16th- to 17th-century building (Cooke 2001).
- 2.6 At the junction of Kilnmead and the High Street excavations revealed additional evidence of iron working in association with 13th- to 14th-century pottery (Stevens 2006). Archaeological investigations carried out along the line of the Crawley High Street Relief Road, to the west of the site, also uncovered medieval features (Saunders 1998).
- 2.7 In 2002 excavations at the ASDA site at the southern end of the High Street, revealed features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (ASE 2003 & 2007). The majority of features dated from the mid 13th to the third quarter of the 14th century. Two ironworking hearths and large quantities of slag were encountered as well as evidence of the deposition of domestic refuse in pits and ditches. A 13th-century well produced a remarkable assemblage of artefacts and environmental evidence including a large group of insect remains.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The proposed trench layout consisted of ten trenches (T1 – T10) measuring between 5m - 20m in length and 1.8m wide (Figure 2). On site constraints required the following amendments to the trench layout: trench T1 was reduced in length at the north-western end from 10m to 7m due to the proximity of scaffolding supports; trench T6 was moved c. 10m to the west due to the presence of the site contractors compound and live services; trench T7 was not excavated due to the presence of an underground fuel tank and associated leakage; trench T8 was moved slightly eastwards due to the proximity of standing buildings and associated concrete slab.
- 3.2 The trenches were accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.3 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The trenches were mechanically excavated using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision (Figure 2). Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever was uppermost.
- 3.4 Japanese knotweed has been identified on the site; trenches in affected areas were excavated and backfilled under the supervision of a specialist in Japanese knotweed control.
- 3.5 To avoid damage to potential underlying archaeological deposits, the ground slab and any building foundations were not removed before the archaeological evaluation was undertaken. Where trenches were excavated through concrete slab, the initial breaking was undertaken under archaeological supervision.
- 3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Sections through archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Spoil heaps, trench bases and spoil from excavated features were scanned with a metal detector.
- 3.7 A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. Full details of the techniques used are contained within the archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices

at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum or be retained by the landowner.

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	59 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	4 sheet plans and sections
Photographs	40 photographs

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

A full context listing is given in Appendix 1; heights for ground level and top of natural by trench are shown in Appendix 2.

4.1 Trench T1

4.1.1 Trench T1 measured 7m x 1.80m. A concrete slab [1/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay made ground [1/002], consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay with large pockets of brick rubble. The underlying natural [1/003] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. No significant archaeological remains were identified.

4.2 Trench T2 (Figure 5)

4.2.1 Trench T2 measured 10m x 1.80m. A concrete slab [2/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay made ground [2/002], consisting of brick rubble. At the eastern end of the trench brick rubble [2/002] overlay a brick wall [2/008], an area of block paving [2/003] and associated drain [2/009]. At the western end of the trench layer [2/002] overlay a tarmac layer [2/010]. Layer [2/010] overlay a mixed deposit [2/004] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay, and abutted a brick wall foundation [2/011]. A deposit [2/014] of dark yellowish brown silty clay abutted the western side of wall [2/011]. The underlying natural [2/005] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. A service trench and associated ceramic pipe ran through the centre of the trench.

4.2.2 In the centre of the trench a sub-circular cut [2/006], measuring 400mm x 400mm, contained a burnt fill [2/007] of mid reddish yellow sandy silt that produced mid 14th- to 15th-century pottery. Cut [2/006] was surrounded by a halo of *in situ* burning [2/013], measuring 900mm x 600mm. A 30mm thick discrete spread [2/012] of mid brownish red silty clay lay c. 700mm to the south of cut [2/006].

4.3 Trench T3 (Figure 6)

4.3.1 Trench T3 measured 10m x 1.80m. No topsoil or slab was present. A disturbed deposit [3/002] measuring c. 900mm thick consisted of dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional brick rubble. Deposit [3/002] overlay natural [3/003] consisting of light/mid yellowish brown silty clay.

4.3.2 An oval cut [3/004], measuring 600mm x 420mm and 180mm deep, contained a single fill [3/005] consisting of dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, charcoal and iron working slag. A circular cut [3/006], measuring 800mm in diameter and 250mm deep, contained a single fill [3/007] of dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal. A sub-circular cut [3/008], measuring c. 1.5m in diameter and 620mm deep, contained a single fill [3/009] of mixed mid brown/light yellow/ med red silty clay with occasional stone fragments. Fill [3/009] contained mid/late 15th- to mid 16th century pottery and floor tile, together with iron-working slag and bone.

4.3.3 An irregular cut [3/010], measuring 1.4m long, 700mm wide and 250mm deep, contained an upper fill [3/012] of mid greyish brown silty clay and a primary fill [3/011] of mid orange/light grey silty clay. One further cut [3/013], measuring 1.4m long, 300mm wide and 140mm deep contained a single fill [3/014] of mid greyish brown silty clay, but had been truncated by a modern service trench.

4.4 Trench T4 (Figure 7)

4.4.1 Trench T4 measured 11m x 1.80m. A concrete slab [4/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay a disturbed deposit [4/002] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. At the southern end of the trench the slab [4/001] overlay brick walls [4/004] and [4/005]. The underlying natural [4/003] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. A service trench and associated iron pipes ran through the centre of the trench.

4.5 Trench T5

4.5.1 Trench T5 measured 8.5m x 1.80m. A concrete slab [5/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay a disturbed deposit [5/002] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay with large pockets of brick rubble. The underlying natural [5/003] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. Modern disturbance occupied the south-western corner of the trench. No significant archaeological remains were identified.

4.6 Trench T6

4.6.1 Trench T6 measured 7m x 1.80m. Tarmac and concrete slab [6/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay a disturbed deposit [6/002] of dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional brick rubble. A c. 500mm wide strip in the centre of the trench was unexcavated due to the presence of a live electricity service. The underlying natural [6/003] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. No significant archaeological remains were identified.

4.7 Trench T7

4.7.1 Trench T7 was not excavated due to the presence of an underground fuel tank and associated leakage

4.8 Trench T8 (Figure 8)

4.8.1 Trench T8 measured 12m x 1.80m. A concrete slab [8/001] measuring 250mm thick, overlay a disturbed deposit [8/002] of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay with large pockets of brick rubble. A linear cut [8/004], measuring at least 5m long and up to 1.6m wide, contained mixed dark brown/mid grey silty clay [8/005] with linear brick and stone foundations [8/006]. A square brickwork mass [8/007], measuring 400mm x 400mm lay to the east of [8/006], on the same alignment. The underlying natural [8/003] was light/mid yellowish brown silty clay.

4.9 Trench T9 (Figure 9)

- 4.9.1 Trench T9 measured 10m x 1.80m. Tarmac [9/001] measuring 80mm thick, overlay a 250mm thick deposit [9/002] of stone fragments (MOT Type 1). At the eastern end of the trench, deposit [9/001] overlay a disturbed deposit [9/003], with a maximum depth of 350mm, consisting of mixed black/dark red/mid grey sandy silt. Deposit [9/003] partially overlay a 100mm thick deposit [9/004] of light grey crushed chalk. The underlying natural [9/005] was light yellowish grey silty clay.
- 4.9.2 A linear cut [9/006], measuring 600mm wide, contained wall footings [9/007] and [9/008]. A sub-circular cut [9/009], measuring 1.5m x 1.8m and 120mm deep, contained a fill [9/010] of dark brownish black stony silt with frequent early/mid 19th-century pottery, CBM and slag, together with glass, charcoal and occasional small stones.

4.10 Trench T10

- 4.10.1 Trench T10 measured 5m x 1.80m. No topsoil or slab was present. A disturbed deposit [10/001] measuring c. 900mm deep consisted of dark yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional brick rubble. Deposit [10/001] overlay natural [10/002] consisting of light/mid yellowish brown silty clay.

5.0 FINDS

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work. A summary can be found in Table 3 below. In addition, a decorated clay tobacco pipe fragment (wt 8g) was assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF <1>).

Context	Pot/ Wt (g)	CBM/ Wt (g)	Bone/ Wt (g)	Stone/ Wt (g)	Glass/ Wt (g)	Slag/ Wt (g)	Charcoal/ Wt (g)
2/002	1/36	3/456					
2/003		1/4002					
2/007	2/20						
3/005						4/96	
3/007		1/26	6/16				1/4
3/009	2/32	4/524	8/78			3/166	
9/010	14/162			1/<2	4/32	6/1398	
Total	19/250	9/5008	14/94	1/<2	4/32	13/1660	1/4

Table 3: Quantification of finds

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 Although the archaeological work only recovered a small assemblage of pottery, on the whole, the material is in good unabraded condition. The earliest material was recovered from contexts [2/007] and [3/009] which both produced late medieval/early post-medieval sherds. Context [2/007] contained two body sherds. One of these consists of a local oxidised hard-fired fine sand tempered ware while the other is from a hard-fired off-white sandy vessel with spots of green internal glaze, probably from the Surrey/Hampshire whiteware industry. Precise dating on these two sherds alone is difficult but a mid 14th- to 15th-century date is likely.
- 5.1.2 Context [3/009] produced a further two sherds but these included a club rim from a jar in fine oxidised hard-fired earthenware with internal glazing typical of the mid/late 15th to mid 16th centuries. The other sherd, a jug body sherd with green external glazing, is likely to be another Surrey/Hampshire whiteware industry piece.
- 5.1.3 The remaining sherds are of the late post-medieval period. Context [2/002] produced a fragment from the handle of a salt-glazed (iron washed) London stoneware large bottle. A mid 18th- to early 19th- century date is probable. Context [9/010] produced a larger group, dating to the early/mid 19th century. This group includes two sherds (21g) from pearlware plates with blue shell-edge decoration as well as eight sherds (105g) from a late transfer-printed pearlware

plate with willow pattern decoration. The remaining sherds consist of pieces from a blue stoneware bowl, a yellow ware bowl (with blue slipped line decoration) and an English stoneware vessel of indeterminate form.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.2.1 A small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recovered from the site. Plain clear lead glazed floor tile recovered from context [3/009] is the earliest material from the assemblage. Two fabric types were identified each with a slightly different form. A single tile in a reduced orange fabric with abundant coarse quartz inclusions and moderate fine iron rich inclusions, had a thickness of 22mm, knife cut chamfered edges with a scalloped knife cut in the base and pointed keying.

5.2.2 The second floor tile is in a fine calcareous fabric with fine micaceous inclusions. Tiles in this fabric are of 32mm thickness with knife cut chamfered edges and lack keying on the base. The tiles are of probable 15th to 16th century date and it is likely that the second tile fabric is non-local in origin. A small sandstone tile fragment was also recovered from [3/009]. A small abraded fragment of peg tile from [3/007] in an orange fabric with moderate coarse quartz and fine black iron rich inclusions is also of possible post-medieval date, 15th to 17th century.

5.2.3 A transfer printed decorative wall tile was recovered from context [2/002]. The tile is of a geometric design with seashell design at the corners and a central square panel with kelp and seashell motif. It is likely the tile was originally intended for use in a bathroom. No maker could be identified for the tile though it is likely to be of late 19th to early 20th century date.

5.2.4 A machine made, frogged flooring brick from [2/003] with top shaped into four rectangular cobbles is of probable 20th century date.

5.3 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A small assemblage of slag was recovered from the site from three different contexts. Context [3/005] produced two fragments of iron smelting slag (83g) and two pieces (14g) of iron slag undiagnostic of process. Although undated the slag is typical of medieval types from the town. Context [3/009], dated to the later medieval/early post-medieval period produced three pieces which are quite well aerated and may well have been generated by primary smithing.

5.3.2 The assemblage from [9/010], dated by ceramics to the 19th century, may well be residual earlier material, though it is of a slightly different nature to the other material from the site. Four pieces (1109g) of quite dense, but aerated and rusty

slag fragments are likely to derive from secondary smithing. Indeed the same deposit also produced a plano-convex forge bottom (164g), some 70mm in diameter and 25mm thick as well as an undiagnostic piece of iron slag/fuel waste.

5.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.4.1 The animal bone assemblage contains 14 fragments of bone from contexts [3/007] and [3/009]. Context [3/007] produced a fragment of pig mandible and loose teeth including the fourth pre-molar and the first and second molar. The environmental samples taken from this context produced two female pig canines, two incisors and one pre-molar and a number of small mandible fragments. All the teeth were in an early stage of wear. Context [3/009] produced a cattle radius fragment and 7 cattle-sized rib fragments.

5.4.2 The assemblage is in a fair condition with some evidence of weathering on the surface of the bone. There is no evidence of butchery, burning or gnawing on the assemblage.

5.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A relatively large group of fired clay was retrieved from the environmental residues. The assemblage consists of a total of 488 pieces (wt 5842g), recovered from possible smelting furnace [2/006] (fill [2/007]; sample <1355>). Pottery from this feature dates to the mid 14th to 15th century. Pieces clearly represent daub with a number of fragments retaining a smoothed surface, wattle imprints or both. The majority of these imprints are ill-defined and many fragments are featureless. They are in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric, some with rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Wattle marks measure between 8 and 31 mm. The assemblage probably represents the superstructure of the smelting furnace.

5.5.2 In addition to these, residues from various contexts contained amorphous, fine sand-tempered fragments measuring less than 2mm (see Table 4).

5.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A clay-pipe bowl fragment with fox and grape motif (i.e. public house) moulded on the bowl was recovered from [9/010]. The maker's initials on the spur are only partly legible (?M?). The pipe is an Atkinson and Oswald type 27, dated between c. 1780 and 1820 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

- 5.6.2 Four green wine bottle fragments, representing three vessels, were recovered from [9/010]. Included are body sherds and a kick fragment. Pieces are of mid 19th- to 20th-century date. In addition, [9/010] contained a small coal fragment.
- 5.6.3 The assemblage as it stands is too small to merit from further research. However, if later phases of work yield any more finds, these should be studied in conjunction with the current assemblage.

5.7 Environmental Samples Lucy Allott

- 5.7.1 Five bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological works at 29-35 High Street, Crawley to establish evidence for environmental remains within four pits in Trench 3 and the fill of a possible smelting furnace in Trench 2. The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank; the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 4). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 5). Preliminary identifications have been provided for macrobotanical remains present through reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004).
- 5.7.2 Flots from each of the samples contained small quantities of wood charcoal fragments, Charcoal fragments were also recovered from the residues of samples <1>, <2>, <3> and <4>, pit fills [3/005], [3/007], [3/010], [3/008]. Cereal grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.) were noted in samples <1>, [3/005] and <2>, [3/007]. Further indeterminate and puffed cereal and charred plant remains were also present in these samples and in samples <3>, [3/010] and <4> [3/008]. Sample <5>, [2/007] from the possible smelting furnace produced no macrobotanical remains and only a small amount of charcoal was recovered from this feature.
- 5.7.3 Small quantities of bone, including some small, undiagnostic cremated bone fragments, were noted in each of the samples. Fragments of burnt clay were common in each of the samples in particular sample <5>, [2/007]. Slag and other industrial remains including hammerscale are also present in many of the samples.

Sample Number	Context	Date?	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	3/005		Fill of Pit 3005	20	20	***	12	***	8	*	2			BURNT CLAY ****/6274 CBM*/46 INDUST DEBRIS*/1 SLAG***/250 HAMMERSCALE*/1
2	3/007		Fill of Pit 3006	20	20	**	8	**	4	**	20			BURNT CLAY**/6 SLAG**/188 POT*/2 CBM*/1 METAL*/1
3	3/012		Fill of Pit 3010	20	20	**	1	**	1			*	1	BURNT CLAY**/4 SLAG**/6 POT*/4 HAMMERSCALE*/1 GLASS*2
4	3/009	mid 15th-16th	Fill of Pit 3008	20	20	**	1	**	1			*	1	SLAG***/1340 POT*/1 BURNT CLAY**/54
5	2/007	mid 14th-15th	Fill of Kiln 2006	20	20			**	1			*	1	GLASS*/1

Table 4: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred macrobotanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris, hammerscale
1	3/005	2	8	80	<5		*	*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., cerealia indet (puffed)	++/+	*
2	3/007	<1	5	85	<5		*	*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	*
3	3/012	4	8	20	<5		*	**	**	*	indet cerealia	+	**
4	3/009	<1	8	98	<2				*	1	indet cpr	+	
5	2/007	<1	3	20	60	*		*	**				

Table 5: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

6.0 DISCUSSION

Heights for existing ground level and top of natural by trench are shown in Appendix 2.

6.1 Trench T2

6.1.1 Walls [2/008] and [2/011] correspond with the back walls of two buildings shown on the 1910 OS map (9th edition) (Fig 4). Pavement/drain [2/003]/ [2/008] and tarmac road surface [2/010] are also possibly represented on the 1910 map (Fig 4), in the space between the two buildings. These features do not appear to be present on the rather inaccurately drawn 1839 tithe map (Fig 3). By 1961 the two buildings have been demolished and the site redeveloped.

6.1.2 Cut [2/006] probably represented the site of a smelting furnace dating to mid 14th- to 15th-century and related to iron working. The discrete spread of burnt material [2/012] was may be associated with the suggested furnace and perhaps represented the remains of an ash pile raked out from it.

6.2 Trench T3

6.2.1 Pits [3/004] and [3/006] contained identical fills which produced metallurgical remains related to iron smelting, and were probably associated with iron-working. Pit [3/008] was dated by pottery and CBM to mid/late 15th to mid 16th century and produced iron slag probably related to primary smithing.

6.2.2 Cut [3/013] was probably disturbance caused by tree rooting. Cut [3/010] was probably a pit, perhaps related to the nearby iron-working activity represented by pits [3/004], [3/006] and [3/008]. Its irregular nature suggests that it may also have been affected by tree root disturbance.

6.3 Trench T4

6.3.1 Walls [4/004] and [4/005] correspond to the wall lines of the eastern wing of a building shown on the 1910 OS map (Fig 4); the western wall of this building is probably represented by wall [2/008] in trench T2. The building is not shown on the 1839 tithe map (Fig 3). By 1961 the building has been demolished and the site redeveloped.

6.4 Trench T8

6.4.1 Wall [8/006] broadly corresponds with the north wall of a small building shown on the 1910 OS map (Fig 4); this building might be the same as one shown in a very similar position on the 1839 tithe map (Fig 3). The building survives until at least 1961.

6.5 Trench T9

- 6.5.1 Wall [9/008] corresponds to the west wall of a building that is shown fronting Three Bridges Road on the 1910 OS map (Fig 4). The building is not shown on the 1839 tithe map (Fig 3). The building is still standing in 1961.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The oldest remains identified by ceramics on the site probably date to the to mid 14th to 15th century and consist of a possible smelting furnace. Evidence for slightly later iron-working, perhaps primary smithing, was represented by a single pit. This feature was dated to the mid/late 15th to mid 16th century and perhaps indicates a continuity of iron-working activity on the site. A single feature associated with early/mid 19th-century iron-working was also recorded.
- 7.2 Iron-working has a long tradition in the Crawley area, beginning in the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. Evidence for the earliest phase of Wealden iron industry is recorded at Goffs Park (Gibson-Hill & Worssam 1976, 247-263) and Broadfields (Cleere & Crossley 1995, 297) to the south of the subject site. Iron-working during the medieval period seems to have been quite widespread, as has been shown from archaeological investigations on the Relief Road (Saunders 1998, 81-94, Hodgkinson 2000, 24-6), 26-36 High Street (Hodgkinson 2000, 24-5), the Old Post Office (Stevens, 1997, 193-208) and the ASDA site (ASE 2007). However, nearly all of the medieval metalworking activity recorded in the Crawley area dates from between the 13th and 15th century (Dunkin 2007). The results from the current site are significant in as far as they suggest a continuity or iron-working activity into the post-medieval period.
- 7.3 The brick walls and brick foundations recorded on the site probably relate to the late Victorian/Edwardian redevelopment of the area following the arrival of the railway in the 1860s. This is supported by cartographic evidence which records a marked increase in building density on the site between the time of the 1839 tithe map and the 1910 OS map.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

Site Code	Trench	Cxt No	Cxt type	Parent Cxt	Period	Comments
HCY09	1	1001	L			Concrete
HCY09	1	1002	L			Made ground
HCY09	1	1003	L			Natural
HCY09	2	2001	L			Concrete
HCY09	2	2002	L		?19th c	Rubble
HCY09	2	2003	L		PM	Pavement
HCY09	2	2004	L			Made ground
HCY09	2	2005	L			Natural
HCY09	2	2006	C		mid 14th - 15th	Furnace
HCY09	2	2007	F	2006		
HCY09	2	2008			PM	Wall
HCY09	2	2009	L			Drain
HCY09	2	2010	L			Tarmac
HCY09	2	2011			PM	Wall
HCY09	2	2012	L			Burnt spread
HCY09	2	2013	L			In situ burning
HCY09	2	2014	L			Made ground
HCY09	3	3001			VOID	
HCY09	3	3002	L			Made ground
HCY09	3	3003	L			Natural
HCY09	3	3004	C			Pit
HCY09	3	3005	F	3004		
HCY09	3	3006	C			Pit
HCY09	3	3007	F	3006		
HCY09	3	3008	C		mid 15th - mid 16th	Pit
HCY09	3	3009	F	3008		
HCY09	3	3010	C			Pit
HCY09	3	3011	F	3010		
HCY09	3	3012	F	3010		
HCY09	3	3013	C			Pit
HCY09	3	3014	F	3013		
HCY09	4	4001	L			Concrete
HCY09	4	4002	L			Made ground
HCY09	4	4003	L			Natural
HCY09	4	4004			PM	Wall
HCY09	4	4005			PM	Wall

Site Code	Trench	Cxt No	Cxt type	Parent Cxt	Period	Comments
HCY09	5	5001	L			Concrete
HCY09	5	5002	L			Made ground
HCY09	5	5003	L			Natural
HCY09	6	6001	L			Concrete
HCY09	6	6002	L			Made ground
HCY09	6	6003	L			Natural
HCY09	8	8001	L			Concrete
HCY09	8	8002	L			Made ground
HCY09	8	8003	L			Natural
HCY09	8	8004	C		PM	Wall cut
HCY09	8	8005	F	8004	PM	
HCY09	8	8006			PM	Foundations
HCY09	8	8007			PM	Brick plinth
HCY09	9	9001	L			Tarmac
HCY09	9	9002	L			Hard core
HCY09	9	9003	L			Made ground
HCY09	9	9004	L			Chalk surface
HCY09	9	9005	L			Natural
HCY09	9	9006	C			Foundation cut
HCY09	9	9007	F	9006	PM	Wall
HCY09	9	9008			PM	Wall
HCY09	9	9009	C		early-mid 19th	Pit
HCY09	9	9010	F	9009		
HCY09	10	10001	L			Made ground
HCY09	10	10002	L			Made ground
HCY09	10	10003	L			Natural

C=Cut, F=Fill, L=layer

Appendix 2 – Heights

Heights - existing ground surface and top of natural by Trench

Height mOD	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10
Ground Surface	76.25	76.24	76.04	76.22	76.05	75.45	N/A	75.96	76.14	76.23
Top of Natural	75.06	75.24	75.17	75.23	75.05	74.70	N/A	75.46	75.12	75.41

HER Summary Form

Site Name: 29-35 High Street Crawley	
Site Address: 29-35 High Street Crawley West Sussex	
Summary: Archaeology South-East carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment at 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex. Nine trial trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Remains from two broad periods were identified: late medieval/post-medieval and 19 th century/modern. A possible smelting furnace dating to mid 14 th to 15 th century was identified, together with a mid/late 15 th - to mid 16 th -century pit containing iron-working slag. Three undated pits, probably associated with iron-working, and a single feature associated with early/mid 19 th -century iron-working were also recorded. Several brick walls and brick foundations probably relating to the late Victorian/Edwardian redevelopment of the area were recorded.	
District/Unitary: Crawley	Parish: Crawley, St Johns
Nature of Development: Urban mixed redevelopment	
Period(s): Medieval, post-medieval, modern	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): NGR 526770 136510	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation	
Date of Recording: 13 th – 19 th October 2009	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South-East	
Geology: Weald Clay	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological evaluation at 29-35 High Street, West Sussex by Greg Priestley-Bell	
Summary of fieldwork results Medieval – post-medieval iron working dating to mid 14 th to 15 th century and mid/late 15 th - to mid 16 th -century. Nineteenth century iron working and 19 th -century- modern urban landscape.	
Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site: Medium/high	
Location of archive/finds: Currently held at the offices of ASE	
Contact at Unit: Neil Griffin	Date: November 2009

OASIS ID: archaeol6-67471

Project details

Project name	29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Rolfe Judd Architecture to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment at 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR 526770 136510). Nine trial trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Remains from two broad periods were identified: late medieval/post-medieval and 19th century/modern. A possible smelting furnace dating to mid 14th to 15th century was identified, together with a mid/late 15th- to mid 16th-century pit containing iron-working slag. Three undated pits, probably associated with iron-working, and a single feature associated with early/mid 19th-century iron-working were also recorded. Several brick walls and brick foundations probably relating to the late Victorian/Edwardian redevelopment of the area were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2009 End: 19-10-2009
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	HCY 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SMELTING FURNACE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Modern
Monument type	PITS Uncertain

Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex
Postcode	RH10
Study area	3200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 267700 365100 51.1133015316 -0.188724498651 51 06 47 N 000 11 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 74.70m Max: 76.25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Rolfe Judd Architecture

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Industrial'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 29-35 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Priestley-Bell, G.

Other 2009180
bibliographic
details

Date 2009

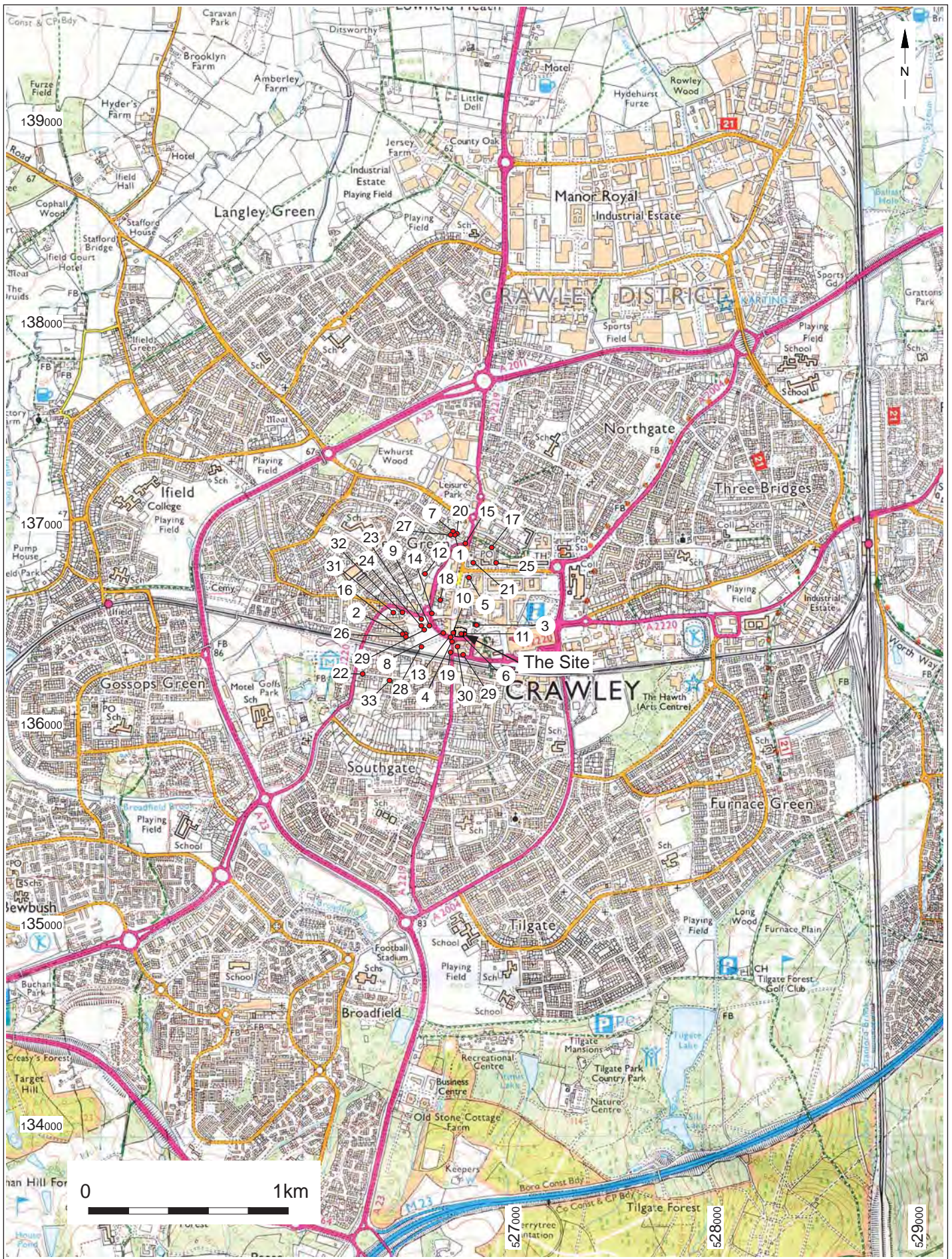
Issuer or Archaeology South-East
publisher

Place of issue or Portslade
publication

Description Booklet

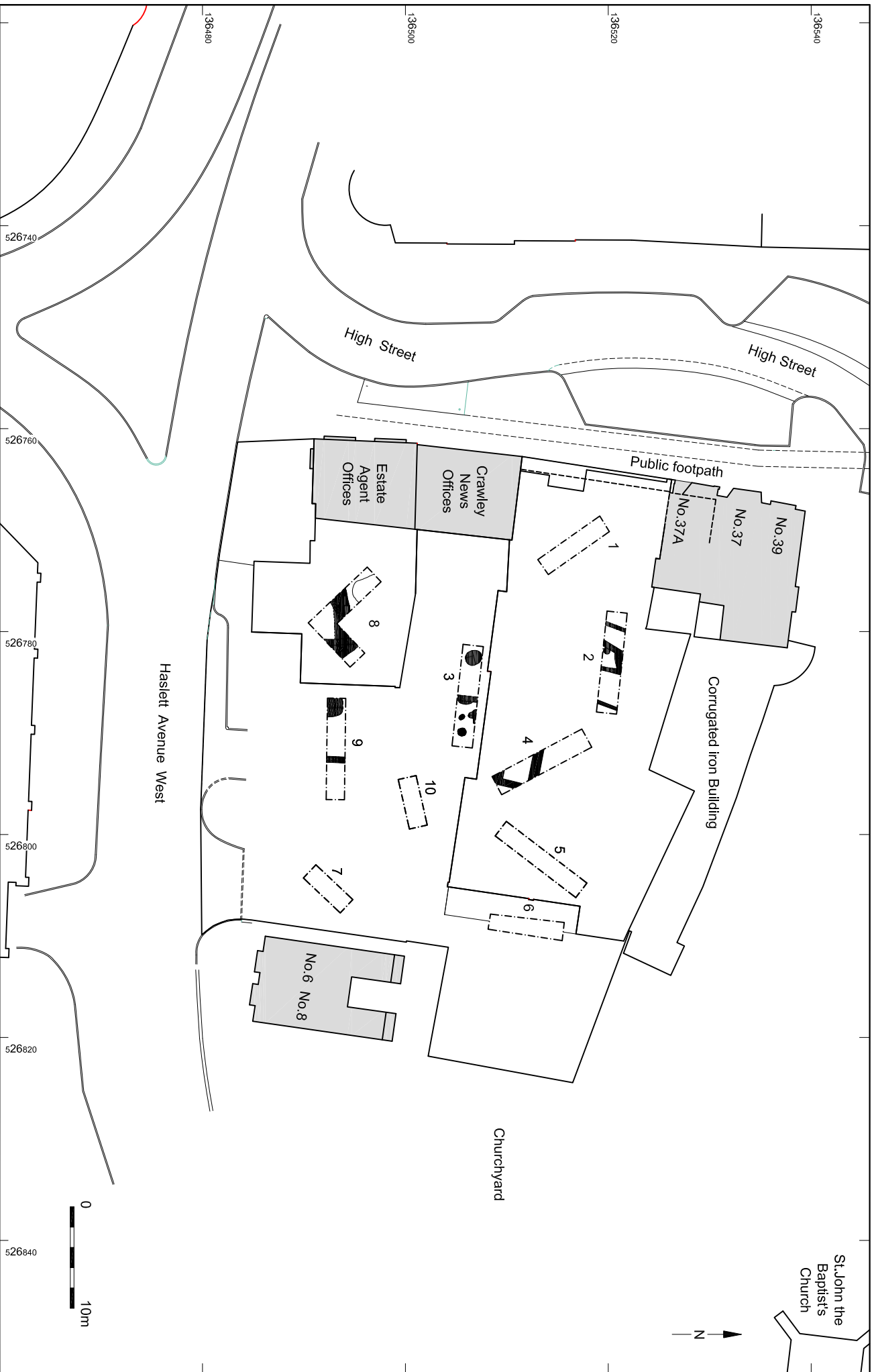
Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 16 November 2009

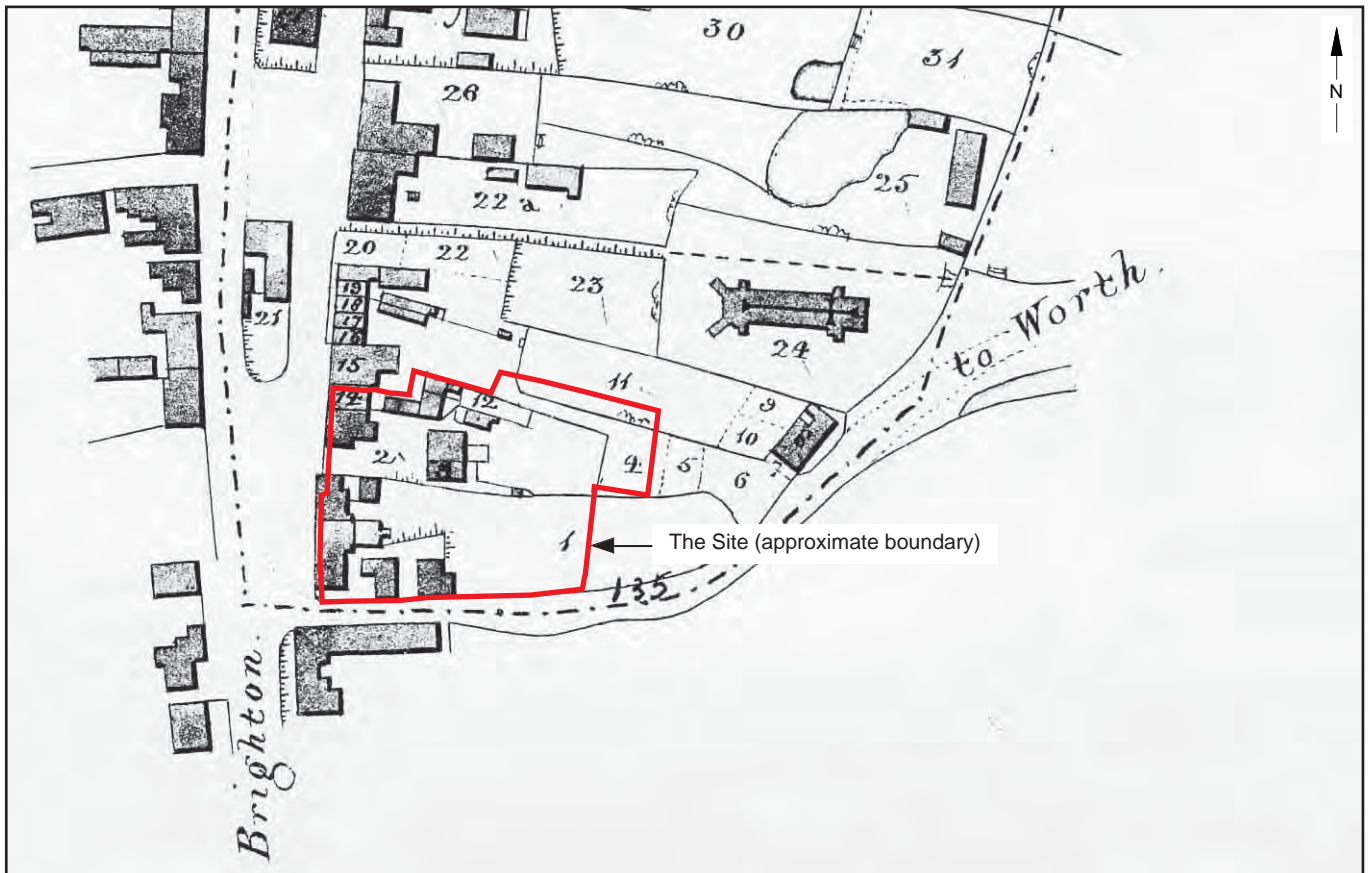


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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	Site location plan	
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: HLF		

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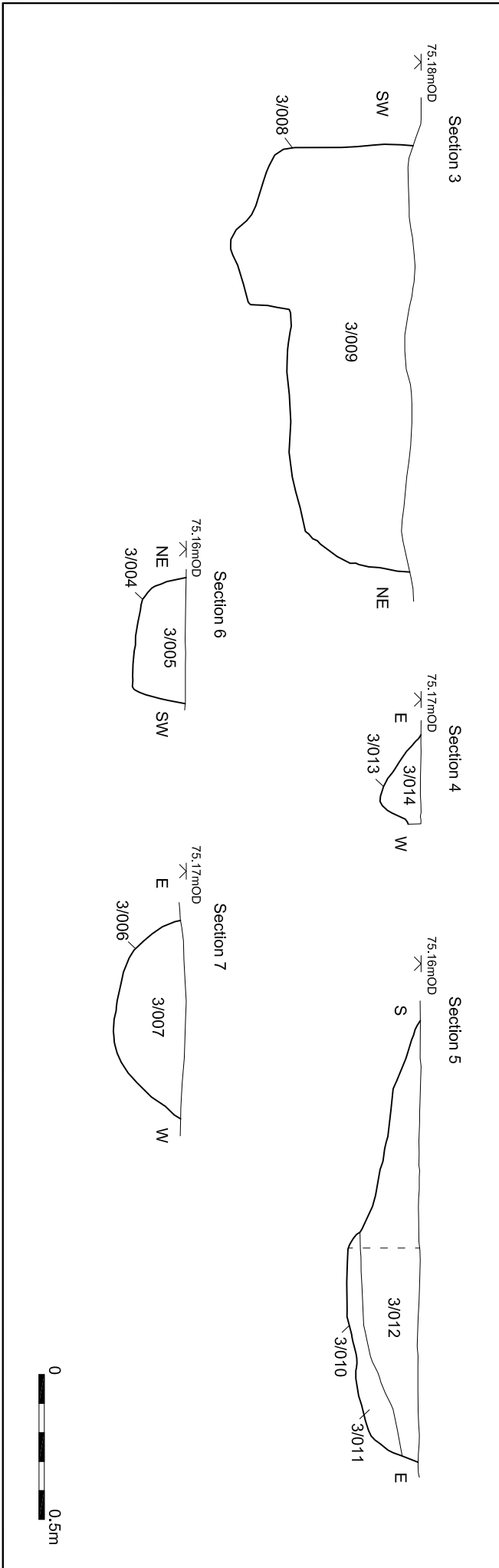
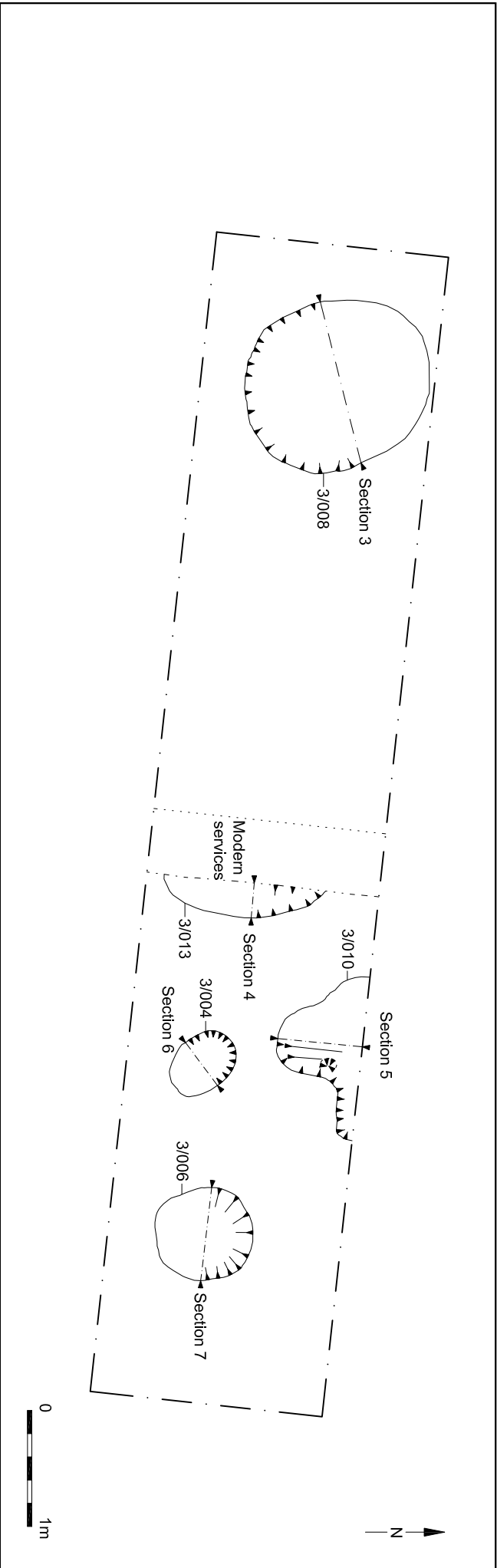
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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009		
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: JLR		
		Trench location	



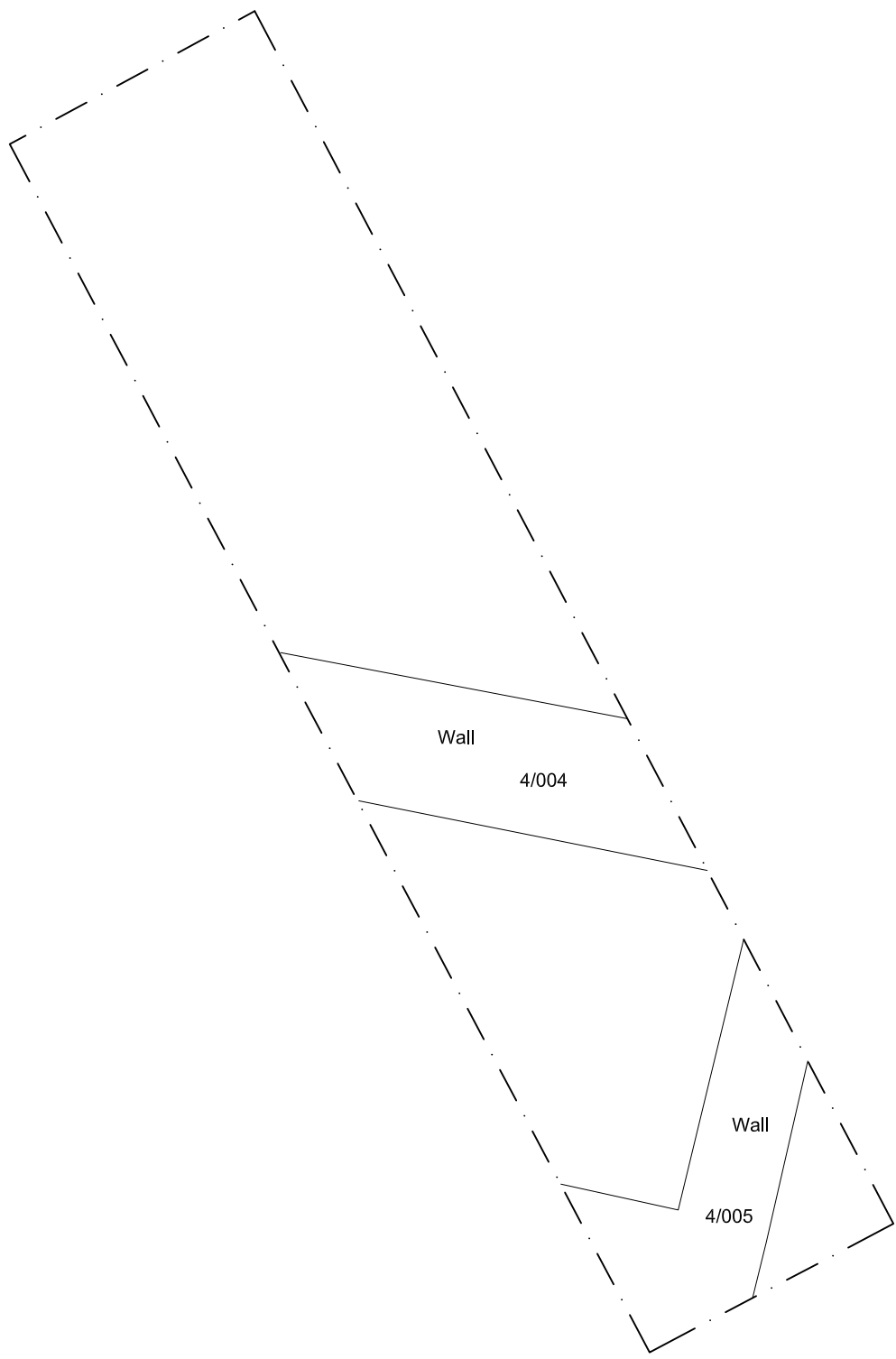
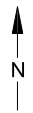
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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	1839 Tithe Map	
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: HLF		



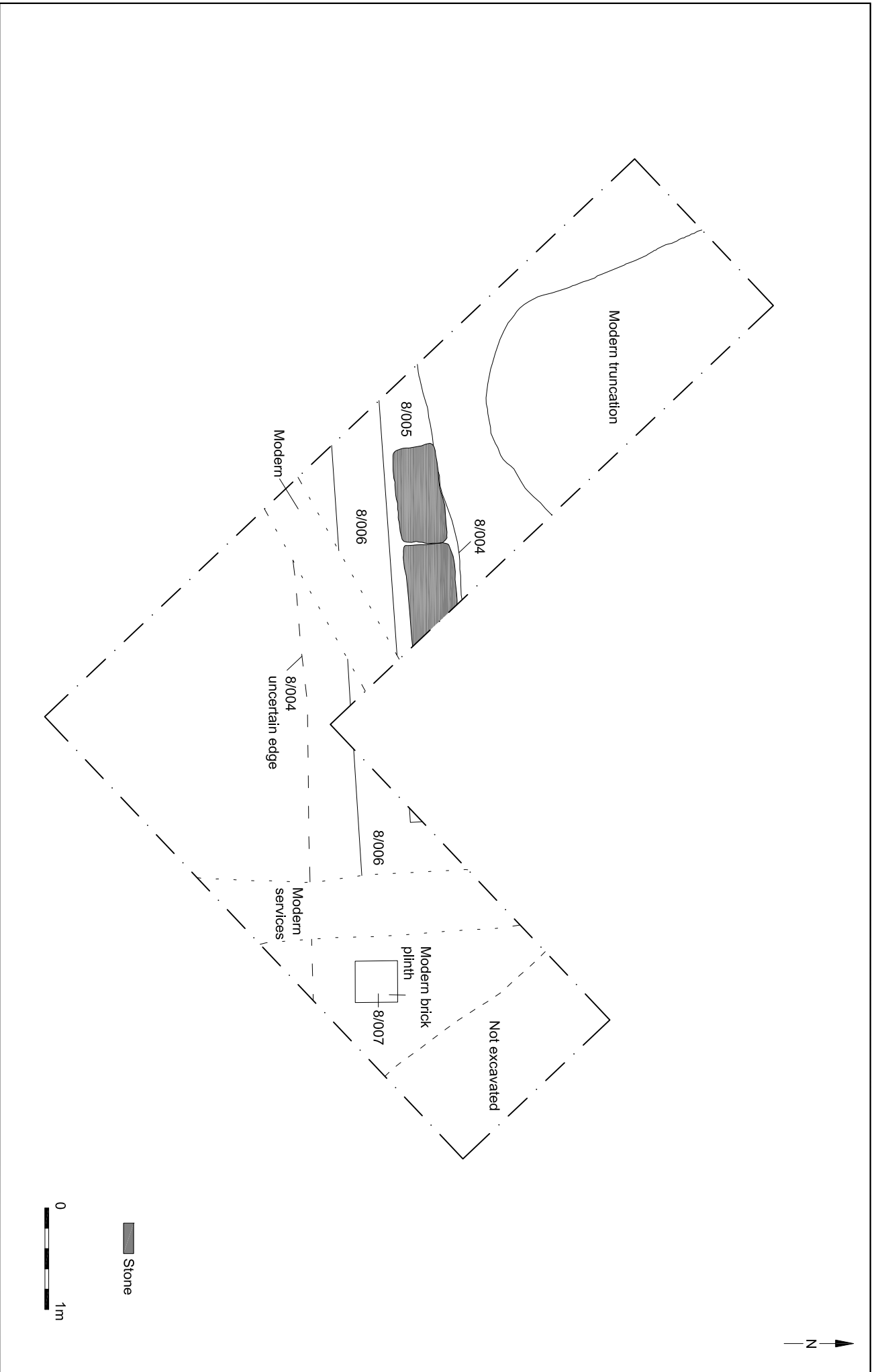
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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	25 inch OS Edition 9 of 1910	
Report Ref: 2009179	Drawn by: HLF		



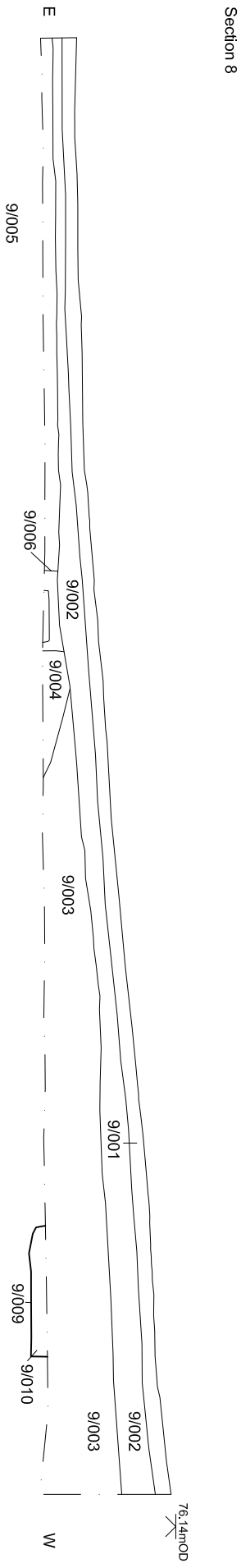
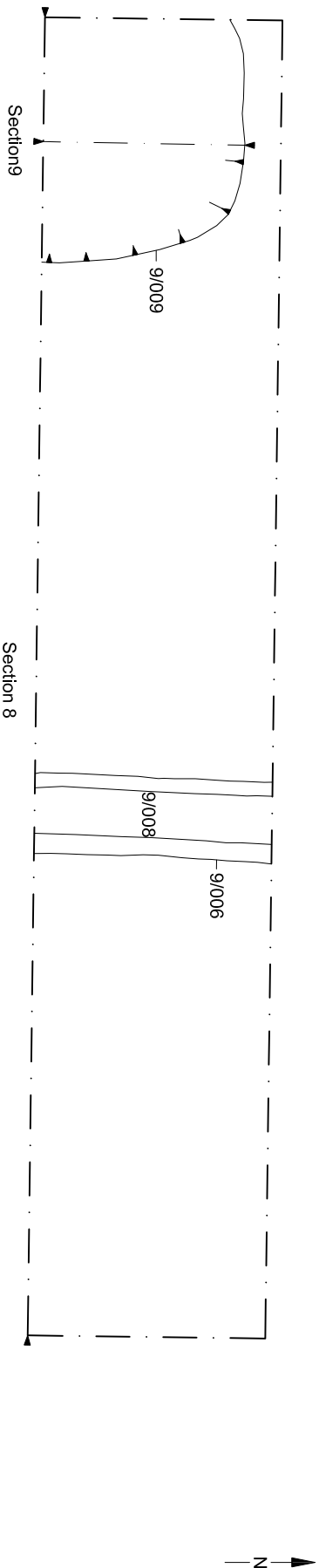
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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	Trench 3 plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: HLF		
		Fig. 6	



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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	Trench 4 plan		
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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: HLF	Trench 8 plan
		Fig. 8



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Project Ref: 3782	Nov 2009	Trench 9 plan and sections
Report Ref: 2009180	Drawn by: HLF	
		Fig. 9

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