Archaeology South-East

ASE

THE TREE, 103 HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY
WEST SUSSEX, RH10 1GE

HISTORIC BUILDING & BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

NGR: 526825 136842

Commissioned by
Cragg Management

July 2016

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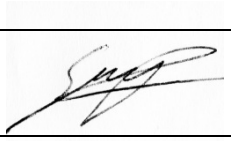
Planning References:
CR/2013/0455/RG3 & CR/2013/0454/LBC

ASE Project No: 7380
ASE Report No: 2016018

Site Code: TRE16
OASIS ID: archaeol6-254595

Prepared by:	**Seth Price**	**Archaeologist**	
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Date of Issue:	**July 2016**		
Revision:			

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SUMMARY

Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre of Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Cragg Management to undertake to undertake an archaeological watching-brief at The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 1GE (NGR 526825 136842; Figure 1).The archaeological watching-brief was concerned with alterations to the historic building, together with associated below-ground works. The proposed works involved the conversion of the building into a museum, the demolition of one 19th-century and two 20th century additions to the historic structure, and the erection of a two-storey link building. Associated groundworks included the breaking out of the concrete slabs between the Tree and the 1980s annex, the reduction of the existing ground level, and the excavation of seven pad-stones trenched to a depth of 1.00m each.

Little new information of note was revealed during the historic building watching brief, although the original timber-framed construction of the building was seen to survive remarkably intact at first floor level. On the ground floor, the wall fabric of a part of the south-east extension to the crosswing was exposed, demonstrating that the extension post-dates the 18th-century chimney stack to its west. The underside of the hall range floor was demonstrated to be of 19th-century, or possibly early 20th-century date. A timber stanchion, between the early 19th-century extension and adjacent late 20th-century extension to its north, was revealed to be a reused medieval or early post-medieval timber – replete with obsolete mortices for wide braces.

On the hall's first floor, the existing inserted ceiling was shown to be of late 20th-century date. The exposed fabric of the outer east wall of the hall range at first floor level revealed inserted 19th-century studwork below an original wallplate, with added narrow 20th-century timbers supporting a chicken-wire mesh and plaster. The north wall of the east extension to the hall range comprised similar 19th-century studwork overlain with lath-and-plaster.

At first-floor level within the 1839-1874 extension the original studwork of the room divisions was uncovered. The studwork was finished to a very high standard, with morticed and nailed joints and neat carpentry markings. The form of the 19th-century floors was observed, with typical cross-bracing being seen. The exposed internal east wall of the extension was demonstrated to be constructed in English bond, making use of regularly spaced bond-timbers, interrupted by inserted 20th-century windows with large concrete lintels. The bond timbers suggest a mid-19th-century date for the extension at the latest.

The archaeological watching brief uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval features. Notably, a 13th-century drainage ditch excavated beneath the former early 19th-century extension revealed a sizeable assemblage of artefacts including a plethora of medieval Earlswood-type pottery. The date range assigned to the feature on the basis of the ceramic assemblage is of 1225-1275/1300. Considering its situation alongside the original hall and running north from the crosswing it is considered to likely be contemporaneous with the building – thus corroborating the late 13th century/early 14th-century date range formerly suggested by ASE (ASE 2010). A late medieval slag pit containing substantial quantities of bloomery slag was uncovered to the north end of the site. Finally, an 18th-century well was found, as expected, to the east of The Tree.

The majority of the site however had been previously truncated – most likely during the 1980s when the courtyard was created.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Cragg Management to undertake to undertake an archaeological watching-brief at The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 1GE (NGR 526825 136842; Figure 1). The archaeological watching-brief was concerned with alterations to the historic building, together with associated below-ground works. The proposed works involved the conversion of the building into a museum, the demolition of one 19th-century and two 20th century additions to the historic structure, and the erection of a two-storey link building. Associated groundworks included the breaking out of the concrete slabs between the Tree and the 1980s annexe, the reduction of the existing ground level, and the excavation of seven pad-stones trenched to a depth of 1.00m each.

1.2 The site lies within the Borough of Crawley. The Tree is statutorily listed at Grade II.

1.3 The work is required to fulfil the following conditions placed upon the planning consent (ref. CR/2013/0455/RG3):

Condition No. 4

The developer shall arrange for an archaeological organisation or appropriately qualified archaeologists to observe the building alterations involving the exposure of historic building fabric of The Tree and to observe ground excavations and record archaeological evidence may be uncovered as a result of the development and subsequently to produce a written drawn and illustrated report on the findings of the observation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development.

Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features and artefacts revealed during development works be adequately recorded and reported in accordance with Saved Policies BN11 and BN17 of the Crawley Borough Local Plan (2000) and with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

1.4 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced for the works (ASE 2015) to satisfy the above condition and was submitted to, and approved by, the County Archaeologist of West Sussex County Council (WSCC), acting as advisor to the Local Planning Authority (Crawley Borough Council. The document sets out the methodology for the works. All works were carried out in accordance with the CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 1999, 2001 and 2008).

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The main objectives of the historic building watching brief were to record all features of architectural interest that will be affected by the alterations; and to monitor all interventions into the standing building fabric to ensure that any features of architectural interest exposed and affected by the alterations are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to record, interpret and report on any archaeological remains exposed during groundworks (including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest) to appropriate archaeological standards.

2.2 The approved works involved structural alterations to areas of fabric considered to be of sufficient significance to warrant inspection and recording prior to their loss. In summary, the alterations to be undertaken in the presence of a historic buildings archaeologist comprised:

- Extensive reconfiguration of the existing internal layout at ground and first floor levels.

2.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the precise scope of work was produced by Archaeology South-East, dated December 2015 (revised February 2016), and approved by the County Archaeologist of WSCC. The work was carried out in accordance with the WSI and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016); this supersedes the 2006 English Heritage document of the same name referred to in the WSI. It was also carried out in accordance with the relevant portions of the *Sussex Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork* (2015), specifically Annexes C (Watching Brief) & F (Historic Building Assessment Survey), which are hereafter referred to as the Sussex Standards. These supersede the *Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008) noted in the planning condition.

2.4 The site was visited by Seth Price in January, February and March 2016 in order to carry out the archaeological watching brief and historic building recording work. The photographic record was made using high resolution digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates, together with an index of the digital photography and location plots (Appendix 2). A full catalogue of all photographs is included in the archive.

2.5 The drawn record consists of measured plans and sections of the areas being impacted by the development. They are included within the report as Figs. 2-9.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

3.1 The site is located on the north-east corner of the medieval High Street and The Boulevard, Crawley. The Tree is an early 14th-century hall house, formerly Crawley Manor, aligned north – south with an east – west orientated crosswing, and several later extensions. A 1980s annexe building is situated to the east of the Tree, and is of a similar massing, also being orientated north – south. The intervening space between the two structures comprised a paved courtyard and plant beds.

3.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises Upper Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and Mudstone deposits (British Geological Survey 2016). No overlying superficial deposits are present.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 The Tree lies towards the north end of Crawley's medieval High Street, which was the location of a market from the 13th century. The form of settlement at this time comprised ribbon development along the north – south London to Shoreham road with burgage plots extending back from the road frontage.

4.2 The standing fabric of The Tree has been the subject of a previous archaeological survey (ASE 2010), which was updated following subsequent works in 2012 (ASE 2012). This interpreted the surviving core of the existing building as a late 13th-century hall house with a two-storey crosswing to the south and an unidentified annexe on its northern side (Figures 7, 8 and 9). The hall has since been suggested as very early 14th century and the crosswing c. 1400-1450 (Re-Format 2013, 15). A pre-existing house was suggested on the same site, due to the incremental nature of the extant building's construction, although this has yet to be demonstrated archaeologically.

4.3 The medieval house was substantially modified over succeeding centuries, leaving only the roof and much of the crosswing as substantial survivals from the original building. The first floor chamber of the crosswing was subdivided in the 17th century, and a chimney and pair of two-storey extensions were constructed on the southern side of the house in the 18th century, during which time the former hall was probably enclosed. Significant extensions followed on the north and east side of the former hall in the 19th century, and again during the 20th century to the east and north of what had become a sizeable building. A considerable amount of internal rebuilding and reconfiguration is also thought to date to this late period.

4.4 A Heritage Statement has been prepared for The Tree (Re-Format 2013), which complements information contained within the existing Extensive Urban Survey report for Crawley (Harris 2008).

4.5 In March 2015 two small test pits were excavated against the building's external eastern wall in order to investigate the depth of the footings of each.

4.6 Within Test Pit 1, the brick wall was on a stone foundation (about 0.16m thick). Under the stone foundation was a dark brown layer of compacted iron slag (about 0.28m thick); it is unsure whether this layer belongs to an earlier feature or is somehow part of the foundations. The natural sandy clay was reached at a depth of 0.44m.

4.7 Within Test Pit 2, the bricks of the external brick wall went down another 0.55m under ground level and were placed directly onto the natural sandy clay.

4.8 Limited efforts were also previously made to locate a documented well on the eastern side of the building, but were unsuccessful.

4.9 Finally, two small holes were bored within The Tree's internal floors to investigate their construction and condition. In both, a concrete floor slab was encountered atop a significant depth of modern made ground, the bottom of which was not sought.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

5.1 The following is drawn from the Archaeological Interpretative Survey conducted by ASE in 2010/2012 (ASE 2012), supplemented with observations made during the Historic Building Watching Brief. Refer to Figures 7, 8 and 9 for phased plans of the structure (reproduced from ASE 2012). The building has been much altered and thus from the outside appears to date from the 19th or 20th centuries. However, encased within later extensions and facades there are surviving parts of a late 13th- or early 14th-century building; a rare survival, especially in a town which has seen much modernisation.

5.2 The possibly-earliest surviving part of the building dates to the late 13th or early 14th century (Phase 1a), and is now very fragmentary. Very little survives below roof level, and there have also been modifications to the roof. However, the surviving frame indicates that this was part of an open hall, which was two bays in length and perhaps longer, perhaps with a shorter bay to the southern end. The roof was constructed with two four-way headbraced crownposts and a third, plain crownpost forming the shorter bay. The building originally extended to the north, but has since been truncated; it seems to have been truncated too at the southern end, when a crosswing was built.

5.3 More survives of this crosswing, though it too dates from the late 13th or early 14th century (Phase 1b) as indicated by the 'Trait de Jupiter' scarf joints to the wallplate and collar purlin and the unjowled principal posts (Plate 1). The closeness in dates between this and the hall range has led to them being considered together under Phase 1. Unusual framing at the junction between the hall range and the crosswing suggests that the crosswing was built after the hall, perhaps replacing an earlier structure in the same location. This may have been a case of 'alternate rebuild' or 'progressive reconstruction', in which different areas of the house are built/rebuilt at different times according to available wealth, and one part may be rebuilt against an older part with the intention to rebuild the remaining part at a later date. The test pit survey (ASE 2012) demonstrated that the crosswing sits atop stone foundations, possibly laid in turn atop a spread of iron slag. An associated medieval drainage ditch (see below), running north from the crosswing, which was uncovered during the watching brief was dated on the basis of a substantial pottery assemblage to 1225 – 1275/1300, corroborating a late 13th-century or early 14th century date for the construction of the hall and/or crosswing.

5.4 The crosswing comprised a two-storeyed, fully-timber-framed structure, probably housing a single room on the ground floor, and definitely with a three-bay room on the first floor, which was open to the roof. There seems to be evidence for an aisled

section in the angle between the rear wall of the hall range and the north wall of the crosswing which may have housed a stair. This range is also rare in that there is surviving evidence that the external walls, at least in the eastern bay, were infilled using vertical timber boards rather than the more common lath and plaster fixed to vertical staves. The crosswing may have been jettied to the front, though this is unconfirmed as the front wall has been rebuilt.

5.5 Extensions and alterations to the structure which took place prior to the 19th century are also fragmentary, as they have been subsequently modified or removed. The separate alterations are not datable to a specific period, so have been collected together in broad chronological phases.

5.6 In the early 17th century (Phase 2) a partition was inserted into the formerly-open crosswing chamber, dividing the first floor into two rooms, but allowing access between the two. During the 17th century this house was known as Crawley Place, perhaps indicating its status as one of the foremost buildings in the town (Hygate 2003: 56): thus the building is likely to have been fairly grand.

5.7 The alterations which date to the 18th century have been grouped together under Phase 3, though they are likely to have taken place at different times. A chimney was built against the southern wall, formed of greensand stone blocks at the bottom, but with the fireplaces either rebuilt or blocked and the upper part of the stack rebuilt. A two-storeyed extension was built on either side of the stack, the eastern one being of unusual design, incorporating an intermediate post and off-centre girder, the reason for which is not known. The extension to the west is approximately the same size, but there are no visible historic details except for two historic doorways. During this phase, the aisle may have been replaced with a lean-to outshut housing a stair, with a partition inserted into the eastern crosswing chamber, possibly to allow for the enlarged stair area. It was probably also at this date that a first floor and an attic floor was inserted into the hall range. During the watching brief the fabric of a part of the east extension's south and west walls were exposed. The south wall comprises sandstone blocks in an irregular coursing with 19th- or 20th-century brick infilling at its base (Plate 2). The west wall is very haphazard, with irregularly bonded brickwork to the north leading to a rough straight joint leading to irregular stone blocks and brickwork to the south (Plate 3). A rectangular cut in the brickwork had been infilled in similar brick at some point, though the purpose of the former opening is unclear. The wall had been plastered over. The irregularities in the west demonstrate that the east extension post-dates the chimney stack. The present floor inserted within the hall range appears to be of 19th-century, or possibly early 20th-century, date (Plate 4). Formerly enclosed by a lath-and-plaster ceiling the floor is constructed simply of deep-section softwood joists with occasional bracing provided by perpendicular straight braces. On the hall's first floor the existing inserted ceiling was revealed to be of late 20th-century date, constructed of softwood joists and plasterboard (Plate 5)

5.8 The tithe map indicates that by 1839 the Phase-1 range had been truncated to its present surviving length, an extension had been added to the eastern side of the hall range and the crosswing had been extended to the east. Both these extensions have been rebuilt at a later date and thus their historic forms are not known. It was probably by this date that the partition forming a corridor along the eastern side of the hall chamber had been formed, and a chimney stack inserted at the northern end of the hall range. The lath and horse-hair plaster uncovered in the skeiling over this corridor and within the eastern crosswing chamber was of the same type, suggesting

that there had been an extensive scheme of replastering the interior walls, although this may perhaps correspond with the rebuilding of the external walls in brick. During the watching brief, the exposed fabric of the east wall of the hall range revealed inserted 19th-century studwork, with added narrow 20th-century timbers supporting a chicken-wire mesh and plaster (Plate 6). The north wall of the extension comprised similar 19th-century studwork overlain with lath-and-plaster (Plate 7). At ground-floor level a timber stanchion was revealed to be a reused medieval or early post-medieval timber (Plate 8) – replete with obsolete mortices for wide braces. The timber rested upon a sandstone plinth beneath the 20th-century concrete floor.

5.9 By the time that the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map was issued in 1874, the house had been enlarged by the addition of an extension to the north. The extension has higher ceilings than the structure to the south, necessitating a raised first-floor level. The front rooms have typical early 19th-century features, including windows whose splayed reveals extend to the floor, enclosing boxed shutters and four-panel doors with wide architraves. There was originally an external door in the small porch in the front wall, but this has later been converted to a window. The extension is served by a chimney stack which sits astride the northern wall, projecting both externally and internally. The test pit survey (ASE 2012) demonstrated that the later 19th-century and 20th-century walls sit atop the natural geology.

5.10 The internal partitions at ground-floor level in this extension are of modern date, as evidenced by the modern doors, architraves, and modern brick or breezeblock construction (Plate 9), there is evidence for earlier division of space in faint scars on the walls and ceilings. At first-floor level the original studwork of the room divisions was uncovered during the watching brief. The studwork was finished to a very high standard, with notched and nailed joints and neat carpentry markings (Plates 10 and 11). The form of the 19th-century floors was observed, with typical cross-bracing being seen (Plate 12). In the ground-floor eastern room, there are high, arched recesses in the walls with bead-moulded leading edges: these may be the same date as the rest of the extension. The backs of the arched recesses were revealed to be a thin wall of lath-and-plaster - they may have formerly been open arches.

5.11 The exposed internal east wall of this extension was revealed during the watching brief to be constructed in English bond, making use of regularly spaced bond-timbers, interrupted by inserted 20th-century windows with large concrete lintels (Plate 13). Bond timbers are lengths of timber worked into a wall to strengthen it longitudinally. Bond timbers are found in brick built buildings in England through the 18th century until the mid-19th century (Hurst 2006). Considering the presence of bond timbers it is likely that the extension dates to the mid-19th century at the latest.

5.11 The chimney stack to this part of the house is not central to what appears to be the extension of this date, which extends the full width of the building at this point. The front elevation is standard for the early 19th century, formed of brickwork laid in Flemish bond with burnt headers creating a chequerwork appearance, and windows with splayed, red-orange, gauged-brick heads. At the rear, the brickwork is laid in English bond and has half-brick-on-edge heads above the inserted windows. It is not clear why the bond differs to the rear.

5.12 Subsequent to the addition of this northern extension, the front wall of the earlier range was rebuilt in single-tone Flemish brickwork, incorporating segmental-arched heads to the window openings and a doorway, later converted to a window, leading

into the former crosswing. It was probably at this date that the front terminal of the crosswing was truncated and converted to hipped-type, although it appears to have been at a much later date that the front slope of the Phase-1a range was truncated and supported on softwood bearers.

5.13 During the 20th century the property was again significantly extended in a series of schemes. A narrow extension was added to the northern end of the 19th-century part, housing a new staircase and small rooms at the front. Subsequently a single-storey structure was added, abutting the northern wall of the narrow extension. This comprises two rooms accessed from a corridor against the eastern wall, with a fully-floorboarded attic, which is accessed from the first floor of the adjacent structure.

5.14 At the southern end of the building, the eastern structures evidenced on the maps were replaced with single-storeyed structures on the same footprint. These single-storeyed structures have since been demolished, as a part of the works at the Tree, revealing the concrete plinth atop which they were constructed (Plate 14). A presumed late 19th-century (possibly early 20th-century) timber truss was salvaged from the roof of one of these 20th-century structures. The tie beam, of moderate scantling, with sawn profile – of a type to be expected in a working building or warehouse - was apparently not serving any structural role within the property, and its original provenance is unknown (though it might be presumed that is was taken from one of the earlier structures within the location). All of these structures were brick-built, with Crittall windows and simple interior detailing. At some point after the construction of these extensions, porches were added, one accessing the single-storey extensions to the east and one open porch accessing the 19th century extension at the rear.

5.15 Internally, there seems to have been much alteration, probably at the same date that the property was extended during the 20th century. Many internal partitions have been removed and replaced with plasterboard walls, and substantial reinforced steel beams have been inserted between the hall and crosswing, presumably in the location of a removed wall, to provide structural support.

5.16 The annexe to the rear of The Tree dates from the 1980s. It is constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond with a continuous soldier course at the level of the ground-floor window heads and a damp-proof course at the base. The structure is two-storeyed and rectangular, with a projecting central section. The roof is hipped at both ends and incorporates a gable over the projecting central part. It has regular elevations incorporating modern sash windows with chamfered brick-on-edge heads and sills.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF

6.1 Methodology

6.1.1 A watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the redevelopment work, specifically following the removal of the paving within the courtyard and the ensuing reduction of the ground level and excavation of pad-stone pits for the new link building.

6.1.2 All excavations were examined for the presence of archaeological features or deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts.

6.1.3 All deposits encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards using ASE standard record sheets. A full digital photographic record of the area was kept and forms part of the site archive. The contents of the below-ground element of the project archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	39
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	296 digital images
Bulk Finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

6.2 Results

Overview

6.2.1 The following description makes reference to parts of the Tree as described on the phased plan produced by ASE in 2012 (Figure 7). The underlying geology of the site [1014] (Upper Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and Mudstone, hereafter referred to as 'natural') is a compact pale yellow/orange sandy clay, with occasional lenses of greyish clay.

6.2.2 Directly overlying the natural [1014] along the eastern side of the site, alongside the 1980s annexe building, were two layers of made ground [1019] and [1001]. [1019] comprises gravelly made ground, formed of demolition deposits (including modern CBM, polystyrene blocks, plastic, and other late 20th-century waste). [1001], which covered much of the site, comprises Type 2 and Type 1 hard-core topped with loose sand and concrete paving slabs (Plate 15).

6.2.3 Throughout much of the middle and southern end of the site [1001] was seen to directly overly the natural [1014] (Plate 16). The natural was cut in places by modern or late-19th century drain cuts – for example [1007] and [1009] with their respective packing fills [1008] and [1010] (these were the only drains to be assigned contexts, being the first exposed, and serve as typical examples of the drains criss-crossing the site). Any historic deposits in the locations where [1001] directly overlay the natural were likely truncated when the area was levelled during the 1980s to create the paved courtyard.

6.2.4 To the south-west corner of the site, east of the former early 19th-century and late 20th-century extensions, an 18th- or 19th-century well was found [1012]/[1013], cut

through the underlying natural (Plate 17). The well was lined by a single layer of hand-made bricks (measuring c.105mmx 220mm x 60mm) lain in a spiral bond which descended with the well; as the well was excavated, bricks would be inserted to continue the wall's downward spiral, thus ensuring that the well was continually supported as it was dug. No mortar was observed between the bricks, presumably to allow surrounding groundwater to permeate into the well shaft. The well measured 1.05m in width (to the outside edge of the bricks), with a depth to silt bed of 7.45m. A single find was taken from the well as the upper bricks were removed – a piece of oyster shell. Surrounding the well was [1011], interpreted as a general spread (maximum thickness of 100mm) of late 19th-century or early 20th-century occupation debris. [1011] was a mid-brown sandy clay containing frequent CBM, glass, and late 19th-century ceramic sherds. A rectangular-sectioned 19th-century nail was observed within the vicinity of the well, though it was too corroded to determine whether it was hand or machine cut. Two ceramic drains ran into the well (from the south-east and west) – appearing to be late 19th-century or early 20th-century intrusions. The well was sealed by a large roughly-square stone slab [1002] measuring 900mm x 900mm x 100mm.

6.2.5 Immediately south of the well was a spread of occupational debris [1006] – interpreted as being the same as [1011] – overlain by two shallow brick wall sections [1003] and [1004] (maximum thickness of 120mm), and a packing/levelling deposit [1005] of mixed 19th- and 20th-century waste material (including frequent CBM). The brick wall sections were the base of the removed late 20th-century access ramp to the Tree (Plate 18).

6.2.6 West of the well, overlying the natural geology [1014], was the late-20th-century extension to the Tree. The demolition and the removal of its concrete flooring revealed a modern drain/pipe and demolition fill. It would appear that the archaeological deposits preserved to its south (see below) were truncated within the footprint of the late 20th-century extension.

6.2.7 Alongside the mid-20th-century extension to the tree a mid- to light-brown-yellow deposit [1029] containing frequent late-19th-century material was encountered. The deposit was interpreted as a mixed redeposited fill of 19th-century material and natural around the foundations of the mid-20th-century extension. When seen in section during the excavation of the pad-stone pit for the development it appeared possible that the deposit may be a waste pit cut by, or underlying, the mid-20th-century foundations. This was not explored further as the excavations had reached their maximum depth. The maximum thickness of the deposit was observed at c.0.50m. [1029] was directly overlain by [1017]. Situated along the east side of the Tree, north of the late-20th-century extension, [1017] was a late 20th century dark loamy plant bed deposit containing frequent late 20th-century detritus and an alarming number of hypodermic needles. A similar deposit to [1017] was [1039] – a plant bed to the south of the site directly overlying the modern drain [1009] and natural.

Slag pit

6.2.8 At the north-western end of the site a large sub-circular slag pit [1016] was exposed measuring 470mm in depth), appearing to continue north of the site (Figure 4 and 5). A 1.20m wide slot was excavated through the pit from its east side in order to characterise it, and a further section was revealed by the excavation of a pad-stone pit for the development to its south-west side. The slag pit contained three deposits. The lowest deposit was a light grey silty clay [1021], which thickens towards the base of the pit (to a maximum thickness of 100mm). A number of pieces of late medieval pottery were encountered within this silty clay, which has been interpreted as the initial silting of the pit following its excavation, along with ongoing water action and silting through the above layers over time. Overlying [1021] was the primary fill [1015] of the slag pit. [1015] comprised a very compact and hard dark black to reddish-brown fill almost entirely consisting of chunks of iron bloomery slag (maximum thickness of 470mm). Several modern drain cuts truncated the pit, which initially led the primary fill of the pit being assigned two context numbers [1015] and [1018]. [1015] was likely deposited over time as a waste dump for ongoing iron working. An isolated dump of redeposited natural [1020] was encountered to the east side of the pit within [1015] (maximum thickness of 200mm). A small number of 19th-century pot sherds were found lying immediately above [1020]. In addition some 19th-century material was found within the upper levels of [1015]. This material was small in size and presumed to be invasive material from [1011] which overlay the pit. [1011] was overlain in turn by [1001] and [1017].

Medieval Features – Early 19th-Century Extension

6.2.9 Though the wider site appears to have been largely truncated, within the footprint of the early 19th-century extension to the east side of the Tree a number of features were (more-or-less) preserved. A number of discrete features were situated within the area, with uncertain associations (Figures 3, 4 and 6).

6.2.10 At the south end of the area was a small sub-circular flat bottomed pit [1034] (measuring 200mm x 100mm x 60mm) with a light-grey silty clay fill [1033]. Bloomery slag was found at the top of the feature. A short medieval ditch [1036] was situated to the north of [1034], bearing west-east from the edge of the building. The small ditch (measuring 500mm x 300mm x 130mm) featured a neat 'U' shaped section, with a dense pale-yellow-grey sandy clay fill containing occasional charcoal and one large piece of medieval pottery (an Earlswood frying pan). Both [1034] and [1036] were truncated by a larger medieval ditch [1032] running south-north from the cross wing of the Tree, before being truncated at the north end of the area (by the late 20th-century extension, see above). The drainage ditch flowed to the north down a gradual slope, and measured c.3.50m x 1.50m x 0.20m. The ditch was fed by a secondary channel to its southeast and had a shallow 'U' shaped base, with a slightly deeper secondary channel to its east side to facilitate draining. The ditch was filled with [1022] - a mixed deposit of waste material within a mid- to dark-brown silty loamy sandy clay matrix (increasingly silty, lighter in colour and firmer towards the base, maximum thickness 200mm). Finds included frequent deposits of medieval pottery, with moderate amounts of charcoal and slag, with occasional oyster shell and bone. The majority of the slag was situated to the south of the feature – particularly beneath/adjacent to the wall of 'phase 2' of the Tree - while pottery and other waste were more prolific to its north.

6.2.11 A second medieval pit [1031] was found to the east of the area, truncated by a 20th-century pit [1028]. The medieval pit featured a neat concave base (300mm x 200mm x 130mm) containing a dark brown loamy sandy clay fill [1030] with medieval pottery. The overlying 20th-century pit/cut truncated [1031] and contained a mixed fill of 19th- and 20th-century materials (CMB, plastic, tile, pot). Both pits exhibit signs of bioturbation in the form of root action.

6.2.12 To the north of [1027] was another pit [1038] (measuring 500mm x 400mm x 150mm) – presumed to be of 18th-century date. The pit had an irregular shape in plan, with a generally flat base. The east side of the pit may have been truncated by a reduction in ground level for the courtyard in the 1980s, and was further truncated during machining. The pit contained a single friable to firm dark brown loamy sandy clay deposit [1037] which contained a small number of residual medieval and post-medieval pot sherds. An 18th-century pipe bowl was found at the base of the feature suggesting a 18th-century date for the fill. The medieval pottery may have come from the truncation of an earlier feature or from the excavation of the pit near the eastern edge of [1032]/[1022].

6.2.13 A small shallow post-medieval pit [1026] was also found to the south-west of the area beneath the 19th-century extension. The pit descended gradually to a flat bottom, measuring 300mm x 250mm x 60mm. The pit contained a firm/compact light orangey-yellow-brown sandy clay [1025] with occasional CBM and a number of sections of pipe stem. The feature is presumed therefore to be of 18th- or 19th-century date.

6.2.13 Overlying the features within the footprint of the extension was a layer of redeposited natural [1023], used as a levelling deposit. This layer contained no finds, and presumably dates to the laying of the overlying brick surface [1024]. [1024] comprised a presumed Victorian floor surface formed of stock 19th-century bricks laid flat. This brick surface was later used to lay the overlying 20th-century concrete floor. The concrete floor was formed on a bed of sand overlain by two layers of concrete with intervening tar damp-proofing.

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Thickness (min-max)	mOD (min-max)
1001	Masonry or other construction	Concrete paving, sand bedding, and types 1 and 2 hard-core	14	6	0.10-0.20	
1002	Masonry or other construction	Slab over well	0.9	0.9	0.1	
1003	Masonry or other construction	Ramp wall base	3.5	0.3	0.12	
1004	Masonry or other construction	Ramp wall base	2.65	0.3	0.12	
1005	Deposit	Packing	4	1.6	0.05-0.10	
1006	Layer	Occupation debris	4	1.6	0.05	
1007	Cut	Drain, 20th C	5	0.4		
1008	Fill	Packing	5	0.4		
1009	Cut	Drain, L 19th C	1.5	0.4	0.45	
1010	Fill	Packing	1.5	0.4	0.45	
1011	Layer	Occupation debris, 19th C	4	6	0.05-0.10	

Context	Type	Description	Length	Width	Thickness (min-max)	mOD (min-max)
1012	Masonry or other construction	Well	0.95	0.95	0.11	
1013	Cut	Well	1.05	1.05	7.45	
1014	Layer	Natural				
1015	Fill	Fill, primary - slag	3	3	0.05-0.47	
1016	Cut	Pit, slag	3	3	0.47	
1017	Layer	Horticultural layer	1.75	4	0.20-0.35	
1018	Fill	Fill, primary - slag				
1019	Deposit	Made ground				
1020	Fill	Fill, secondary	0.8	0.25	0.2	
1021	Fill	Fill, basal			0.01-0.10	
1022	Fill	Fill, single	3.5	1.5	0.10-0.20	70.13-70.40
1023	Deposit	Levelling deposit	3.5	2	0.02-0.10	70.30-70.40
1024	Masonry or other construction	Floor	3.5	2	0.1	70.40-70.50
1025	Fill	Fill, single	0.3	0.25	0.06	70.26-70.32
1026	Cut	Pit, post-medieval	0.3	0.25	0.06	70.26-70.32
1027	Fill	Fill, single	1	0.9	0.3	70.02-70.27
1028	Cut	Pit, modern	1	0.9	0.3	70.02-70.27
1029	Deposit	Foundation	3	1	0.5	
1030	Fill	Fill	0.3	0.2	0.13	69.94-70.02
1031	Cut	Pit, medieval	-0.3	-0.4	0.13-0.36	69.94-70.27
1032	Cut	Drain, medieval	3.5	1.5	0.10-0.20	70.13-70.40
1033	Fill	Fill	0.2	0.1	0.06	70.14-70.20
1034	Cut	Pit	0.2	0.1	0.06	70.14-70.40
1035	Fill	Fill	0.5	0.3	0.13	70.23-70.36
1036	Cut	Drain	0.5	0.3	0.13	70.23-70.36
1037	Fill	Fill	0.5	0.4	0.15	70.11-70.27
1038	Cut	Pit, post-medieval	0.5	0.4	0.15	70.11-70.27
1039	Layer	Horticultural layer				

Table 2: Deposits recorded during watching brief

7.0 THE FINDS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological watching brief at The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. The hand-collected material was subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 3). Finds, including fairly substantial quantities of metallurgical remains, were also later recovered from the residues of environmental samples. These are quantified in Table 11 and in the individual specialist reports below. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM & mortar	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2			1	34													4	180
1011	25	318	1	2			7	104			1	11			3	705	3	103
1012			2	5339			1	26										
1022	380	6141	7	23	9	92	7	162			1	5					6	539
1024			2	5107														
1025	1	13											1	5				
1030	5	19							1	79								
1035	4	237																
1037	2	43											1	4				
Total	417	6771	13	10471	9	92	15	292	1	79	2	16	2	9	3	705	13	822

Table 3: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

7.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

7.2.1 The archaeological work produced 462 sherds of pottery, weighing 7103g from eight individually numbered contexts. The pottery is in mixed condition and divides into two groups – the medieval material, which is characterised by generally large fresh sherds and the post-medieval assemblage, which is generally characterised by small abraded sherds. The assemblage has been listed for archive on pro forma, using the fabric series established for Crawley at the Old Post Office and Asda sites (Barber 1997 and 2008a) and subsequently the Church Walk site (Barber 2008b). All fabric codes used in this report equate to this town series, though reference is made to the county code throughout. The resultant data has been used to create an Excel archive as part of the digital archive.

7.2.2 Although the pottery spans the early 13th to 19th centuries the vast majority of the assemblage is of the 13th century. This period has been well represented from ceramic assemblages from Crawley before (Barber 1997 and 2008a; Mepham 2001 and Timby 1998) but the current assemblage contains one context group of note that

helps confirm sources of supply in the 13th century (see below). The full assemblage is summarised in Table 4.

Period	No./weight	Average sherd size	No. of different fabric groups
High Medieval *C13th – mid C14th*	371/6601g	17.8g	Local - 8 Regional - 0 Imported - 0
Late Medieval mid C14th – mid 16th	9/79g	8.8g	Local - 3 Regional - 0 Imported - 0
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18th	2/48g	24g	Local - 0 Regional - 2 Imported -0
Late post-medieval Mid/late C18th – mid C20th	80/375g	4.7g	Local - 2 Regional - 8 Imported - 1

Table 4: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local equates to Sussex/south Surrey wares; Regional to other English wares.

7.2.3 The High Medieval assemblage is the dominant one on the site. The range of fabrics is smaller than that seen at the Asda (Barber 2008a) site but this undoubtedly due to the current assemblage mainly being of a short chronological range. The fabrics present at the site, together with their quantifications, are given in Table 5.

Fabric No	Sussex Fabric code	Expansion	No	Weight (g)	ENV
1a	Q/M4	Earlswood-type medium/coarse	164	2658	13
1b	Q/M5	Earlswood-type fine/medium	57	894	8
1c	Q/M6	Earlswood-type coarse	11	342	4
1d	Q(f)/M19	Earlswood-type fine	61	1026	10
3a	Q/M7	Limpsfield-type greyware (medium/coarse)	1	6	1
3b	Q/M8	Limpsfield-type greyware (coarse)	74	1651	11
3c	Q/M9	Limpsfield-type greyware (fine/medium)	2	22	2
4c	Q(f)/M14	West Sussex ware	1	2	1
5	Q/M10	Coarse Borderware	4	30	2
7	Q/M11	Hard fired fine sandy ware	2	26	1
GRE 2c	GRE 2c	Well fired glazed Late Medieval sandy red earthenware with iron oxide inclusions	3	23	2
Total			380	6680	55

Table 5: Medieval fabrics and quantification

7.2.4 Wares produced in Surrey are typically well represented with Earlswood and Limpsfield products totally dominating (Turner 1974, Prendergast 1974, Jones 1998). There are far fewer pieces of West Sussex type ware and Coarse Borderware (Barton 1979, Pearce and Vince 1988). This is almost certainly due to chronology, with the bulk of the material being deposited before the early 14th century and thus prior to the increases in quantities of the latter wares. Indeed the majority of the few pieces of West Sussex Ware and Coarse Borderware are from small groups that are perhaps

the latest medieval ones on site and which include the lower primary fill [1021] of slag pit [1016], likely to be of the 14th century.

7.2.5 Although most context groups are small, that from ditch [1032], fill [1022] is notably large. It produced 346 sherds, weighing 6258g, from at least 37 different vessels. The sherds are fresh and have a notably high average sherd weight of 18.1g suggesting they have not been subjected to any notable reworking. This would be in keeping with the absence of residual material and a negligible quantity of intrusive sherds (namely the mid-15th- to mid-16th- century glazed red earthenware GRE 2c and possibly the F7 sherds). The assemblage is summarised in Table 6.

Fabric	No/weight	Forms	% by sherd count
1a	163/2650g	Bowls x6; cooking pots x5; cauldron x1	47.1
1b	50/844g	Jugs x6	14.5
1c	3/104g	Cooking pot x1, chimney pot x1	0.9
1d	58/1000g	Jugs x8	16.8
3b	67/1592g	Storage jar x1, cooking pot x1	19.4
3c	1/20g	Cooking pot x1	0.3
7	2/26g	Jug x1	0.6
GRE 2c	2/22g	Colander x1	0.6

Table 6: Ditch [1032], fill [1022] pottery

7.2.6 The group is totally dominated by Earlswood-type wares (79.3% by sherd count). A range of oxidised cooking pots and cooking bowls (they are all sooted externally), typically with rectangular clubbed or simple out-turned rims, are present. The vessels are undecorated but a number have applied thumbed strips (vertically or obliquely) and clear or green glazing on some interior bases (probably mainly bowls). The single cauldron has a notably wide simple flaring rim. The kitchen wares are notably in the slightly coarser fabrics, with the finer ones being mainly used on the jugs. The 14 different Earlswood jugs are all oxidised and are either quite plain with clear or green glazing or of the more decorated type so typical of the industry. These have all over external white slips, often with incised line decoration (singular, combed and circular looped) under a clear or clear/green glaze. There is also an example of a F1d jug with similar slip and glaze but decorated with concentric circle stamps. Jug handles consist of strap and rod types (x3 and x1 respectively), none of which are stabbed.

7.2.7 The Limpsfield vessels (19.7% by sherd count), although well represented, are confined to providing simple undecorated storage and cooking vessels, with the F3b storage jar having vertically applied thumbed strips and the F3c cooking pot having pulled tripod feet. The remaining sherds consist of the hard fired F7 pieces and the GRE2c colander, the latter which is certainly a mid-15th- to mid-16th- century intrusion. Despite this, the group is considered to be significant in giving a glimpse of the fabric suite in the town before the rise in popularity of the West Sussex Wares and Surrey Whitewares. A c. 1225 to 1275/1300 date range is suggested.

7.2.8 The post-medieval assemblage is dominated by small abraded sherds, many of which may well be intrusive into the upper fills of earlier features. The two early post-

medieval sherds may well simply represent old 18th- century vessels still in circulation in the early 19th century. They consist of a large London stoneware bottle and a small scrap from a late tin-glazed earthenware vessel (both context [1011]). The late post-medieval assemblage consists of a typical range of later 18th to early/mid-19th-century wares including unglazed earthenware (8/12g), glazed red earthenware (12/146g), Midlands slipware (2/1g), English stoneware (5/76g), yellow ware (5/8g), creamware (16/25g), pearlware (25/42g), transfer-printed whitewares (3/6g) and Chinese porcelain (3/58g). The assemblage is too small to comment on and was recovered primarily from layer [1011] and probably intrusive into the top fill (context [1015]) of slag pit [1016]. The assemblage from the latter (56/107g), with an average sherd size of just 1.9g, was all recovered from the environmental residue and almost certainly derives from contamination from layer [1011] which sealed the pit.

7.2.9 The pottery assemblage is of mixed potential for future research. The medieval pottery of Crawley is now fairly well known and a fabric series has been established. As such only significant pieces/assemblages hold potential for future research. The current assemblage from context [1022] is considered to be an unusually clean group of the 13th century and is thus recommended for retention by a museum. The complete profile of the Earlswood frying pan from drain [1036] is also considered worth retaining. The remainder of the assemblage is not recommended for long-term curation.

7.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

7.3.1 Eleven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) - including bricks, roofing tile and mortar and weighing a total of 11,409g - were recovered from four contexts at The Tree: [1011]; [1012]; [1022]; and [1024]. All four of the bricks were intact and formed from the same fabric B1 (see Table 7). They were well-made hand-crafted bricks with sharp arrises, and apart from one possible exception all the bricks were un-frogged. The burnt pressure marks suggest that the bricks were clamp-fired – a practice that became more commonplace post-1666.

7.3.2 All of the bricks were collected from in situ masonry features; two from well [1012] and two from floor [1024]. None of the bricks appeared to be re-used, although the well bricks were stained and one had a header reduced to a slag-like material. An 18th century date is suggested for these bricks, based on their general form, the traces of fine lime mortar and the un-industrial nature of their fabric which suggests local production. Six loose fragments of the same fine lime mortar were hand-collected from [1022]. The single fragment of peg tile recovered from [1011] had a square peg hole, and the fabric was not especially quartz-rich, which in Sussex is generally associated with a post-medieval date.

7.3.3 Brick and tile samples have been retained.

Fabric	Description
B1	Dense, iron-rich fabric with moderate cream marbling, sparse dark red clay pellets up to 6mm, and burnt out oxides up to 7mm.
T1	Dense orange fabric with sparse cream marbling and orange clay pellets up to 1.5mm.

Table 8: CBM fabric descriptions for The Tree (TRE16)

7.4 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Luke Barber

7.4.1 The archaeological work recovered just seven pieces of clay pipe from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 8.

Context	Element	Date	No	Weight (g)	Bore diameter	Comments
1015 <2>	Bowl fragment	c. 1670-1750	1	1g	2.1mm	Worn
1025	Stem	c. 1690-1750	1	4g	2mm	Slight wear
1025 <4>	Stem	c. 1750-1900	3	10g	1.6mm	Stained
1037	Bowl fragment	c. 1690-1750	1	4g	2.2mm	Spur
1037 <5>	stem	c. 1650-1720	1	2g	2.4mm	Slight wear

Table 8: Clay pipe assemblage

7.4.2 The clay pipe assemblage consists of material that generally appears to be slightly abraded and thus not in its original context. A number of pieces are suspected of being intrusive (clay pipes are notoriously good at this). Interestingly the pipes mainly come from a period that is not really represented in the pottery.

7.4.3 The material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

7.5 **The Glass** by Luke Barber

7.5.1 A very small assemblage of glass was recovered during the work. Context [1011] produced a single compete square-sectioned bottle (with chamfered edges) (1/678g), a somewhat surprising find considering the abraded condition of the associated pottery. The bottle is 235mm tall, with 30mm diameter rim with cork closure and 75 x 75mm base. Although similar to some 19th- century pickles bottles its use is uncertain. The same deposit produced two pieces (28g) from different cylindrical green wine/beer bottles.

7.5.2 Context [1015]'s residue contained nine pieces (16g) of green wine/beer bottle and 10 tiny fragments (2g) of colourless cylindrical vessel glass, all very much in keeping with the scatter of 19th- century pottery from the same deposit. The remaining glass was recovered from the residues of contexts [1025] and [1037], both deposits with a slightly mixed assemblage of finds. Certainly the glass (1/2g and 3/<1g respectively) is so small it could easily be intrusive to these features.

7.5.3 The glass is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

7.6 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

7.6.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of stone. The material is fully listed by context (and sample) in Table 9.

Context	Sample	Stone type	No/weight	Comments
1030	2	Welsh slate	1/80g	roofing
1015	2	Coal	56/6g	
1015	2	Fine iron ore	23/250g	Wealden siltstone. Sooted
1015	2	Wealden sandstone	6/182g	g
1015	2	Horsham stone	1/12g	roofing
1015	2	Wealden fossiliferous limestone	12/52g	
1015	2	Welsh slate	2/6g	Polished school slate
1015	9	Horsham stone	1/16g	roofing
1022	1	Tunbridge Wells sast	2/56g	
1025	4	Coal	2/1g	
1030	6	Coal	5/1g	
1037	5	Coal	2/1g	
1037	5	Tunbridge Wells sast	6/38g	
1037	5	Horsham stone	10/168g	Roofing. Worn

Table 9: Stone assemblage

7.6.2 There is a scattering of unworked stone of local Wealden origin, including a few sooted pieces of ore-quality siltstone from context [1015]. The Horsham stone fragments are likely to be from later medieval or early post-medieval roofs – all were recovered from deposits containing somewhat chronologically mixed finds. The remainder of the assemblage is of coal and welsh slate that is almost certainly of 19th-century date, though many pieces are probably intrusive into the deposits in which they were found.

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

7.7 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

7.7.1 The archaeological work recovered a large assemblage of slag from the site, virtually all of which was recovered from one of nine environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet. On the whole each context had individual pieces of slag quantified by both count and weight. However, where very small pieces were present in notable quantities the number of pieces was only estimated, though all were weighed. The whole assemblage is summarised in Table 10. Details of quantities by fraction are to be found in the archive.

7.7.2 All previous excavations in the medieval core of Crawley have produced significant quantities of metallurgical waste and it is clear that the town was a centre for the iron industry during the 13th to 15th centuries. After this the industry became more mechanised with the advent of the water-powered blast furnace and iron-works began to be more dispersed in the search for suitable streams to provide power. The importance of Crawley rapidly decreased at this point.

7.7.3 Previous excavations have shown that the majority of slag from the town is associated with smelting using the bloomery process. The current assemblage is no exception. Bloomery tap slag is present in most contexts and it is highly probable that the vast majority of the somewhat dense undiagnostic iron slag and lightweight aerated cinder are from the same smelting process. A few of the former pieces are a little more aerated with a rusty brown hue and these are of less certain origin as they could relate to some primary smithing. However, hammerscale is present in negligible quantities – just 17 pieces were noted – and all consists of spherical pieces rather than the more usual flakes. Most of these however, were recovered from context [1015], a deposit with notable intrusive later finds. Despite this some was recovered from sealed medieval deposits hinting at some early smithing. The bulk of the slag was recovered from contexts of 13th- and 14th- century date and presumably relates to working close to the excavated area.

7.7.4 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and, with the exception of samples of the different types from [1015] and [1022], has been discarded.

Context	Spot date	Parent	Sample	Slag type	No	Weight (g)
1011	c. 1820-50 (resid C18th and medieval	C19th occupation layer	-	Undiagnostic iron	1	72
1011	c. 1820-50 (resid C18th and medieval	C19th occupation layer	-	Cinder	2	30
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Magnetic Fines	-	23
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Tap slag (smelting)	51	1064
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Undiagnostic iron	141	11716
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X2000+	7176
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Cinder	516	1728
1015	c. 1820-50	Slag pit 1016	2 & 9	Hammerscale	10	4
1021	c. 1300-1350	Slag pit 1016	3	Magnetic Fines	-	28
1021	c. 1300-1350	Slag pit 1016	3	Tap slag (smelting)	18	150
1021	c. 1300-1350	Slag pit 1016	3	Undiagnostic iron	8	254
1021	c. 1300-1350	Slag pit 1016	3	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X700+	192
1021	c. 1300-1350	Slag pit 1016	3	Cinder	79	90
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	-	Tap slag	4	226
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	-	Undiagnostic iron	2	314
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Magnetic Fines	-	10
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Tap slag (smelting)	59	2354
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Undiagnostic iron	75	3186
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X1000+	3059
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Cinder	78	430
1022	c. 1225-1300	Ditch 1032	1	Hammerscale	4	1
1025	mixed: x1 c. 1270-1400 pot, 4/14g C18th/19th c pipe	Pit 1026	4	Magnetic Fines	-	6
1025	mixed: x1 c. 1270-1400 pot, 4/14g C18th/19th c pipe	Pit 1026	4	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X50+	8
1025	mixed: x1 c. 1270-1400 pot, 4/14g C18th/19th c pipe	Pit 1026	4	Hammerscale	1	1
1030	c. 1225-1300 (intru 1820-50)	Pit 1031	6	Magnetic Fines	-	10

Context	Spot date	Parent	Sample	Slag type	No	Weight (g)
1030	c. 1225-1300 (intru 1820-50)	Pit 1031	6	Tap slag (smelting)	9	386
1030	c. 1225-1300 (intru 1820-50)	Pit 1031	6	Undiagnostic iron	9	2268
1030	c. 1225-1300 (intru 1820-50)	Pit 1031	6	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X100+	62
1030	c. 1225-1300 (intru 1820-50)	Pit 1031	6	Cinder	106	466
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Magnetic Fines	-	4
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Tap slag (smelting)	1	22
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Undiagnostic iron	107	612
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X100+	50
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Cinder	9	70
1033	No date	Pit 1034	7	Hammerscale	2	1
1035	c. 1225-1300	Drain 1036	8	Magnetic Fines	-	6
1035	c. 1225-1300	Drain 1036	8	Tap slag (smelting)	1	3
1035	c. 1225-1300	Drain 1036	8	Undiagnostic iron	4	18
1035	c. 1225-1300	Drain 1036	8	Cinder	5	2
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Magnetic Fines	-	36
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Tap slag (smelting)	4	38
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Undiagnostic iron	50	576
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Undiag fe & cinder unsorted	X100+	30
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Cinder	2	8
1037	mixed: most c. 1225-1300 but x1 1450-1550 & lC17th - e 18th c pipe	Pit 1038	5	Blast furnace (smelting)	1	2

Table 10: Summary of the slag assemblage

7.8 Bulk metalwork by Susan Chandler

7.8.1 A total of nine iron objects weighing 30.4g were recovered. All of these objects are nails or nail stem fragments, with square or rectangular heads and square stems. Nails of this type are common from the roman period on; these examples are most likely of a late medieval to post medieval date. Only two of the nails were recovered by hand, individually in contexts [1011] and [1022]. The rest were recovered from bulk environmental samples; two more stems from context [1022] from sample <1>, four from sample <5> from context [1035] and one in sample <6> from context [1030].

7.8.2 Further to the iron objects, five fragments of copper alloy were recovered from environmental samples. Sample <2> from context [1015], contained three short lengths of 1mm diameter wire, which may be the remains of a clothes fastener. Sample <4> contained two small fragments of nail stems. These are likely to be of a late medieval or post medieval date.

7.9 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

7.9.1 Animal bones were hand-collected from a single context, [1022], and include an upper-molar from cattle and large-mammal long-bone fragments. A further 157g of animal bones were retrieved from whole-earth samples <1>, <2>, <5>, <6> and <9>. These include medium-mammal sized long-bones, a shaft fragment from a cattle femur and two, small, unidentifiable fish vertebrae, one of which is calcified. There is no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology on the bones.

7.10 **Shell** by Susan Chandler

7.10.1 A total of 28 shell and shell fragments weighing 332g were collected. These are all common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), which is commonly found in from the prehistoric period on as part of the diet. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from bulk environmental sample <2> taken from context [1015], which contained twelve valves or fragments. Shell recovered on site by hand includes nine valves or fragments from context [1011], a single valve from context [1012] and six valves from context [1022].

7.11 **The Environmental Samples** by Mariangela Vitolo

Introduction

7.11.1 Nine bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of pits, a posthole and a ditch/gully to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

Methodology

7.11.2 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 11). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 12). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

7.11.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch et al. 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used

follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 11.

Results

Samples <1> [1022], <2> [1015], <3> [1021], <4> [1025], <5> [1/037], <6> [1030], <7> [1033], <8> [1035] and <9> [1015]

7.11.4 Most samples produced flots that were dominated by uncharred vegetative matter, such as twigs, rootlets and seeds of elder (Sambucus nigra.). This material indicates low level disturbance across the site and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action.

7.11.5 Charred plant remains were only recovered from fill [1022] and included a small amount of cereal caryopses, such as wheat (Triticum sp.), wheat/rye (Triticum sp./ Secale cereale) and oat (Avena sp.). However, it is not possible to identify oat grains as belonging to a wild or cultivated species, without the floret bases. Therefore this oat caryopsis could belong either to a cereal or to a weed.

7.11.6 Charcoal was present in varying amounts in all the deposits. Some ditch fills contained a considerable amount of fragments; however, since ditches tend to fill more slowly, the charcoal from this feature type is not generally considered useful in terms of providing information on fuel selection and use. Charcoal identification was therefore only carried out on fragments from pit fills [1015] and [1021]. Many charcoal fragments from both contexts displayed signs of sediment encrustation and percolation, which occur following fluctuations in the ground water level. Also, many fragments were vitrified. Vitrification happens when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glassy. Both these conditions hindered secured identifications of some fragments. The only taxon identified with certainty in pit fill [1021] was oak (Quercus sp.). Three fragments were distorted or split/vitrified and could not be identified. Pit fill [1015] contained a variety of woody taxa, including oak, alder (Alnus sp.), possible beech (cf Fagus sylvatica), possible willow/poplar (cf Salix/Populus sp.) and the Maloideae subfamily. The latter includes taxa that are not distinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy, such as apple, pear, rowan and hawthorn, among others. In addition, three fragments were unidentifiable, either because split, vitrified or because the sediment encrustations had obliterated some anatomic characteristics.

7.11.7 The heavy residues contained more environmental remains, such as mammal and fish bones, some of which were burnt, and marine molluscs. Finds included magnetic material, slag, coal, pottery, an iron nail, clay tobacco pipes, flint, and glass.

Discussion

7.11.8 The bulk soil samples from The Tree, Crawley contained sparse charred crop remains, which probably represent a background scatter of domestic waste. The charcoal analysis has shown a variety of vegetation environments being present near the site and exploited for fuel procurement. These included deciduous woodland, woodland margins and possibly wet environments, suggested by alder and willow/poplar. Oak was present in both contexts and particularly in fill [1021]. This could be due to the likely high availability of this tree near the site. However, oak is known to make an excellent fuel wood and can also be used for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981) and it is possible that this tree was sought after because of its characteristics.

7.11.9 The presence of charcoal in all the samples suggests that the local soils are suited to the preservation of charred remains and that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve plant macrofossils and charcoal. Therefore any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

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

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1022	Ditch	40	40	***	11	***	1		*	12	*	1					Mag.Mat. ****/120g, stone */54g burnt clay **/71g, pottery **/168 */1g, mortar */7g, slag ****/8174
2	1015	Pit	30	30	**	4	**	<1	*Quercus* sp. 2 (1 slow grown), cf *Quercus* sp. 1(rw, distorted, sediment encrustations), cf *Fagus sylvatica* 1, *Alnus* sp. 1, Maloideae 1(vitrified) , cf *Salix/Populus* sp. 1 (sediment encrustations), Indet. 3 (2 sediment encrustations, 1 vitrified/split)	*	142					*	45	Mag.Mat. ****/457g, stone ***/508g, flint */49g, mortar ***/157g, clay tobacco pipe */2g, burnt clay */24g, pottery **/106g, glass */18g, coal ***/6g, Cu */<1, CBM ***/1311g, slag ****/20570g
3	1021	Pit	10	10	**	33	**	<1	*Quercus* sp. 9, cf *Quercus* sp. 1(vitrified), *Quercus* sp./*Castanea sativa* 1 (heavy sediment encrustations), Indet. 3(1distorted, 2 split.vitrified)									Slag ****/563g, Mag.Mat. ****/140g, pottery */27g, burnt clay */6g
4	1025	Pit	5	5	**	<1	**	1										Mag.Mat. ****/5g, slag ***/6g, burnt clay **/15g, Cu (pin) */<1, glass */3g, coal */<1
5	1037	Pit	10	10	*	11	**	1		*	<1			*	<1			Slag ****/652g, Mag.Mat. ****/37g, burnt clay */26g, Fe (nails) */8g, mortar */29g, pottery */35g, clay tobacco pipe */4g, glass */<1, coal */<1, stone **/206g
6	1030	Pit	10	10	*	1	**	1		*	<1							Slag ****/3200, Mag.Mat. ****/13g, pottery */56g, Fe (nail) */2g, coal */<1

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
7	1033	Pit	5	5	*	<1	**	<1										Mag.Mat ****/6g, slag ****/726g
8	1035	Ditch	10	10	***	4	***	1										Slag **/29g, Mag.Mat. ****/7g, burnt clay */6g, mortar */6g, pottery */3g
9	1015	Base of pit	10	10	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1							Mag.Mat. ****/17g, slag ****/5382g, CBM */14g, stone */18g, pottery */1g, burnt clay */3g

Table 12: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Land Snail Shells
1	1022		28	100	100	40	10	* *Sambucus nigra*	***	***	****	*	*Triticum* sp. (1), *Avena* sp.(1), *Triticum* sp./*Secale cereale* (1)	
2	1015		4	30	30	70	10	** *Sambucus nigra*			**			***
3	1021		3	25	25	80	10	*** *Sambucus nigra*			*			
4	1025		1	15	15	30	20		*	**	***			
5	1037		2	30	30	70	20	* Sambucus nigra			*			
6	1030		1	15	15	80	10				**			
7	1033		1	<10	<10	40	50				*			
8	1035		19	50	50	30	40		*	***	****			
9	1015		1	10	10	70	10	** *Sambucus nigra*			**			

8.0 DISCUSSION

Historic Building Watching Brief

8.1 The current programme of works revealed some features of historic interest which provide further information about the original construction and development of the building.

8.2 The original timber-framed construction of the building survives remarkably intact at first floor as revealed during the Historic Building Assessment conducted by ASE in 2010/2012 (ASE 2012); however, little new information pertaining to the original form of the structure was revealed during the watching brief.

8.3 The wall fabric of a part of the south-east extension to the crosswing was exposed, demonstrating that the extension post-dates the 18th-century chimney stack to its west. The walls to the extension were constructed of irregular sandstone blocks as far as discernible within the small area exposed. The chimney stack is of irregularly bonded hand-made bricks. The underside of the hall range floor was revealed, appearing to be of 19th-century, or possibly early 20th-century date. On the hall's first floor, the existing inserted ceiling was revealed to be of late 20th-century date.

8.4 The exposed fabric of the outer east wall of the hall range at first floor level demonstrated inserted 19th-century studwork below an original wallplate, with added narrow 20th-century timbers supporting a chicken-wire mesh and plaster. The north wall of the east extension to the hall range comprised similar 19th-century studwork overlain with lath and plaster. At ground-floor level a timber stanchion, between the early-19th-century extension and adjacent late 20th-century extension to its north, was revealed to be a reused medieval or early post-medieval timber – replete with obsolete mortices for wide braces.

8.5 At first-floor level within the 1839-1874 extension the original studwork of the room divisions was uncovered. The studwork was finished to a high standard, with notched and nailed joints and neat carpentry markings. The form of the 19th-century floors was observed, with typical cross-bracing being seen. Two arched recesses at ground level were revealed to be backed with a thin wall of lath-and-plaster. The exposed internal east wall of the extension was demonstrated to be constructed in English bond, making use of regularly spaced bond-timbers, interrupted by inserted 20th-century windows with large concrete lintels. The bond timbers suggest a mid-19th-century date for the extension at the latest.

8.6 A presumed late 19th-century (possibly early 20th-century) timber truss was salvaged from the roof of one of the former 20th-century extensions to the east of the Tree. The tie beam, of moderate scantling, with sawn profile – of a type to be expected in a working building or warehouse - was apparently not serving any structural role within the property, and its original provenance is unknown.

Archaeological Watching Brief

8.7 The archaeological watching brief uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval features.

8.8 Notably, a 13th-century drainage ditch was excavated beneath the former early 19th-century extension revealing a sizeable assemblage of artefacts, including a plethora of medieval Earlswood-type pottery. The date range assigned to the feature on the basis of the ceramic assemblage is of 1225-1275/1300. Considering its situation alongside the original hall and running north from the crosswing it is considered to likely be contemporaneous with the building – thus corroborating the late 13th century/early 14th-century date range formerly suggested for The Tree by ASE (ASE 2010).

8.9 A medieval slag pit was revealed at the north end of the site, containing substantial quantities of bloomery slag. A late medieval date was assigned to the pit on the basis of a number of pot sherds recovered from its lower levels.

8.10 An 18th-century well was found, as expected, to the east of The Tree. The well was constructed in a descending spiral of handmade bricks lain without mortar.

8.11 The majority of the site however had been previously truncated – most likely during the 1980s when the courtyard was created.

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10.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with a suitable local museum has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 as well those published in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994). The archive has been assigned Archaeology South-East site code TRE16. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and sketches.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Glynde Estates for commissioning this historic building and archaeological watching-brief.

Plate 1: Easily visible intersection of the hall range and crosswing. Note the Trait de Jupiter scarf joint, looking south-west (TRE16-0248)

Plate 2: Exposed fabric of the south wall of the 18th-century extension to the south-east of the crosswing, looking south (TRE16-0283)

Plate 3: Exposed fabric of west wall of the 18th-century extension to the south-east of the crosswing. The brickwork corresponds with the chimney stack, looking west (TRE16-0284)

Plate 4: Exposed inserted floor to the hall range, looking south-west (TRE16-0188)

Plate 5: Exposed fabric of the inserted ceiling on the first floor of the hall range, looking north (TRE16-0218)

Plate 6: Exposed 19th-century studwork and 20th-century timbers and plaster within the 14th-century framework of the hall range, looking west (TRE16-0243)

Plate 7: North wall of the east extension to the hall range, revealing 19th-century studwork beneath lath-and-plaster, looking south (TRE16-0274)

Plate 8: reused timber stanchion in situ and following removal. Notice the peg-holes and mortices (TRE16-0079 and TRE16-0109)

Plate 9: Exposed modern fabric of ground-floor dividing walls, looking north (TRE16-0200)

Plate 10: Overview of the revealed studwork on the first floor of the 1839-74 extension, looking south-west (TRE16-0254)

Plate 11: Detail shot of notched joint and carpentry marks on the exposed studwork, facing south (TRE16-0257)

Plate 12: Exposed cross-bracing within the floor of the 1839-74 extension, looking north (TRE16-0214)

Plate 13: Exposed fabric of the east wall of the 1839-74 extension constructed in English bond with bond timbers, and two inserted windows, looking east (TRE16-0290)

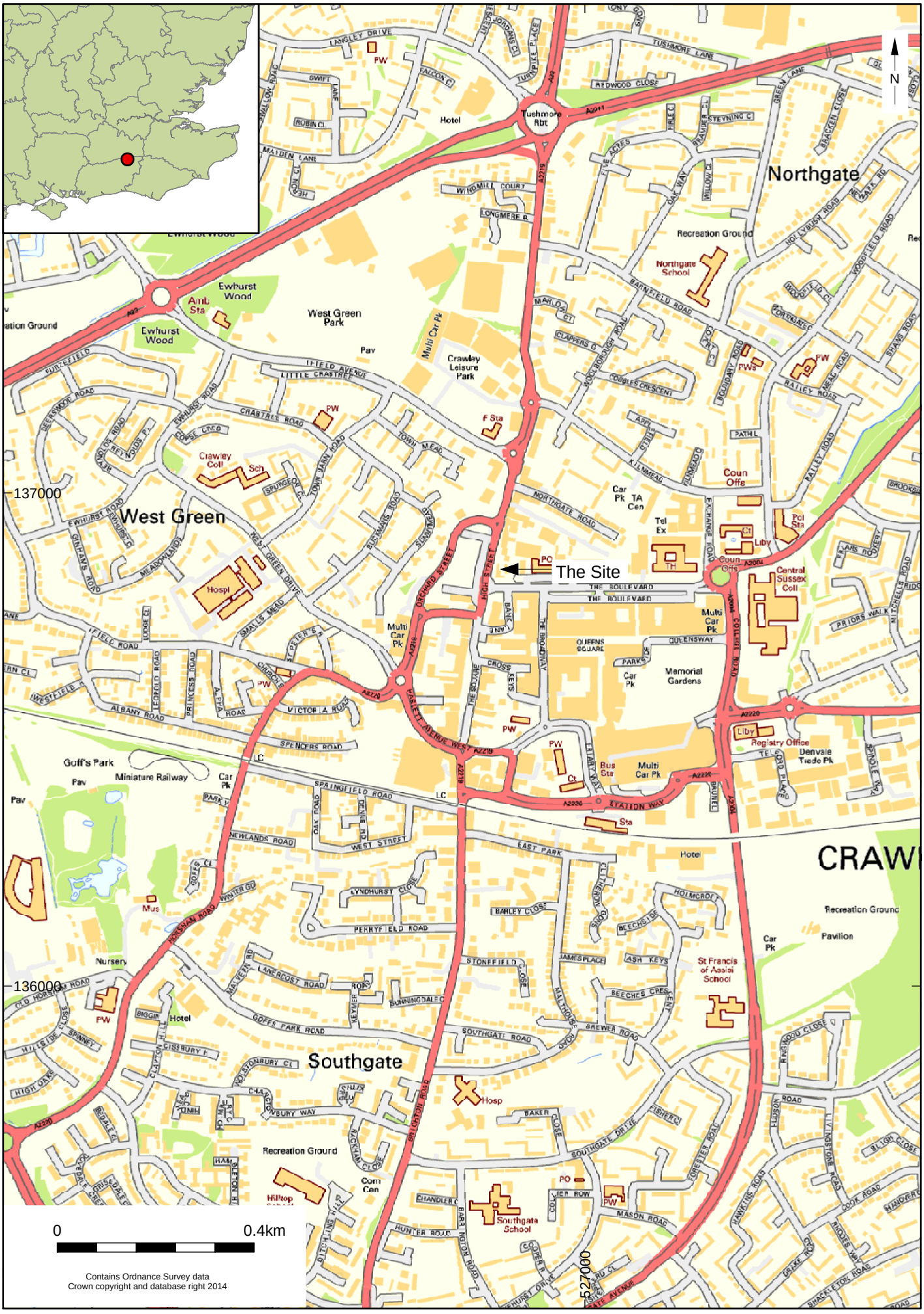
Plate 14: Exposed slab of the east extension to the cross wing, facing west (TRE16-0183)

Plate 15:Overview of the site following the initial removal of paving, facing north-west (TRE16-0001)

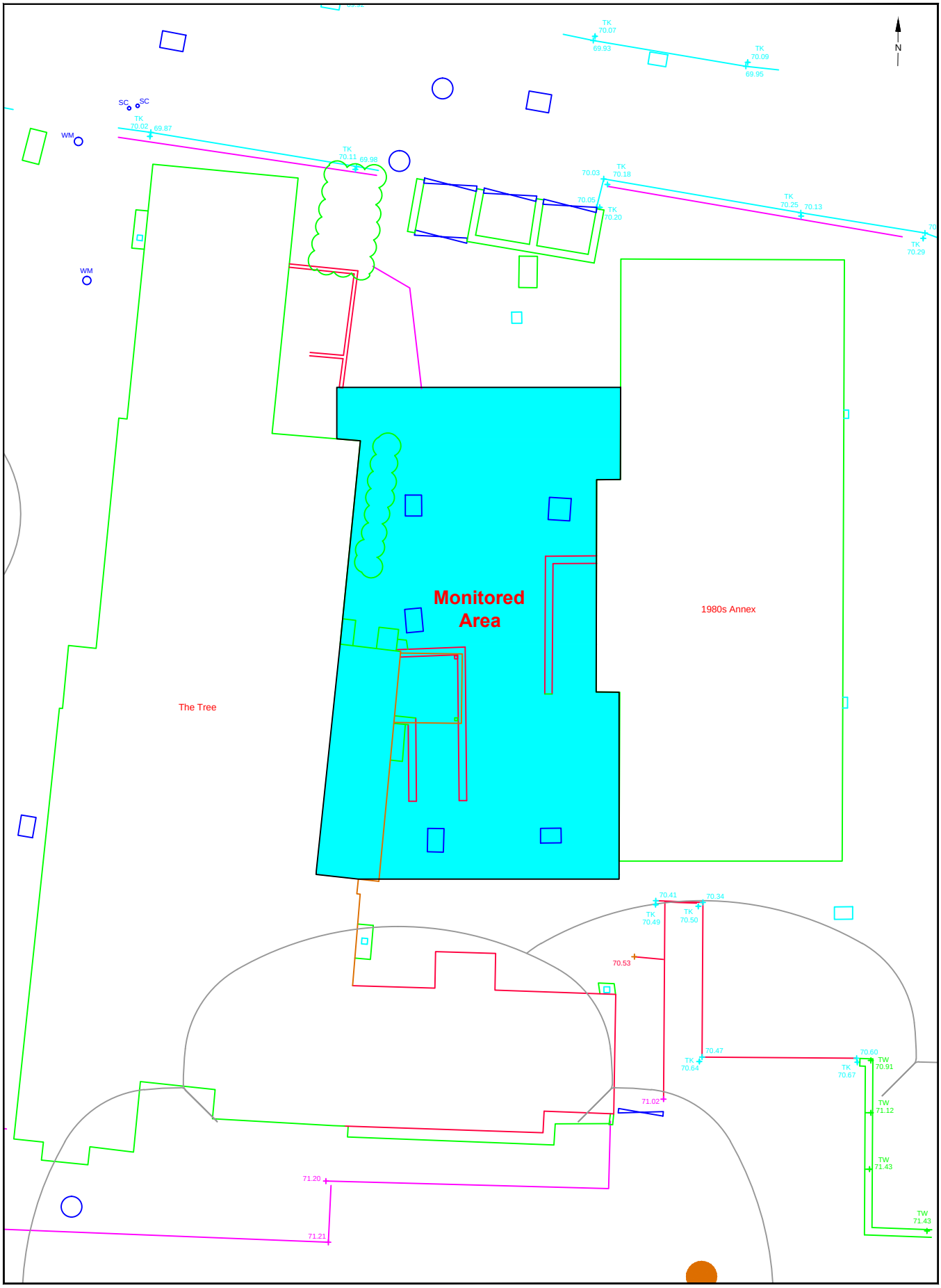
Plate 16: Modern drains cut through the underlying natural, facing south-east (TRE16-0024)

Plate 17: Top of the well [1012] (TRE16-0022)

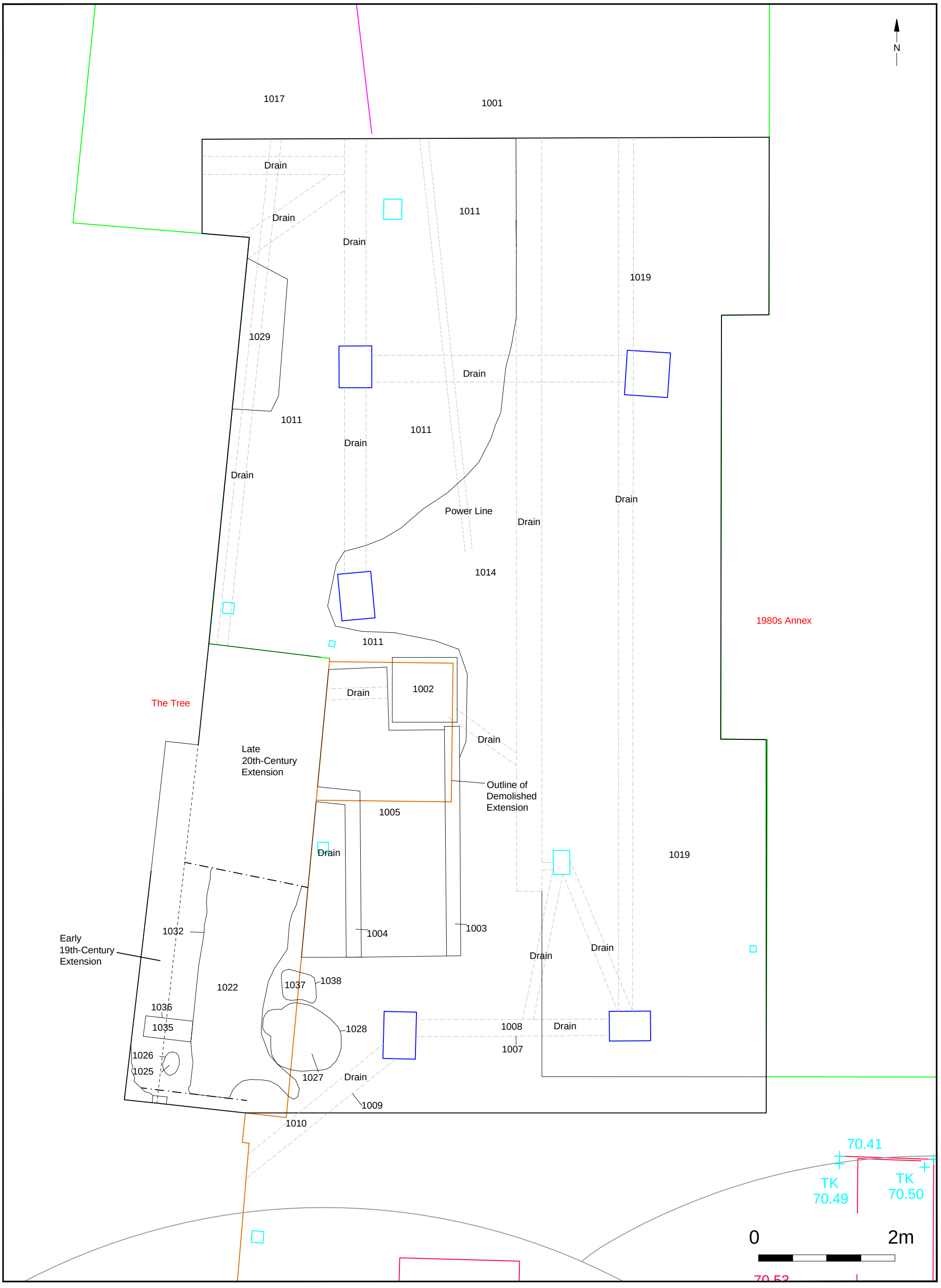
Plate 18: Brick bases to removed 20th-century ramp, with slab (left) atop well, facing east (TRE16-0003)



© Archaeology South-East		The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7380	June 2016	Site location	
Site Code: TRE16	Drawn by: SP		



© Archaeology South-East		The Tree, High Street, Crawley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7380	February 2016	Location of Monitored Area	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



© Archaeology South-East		The Tree, High Street, Crawley	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7380	February 2016	Plan of Upper Archaeological Features	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		

N

1017

1001

1020

Drain

1015

Drain

Drain

1019

1016

1029

Drain

1011

1011

Drain

Drain

Power Line

Drain

Drain

1014

1980s Annex

1011

1012

1013

Drain

The Tree

1006

Drain

Late
20th-Century
Extension

Outline of
Demolished
Extension

1005

Drain

1019

1032

1004

1003

Early
19th-Century
Extension

Drain

Drain

1038

1036

1030

1028

1008

Drain

1031

1007

1026

Drain

1009

1034

1033

1010

70.41

TK
70.49

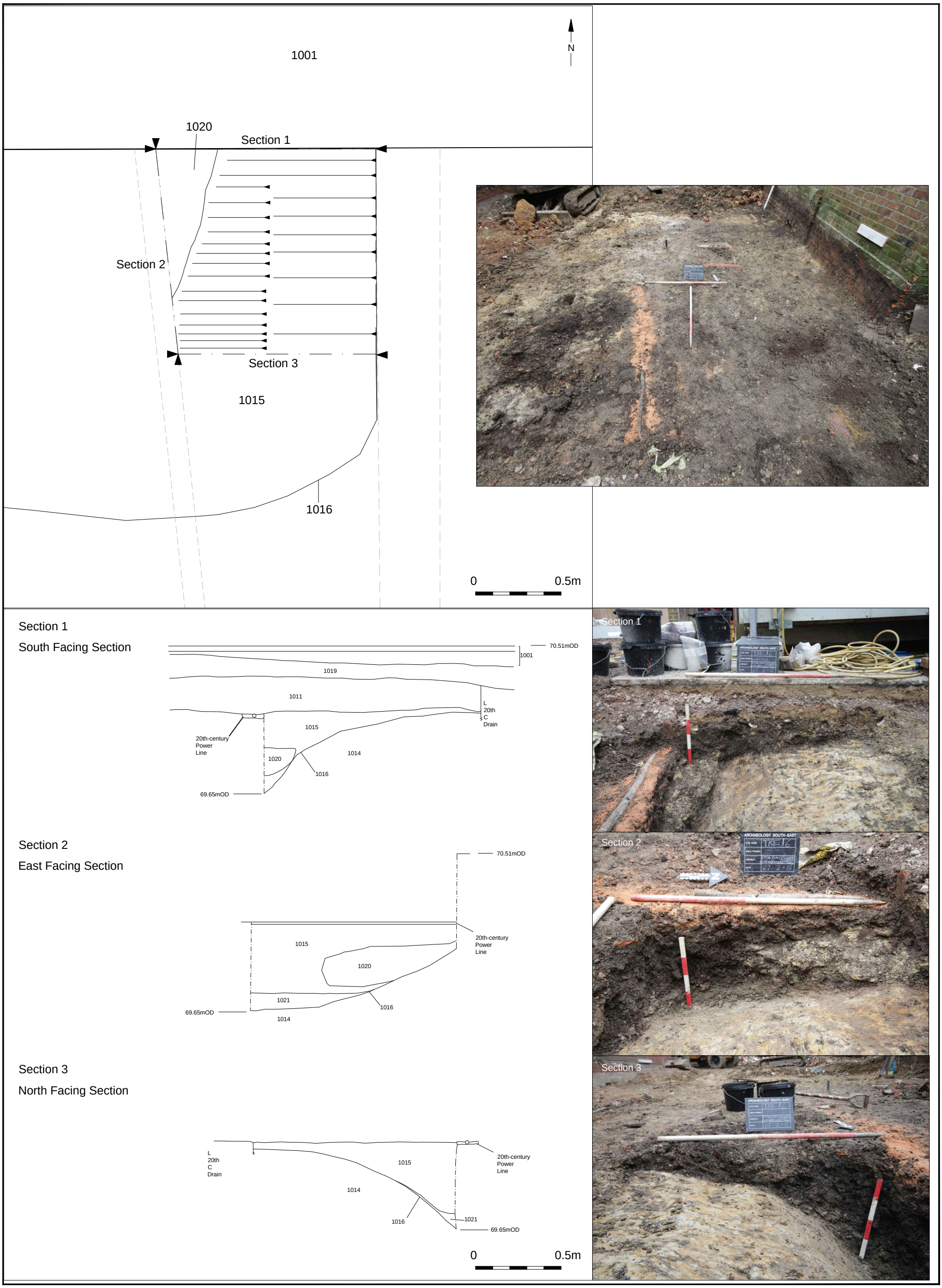
TK
70.50

0

2m

70.53

© **Archaeology South-East**		The Tree, High Street, Crawley	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7380	February 2016	Plan of Lower Archaeological Features	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



Section 1

South Facing Section

Section 2

East Facing Section

Section 3

North Facing Section

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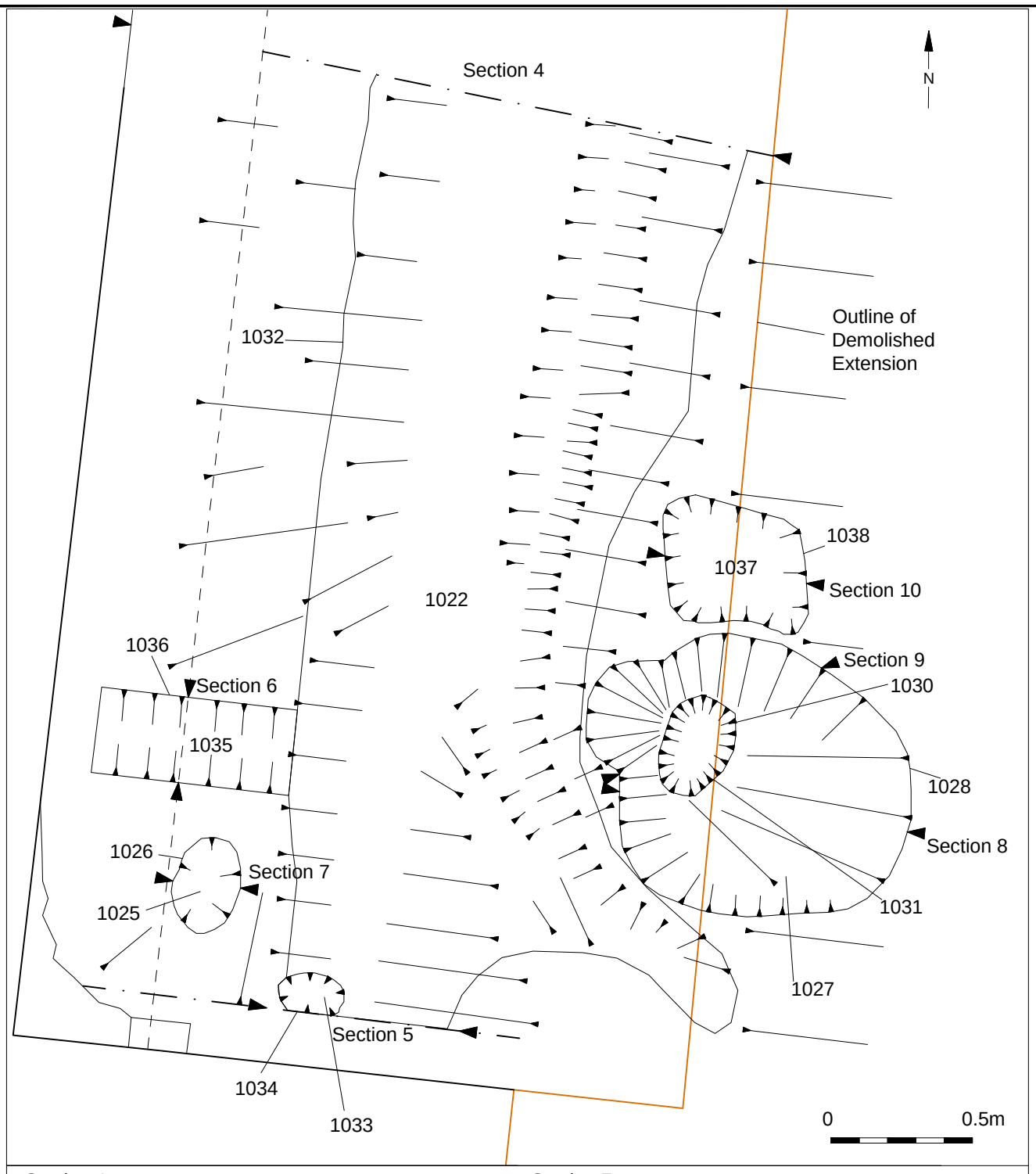
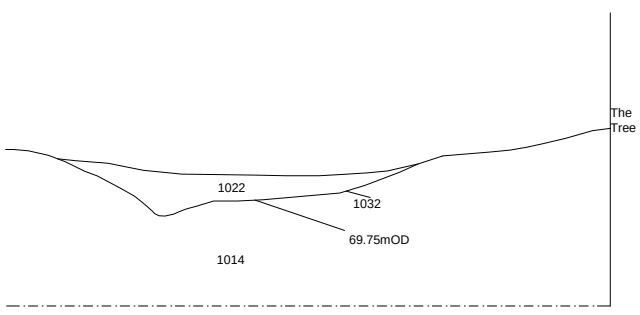
Project Ref: 7380	February 2016	Slag Pit Plan and Sections	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



Section 4
North Facing Section



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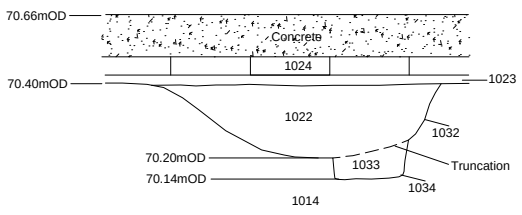

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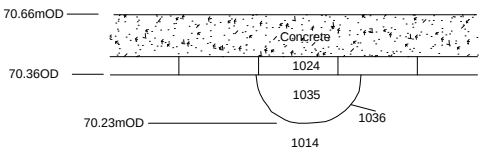
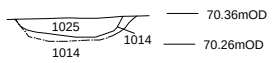
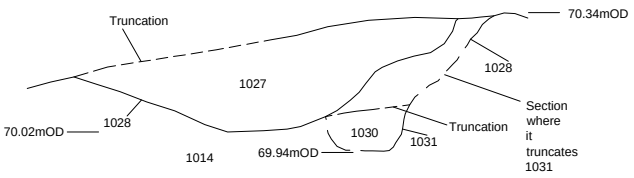
East Facing Section



Section 7
North Facing Section



Section 8
North Facing Section



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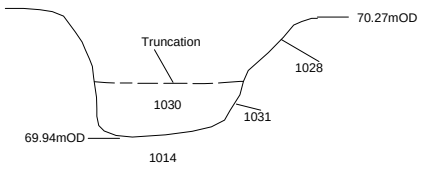

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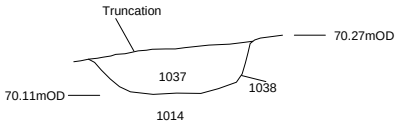
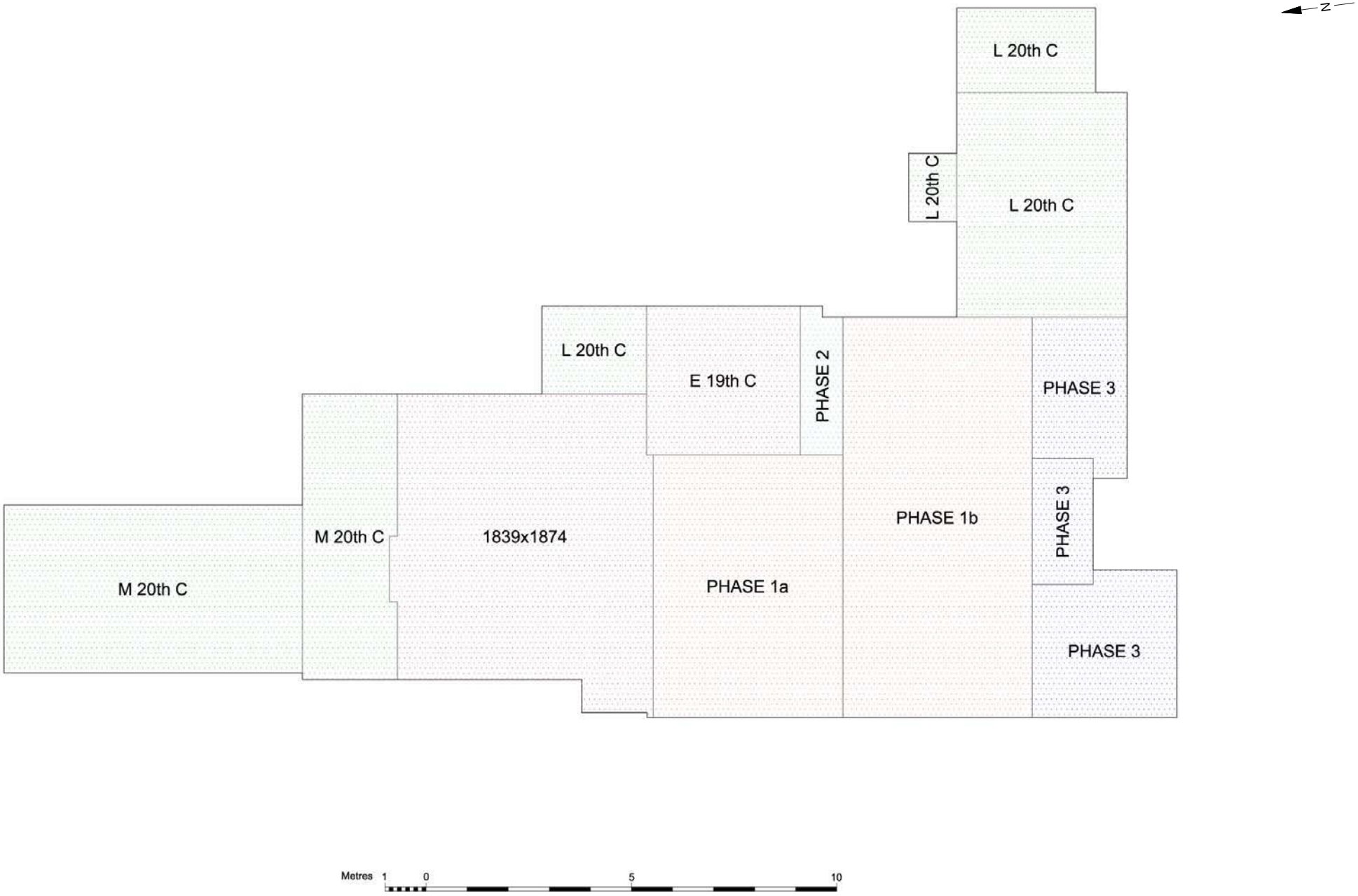
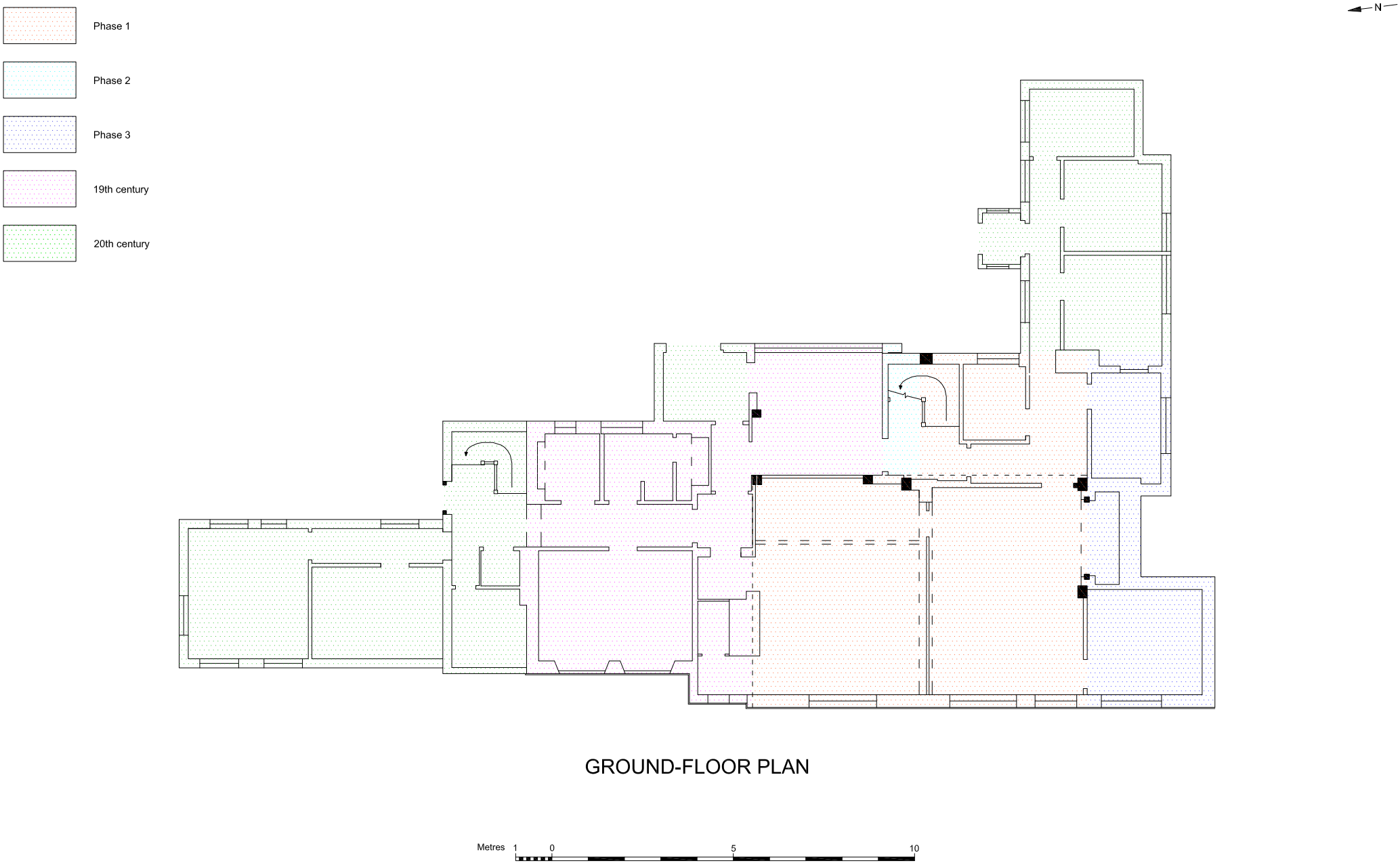


0 0.5m

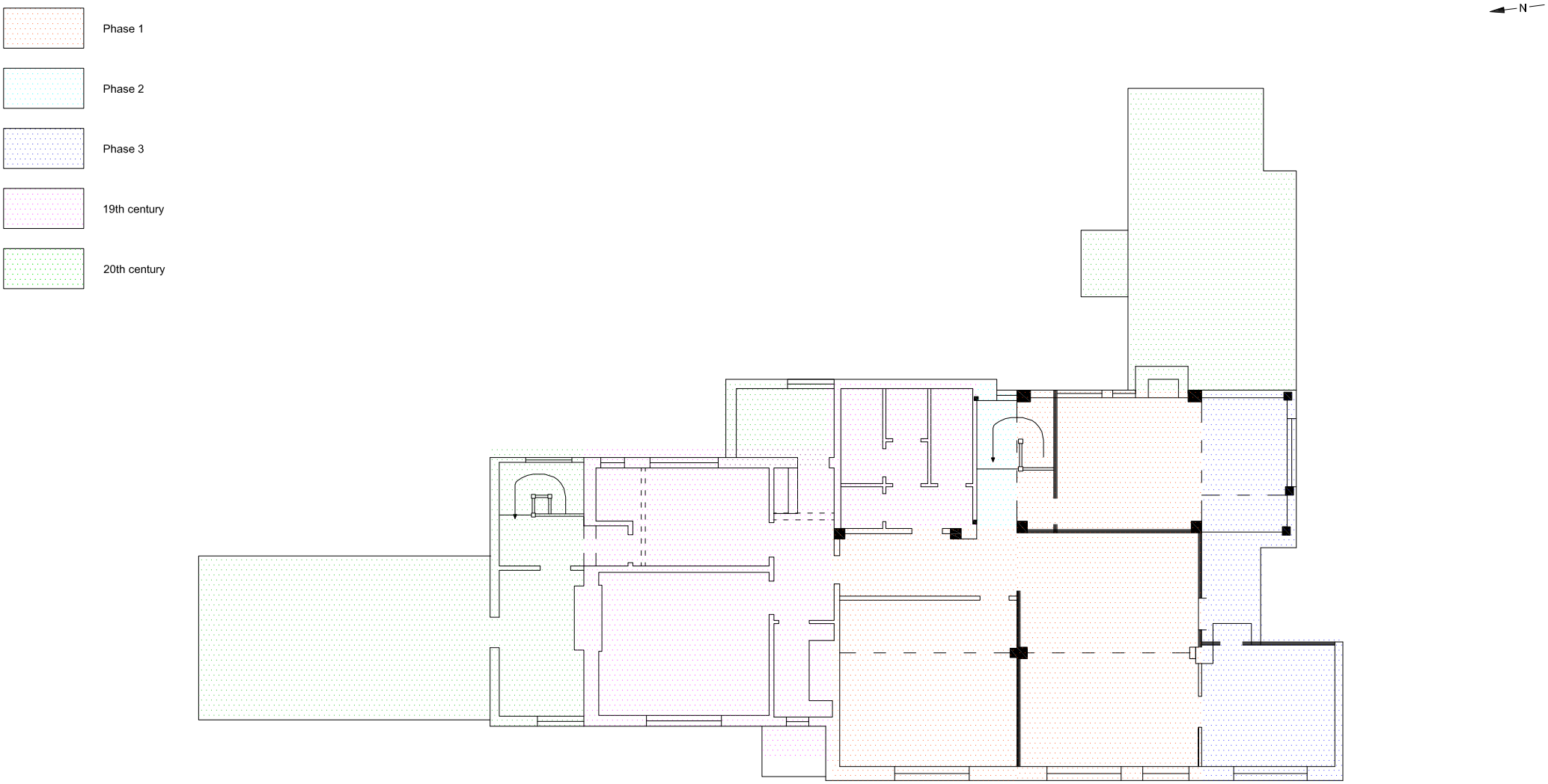
© **Archaeology South-East**		The Tree, High Street, Crawley	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7380	February 2016	Features Below the Early 19th-century Extension, Plan and Sections	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



© **Archaeology South-East**		The Tree, HIgh Street, Crawley	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7380	March 2016	Phased Plan	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



© **Archaeology South-East**		The Tree, HIgh Street, Crawley	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7380	March 2016	Phased Plan	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		



© Archaeology South-East		The Tree, HIgh Street, Crawley	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 7380	March 2016	Phased Plan	
Report Ref: 2016018	Drawn by: SP		

Appendix 1: Building List Description

HIGH STREET
1.
5403
(east side)
No 103
('The Tree')
(offices of the Crawley
TQ 2636 NE 5/28 Borough Council Housing
21.6.48 and Estates Department)
II
2.

Late C15 to early C16 timber-framed L-shaped open hall-house embedded in a brick and brick faced building altered and extended in the C18, C19 and circa 1936. Two storeys. Brick with part of first floor tile hung. Tiled roofs but part hung with Horsham slabs. The south wing running east and west remains substantially intact. Internally a solar of 3 bays, now 2 rooms comprise the upper storey of this wing. The trusses, which are exposed, consist of principal cambered tie-beam with supporting brackets carrying king-post, collar and central purlin supported from the King-post by 2 way struts. The main uprights of the walls of this wing are stop chamfered. A ground floor room at the west end of this wing has massive cross-beam and heavy close-set joists. The chimney beam of the open fireplace is exposed. Externally the chimney breast is of local Sussex stone and surmounted by an C18 brick chimney stack. The hall range running north and south is marked by its higher roof-ridge. Its western slope is covered with Horsham slabs. It has been much altered and floors inserted but part of its timber-framed structure is visible internally. An addition has been made on the east side forming an entrance hall. A 2-storey wing running south extending the west front was added early in the C18 when the west wall of the solar wing was faced in brick to match. The upper storey of the solar wing is tile hung. The north end of the house was rebuilt in brick in the C19 and remodelled and replanned as servants' quarters circa 1936 when the house was restored. Most of the windows are C20 steel casements. A weatherooarded structure to the east of the house, which was a Medieval moot hall, has been moved to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum at Singleton and re-erected in its original form.

Listing NGR: TQ2682536839

Appendix 3: HER Summary

Site Code	TRE16					
Identification Name and Address	The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	526825 136842					
Geology	Gault Formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6120					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief	Standing Structure		
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork			WB. 13.06.2014 – 02.07.2014	Other Building Recording - 20.03.2014		
Sponsor/Client	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and Mudstone deposits					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Seth Price					
Period Summary						
		MED ✓	PM ✓			

Summary

The archaeological watching-brief was concerned with alterations to the historic building, together with associated below-ground works.

Little new information of note was revealed during the historic building watching brief. The original timber-framed construction of the building was seen to survive remarkably intact at first floor level. On the ground floor, the wall fabric of a part of the south-east extension to the crosswing was exposed, demonstrating that the extension post-dates the 18th-century chimney stack to its west. The underside of the hall range floor was demonstrated to be of 19th-century, or possibly early 20th-century, date. A timber stanchion, between the early-19th-century extension and adjacent late 20th-century extension to its north, was revealed to be a reused medieval or early post-medieval timber – replete with obsolete mortices for wide braces.

On the hall's first floor, the existing inserted ceiling was shown to be of late 20th-century date. The exposed fabric of the outer east wall of the hall range at first floor level revealed inserted 19th-century studwork below an original wallplate, with added narrow 20th-century timbers supporting a chicken-wire mesh and plaster. The north wall of the east extension to the hall range comprised similar 19th-century studwork overlain with lath-and-plaster. At ground-floor level

At first-floor level within the 1839-1874 extension the original studwork of the room divisions was uncovered. The studwork was finished to a very high standard, with notched and nailed joints and neat carpentry markings. The form of the 19th-century floors was observed, with typical cross-bracing being seen. The exposed internal east wall of the extension was demonstrated to be constructed in English bond, making use of regularly spaced bond-timbers, interrupted by inserted 20th-century windows with large concrete lintels. The bond timbers suggest a mid-19th-century date for the extension at the latest.

The archaeological watching brief uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval features. Notably, a 13th-century drainage ditch excavated beneath the former early 19th-century extension revealed a sizeable assemblage of artefacts including a plethora of medieval Earlswood-type pottery. The date range assigned to the feature on the basis of the ceramic assemblage is of 1225-1275/1300. Considering its situation alongside the original hall and running north from the crosswing it is considered to likely be contemporaneous with the building – thus corroborating the late 13th century/early 14th-century date

range formerly suggested by ASE (ASE 2010). A late medieval slag pit containing substantial quantities of bloomery slag was uncovered to the north end of the site. Finally, an 18th-century well was found, as expected, to the east of the tree.

The majority of the site however had been previously truncated – most likely during the 1980s when the courtyard was created.

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-254595

Project details

Project name	**The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1GE HISTORIC BUILDING and BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIE**
Short description of the project	**Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre of Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Cragg Management to undertake to undertake an archaeological watching-brief at The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 1GE (NGR 526825 136842). Little new information of note was revealed during the historic building watching brief. The archaeological watching brief uncovered a number of medieval and post-medieval features. Notably, a 13th-century drainage ditch excavated beneath the former early 19th-century extension revealed a sizeable assemblage of artefacts including a plethora of medieval Earlswood-type pottery. The date range assigned to the feature on the basis of the ceramic assemblage is of 1225-1275/1300. Considering its situation alongside the original hall and running north from the crosswing it is considered to likely be contemporaneous with the building - thus corroborating the late 13th century/early 14th-century date range formerly suggested by ASE (ASE 2010). A late medieval slag pit containing substantial quantities of bloomery slag was uncovered to the north end of the site. Finally, an 18th-century well was found, as expected, to the east of the tree. The majority of the site however had been previously truncated - most likely during the 1980s when the courtyard was created.**
Project dates	**Start: 01-01-2016 End: 30-06-2016**
Previous/future work	**Yes / No**
Any associated project reference codes	**TRE16 - Sitecode**
Any associated project reference codes	**7380 - Contracting Unit No.**
Any associated project reference codes	**CR/2013/0455/RG3 - Planning Application No.**
Any associated project reference codes	**CR/2013/0454/LBC - Planning Application No.**
Type of project	**Recording project**
Site status	**Listed Building**
Current Land use	**Community Service 1 - Community Buildings**
Monument type	**HOUSE Medieval**

Monument type	**HOUSE Post Medieval**
Monument type	**PITS Medieval**
Monument type	**SLAG PIT Medieval**
Monument type	**DITCH Medieval**
Monument type	**WELL Post Medieval**
Significant Finds	**POTTERY Medieval**
Significant Finds	**POTTERY Post Medieval**
Significant Finds	**SLAG Medieval**
Significant Finds	**PIPE Post Medieval**
Significant Finds	**CBM Post Medieval**
Significant Finds	**GLASS Post Medieval**
Investigation type	**"Watching Brief"**
Prompt	**Listed Building Consent**
Prompt	**Planning condition**

Project location

Country	**England**
Site location	**WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley**
Postcode	**RH10 1GE**
Study area	**0.11 Hectares**
Site coordinates	**TQ 526825 136842 50.901839336847 0.171644525282 50 54 06 N 000 10 17 E Point**

Project creators

Name of Organisation	**Archaeology South-East**
Project brief originator	**Archaeology South-East**
Project design originator	**Archaeology South-East**
Project director/manager	**Ron Humphrey**
Project supervisor	**Seth Price**
Type of sponsor/funding body	**Cragg Management**
Type of sponsor/funding body	**Crawley Borough Council**

Project archives

Physical Archive	**Crawley Museum**

recipient	
Physical Contents	**"Ceramics"**
Digital Archive recipient	**West Sussex County Council**
Digital Media available	**"Text"**
Paper Archive recipient	**Crawley Museum**
Paper Media available	**"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"**

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	**Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)**
Title	**The Tree, 103 High Street, Crawley, West Sussex, RH10 1GE HISTORIC BUILDING and BELOW GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**
Author(s)/Editor(s)	**Price, S.**
Date	**2016**
Issuer or publisher	**Archaeology South-East**
Place of issue or publication	**Portslade**
Description	**Watching Brief Report**

Entered by	**Seth Price (seth.price@ucl.ac.uk)**
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