

**An Archaeological Interpretative Survey
of**

**THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET,
CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX**



by

David Martin FSA IHBC MIFA & Barbara Martin AIFA

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INTERPRETATIVE SURVEY
OF
THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET,
CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX**

**Commissioned by
Nilesh Patel**

PROJECT REF. 2768

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STANDING BUILDINGS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIVE SURVEYS

AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE

ABOUT THESE SURVEYS

The intended purpose of an *Archaeological Interpretative Survey* is to give an overview of the date, sequence of construction, and principal architectural features of a building. As such, they should not be regarded as a detailed archaeological record, nor should they be taken as definitive. Further research, particularly that undertaken during building works, is likely to refine and extend the archaeological record.

These reports are aimed at three groups of user, namely those owners who wish to know more about their property, those persons (architects and planners) who are charged with the responsibility for both conserving the buildings and ensuring that they are carefully adapted to the needs of the future, and finally the academic carrying out wider historical or archaeological research. A secure use for the future is, in our opinion, the only way of ensuring the long-term survival of any historical building.

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUE

Unless noted to the contrary, the assessments involve a visual inspection of the fabric, both internally and externally, including any accessible roof voids and basement areas. Except where building works are being carried out, intrusive techniques are inappropriate. Interpretation of the fabric and fittings therefore relies principally upon inspection of the visible evidence. As part of the interpretative procedure, a measured outline survey of every property is undertaken.

THE WRITTEN REPORT

For ease of reference the written reports are divided into sections under a series of headings and sub-headings. The typical sequence of headings is as follows:-

- 1 Location of the building.
- 2 Sequence of development.
- 3 Detailed architectural description, arranged period-by-period.

THE DRAWINGS

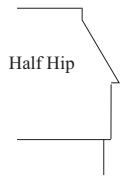
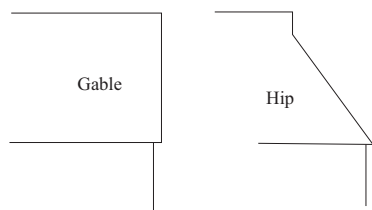
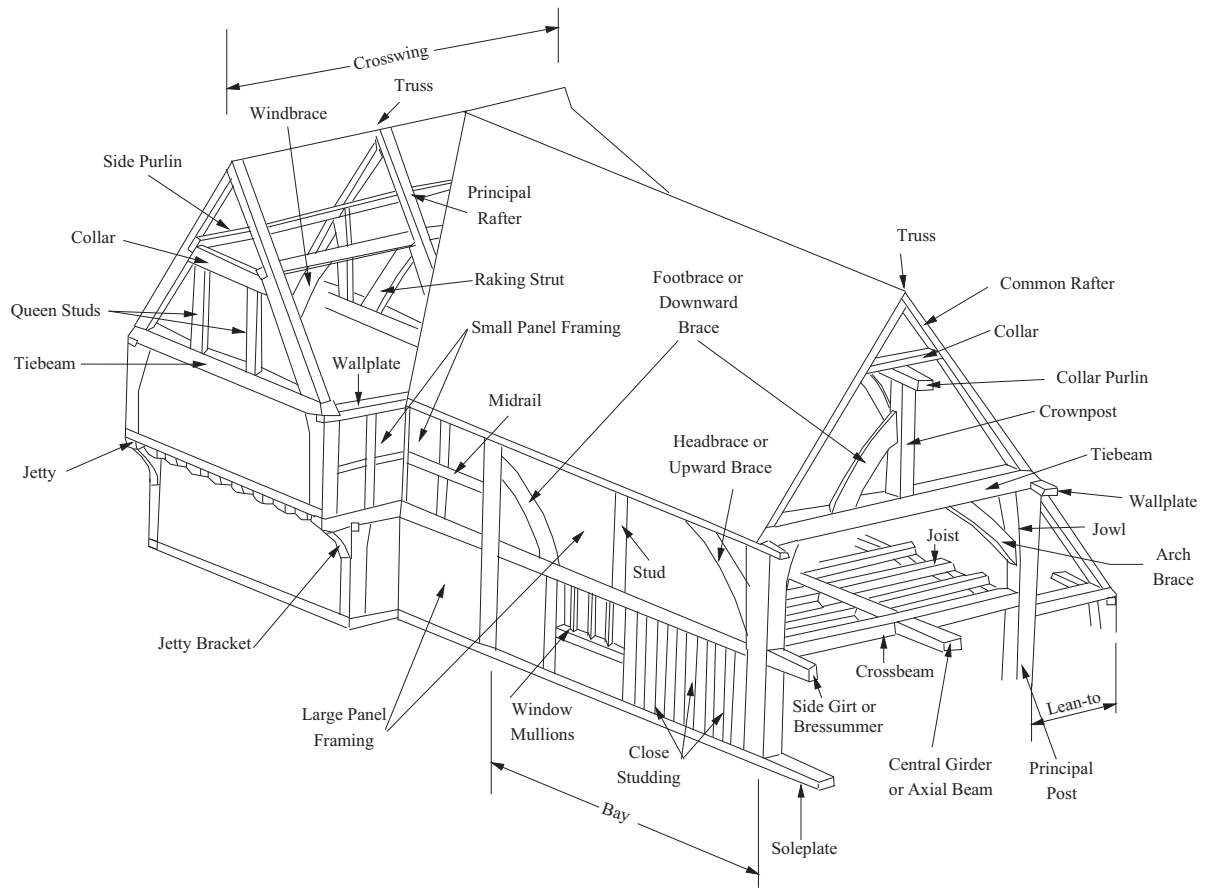
A set of drawings produced from an measured outline survey is included within the body of each report. The purpose of these drawings is to identify the features included within the written text and to illustrate, as far as is known, the form of the structure during its various stages of development. For clarity the drawings have been prepared in the form of scale 'sketches', rather than detailed archaeological record drawings. For reasons of economy, the making of detailed archaeological drawings is restricted to stripped-out or exceptionally important buildings.

The symbols as used in the drawings attached to this report are as follows:

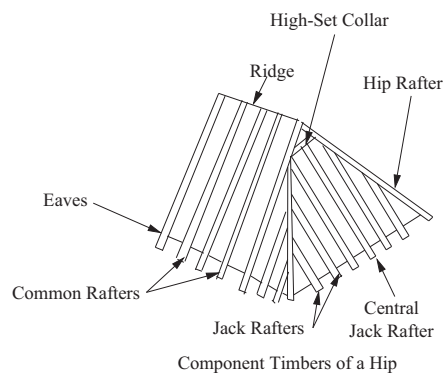
—————	Surviving Timber-Framed Wall
///////	Surviving Brick or Stone Wall
-----	Features evidenced but destroyed or masked from view
- - - - -	Beam or feature immediately overhead
.....	Conjectural or very approximate
■	Structural timber
?	Details unknown or doubtful

OTHER CONVENTIONS USED -

- 1 Doors are shown in plan only where known: hence rooms may appear to have no obvious means of access.
- 2 With the exception of rafters, wallplates, and some chimneys and roof-lines, sections show features cut by or immediately adjacent to the cutting line only.



Roof Terminals



GLOSSARY OF PRINCIPAL TERMS

REPORT NO. 1652

THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX

NGR TQ 26728 36603

LOCATION

The complex which now serves as The Gatwick George (formerly The George) is a complex, rambling structure on the western side of Crawley High Street. A little to the south, on the opposite side of the street is Church Walk which leads to the parish church, located in the extreme south west of Crawley parish. At this point the historical boundary between Crawley and Ifield parishes runs along the centre of the High Street, and thus The George (together with the other buildings on this western side of the street) was originally not in Crawley parish, but Ifield.

In its present form the building is part of a continuous built-up street frontage, with a modern structure - 50, 52 High Street - to the south (occupying a corner site, with Ifield Road to its south) and 60 High Street to the north. Thus the modern George occupies three earlier dwellings, Nos. 54, 56, 58 High Street. As the site plan in Drawing 1652/1 illustrates, the site runs back westwards to abut a modern (late 20th century) road known as Pegler Way on its western boundary. The western half of the curtilage extends southwards from the rest to abut the northern side of Ifield Road. An extract from the 1841 Ifield Tithe Map is included in Drawing No. 1652/1, allowing the earlier configuration to be compared with that of today.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

An introductory note to Archaeological Interpretative Surveys of Standing Buildings is included following the fly leaf of this report: the introductory note indicates the general limitations of this type of report, and gives a brief account of the investigative techniques used and the conventions adopted. Further qualifications are necessary in the case of The George.

The on-site work relating to this report was undertaken during a single day on 3rd March 2007. The George is a thriving, busy modern hotel which on the day of the visit was the venue for two conferences. The majority of the first-floor rooms within the historic part of the structure are in use as accommodation for staff, a number of whom were on shiftwork and, in consequence, were asleep part of the day. Access to the principal roof void was through one of these rooms: other roof voids were inaccessible. These constraints are inevitable within a building of this type. They mean that rooms had to be inspected as they were available and thus judgements had to be made as to the level of recording required within each, often without knowledge of adjacent areas.

These decisions were made all the more difficult by the fact that the modern internal layout bears little relationship to the original layout of the building and by the fact that the majority of historical fabric is masked from view behind later, mostly modern plaster wall finishings. Some historical timber framing remains exposed (particularly - but not exclusively - within the ceilings of the ground-floor rooms). This timbering is visually compromised by archaic-looking fabric which has been introduced into selective areas in modern times.

All the above issues contribute to the challenge of interpreting the historic development of The George. Nevertheless, it has been possible to outline the age, sequence of development, and basic form of the complex with a high degree of certainty. Although in the past the building has been subjected to cursory inspection by scholars of vernacular architecture, the content of the identified published accounts indicates that none of these scholars had sufficient access to the building to allow them to achieve an adequate interpretation. Thus, all these earlier accounts (including the list description) are seriously flawed both in their interpretation and dating. Although the present report would seem to represent the most comprehensive study of the building undertaken to date, it should be stressed that much detail remains hidden or (in the case of some roof voids) was inaccessible at the time of survey. Watching briefs undertaken during any future building works (including maintenance) will inevitably enhance the contents of this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This present report was only made possible with the support and total cooperation of the members of staff at The George (particularly Craig Drysdale, the general manager) who willingly incorporated our numerous requests into their busy work schedules: we thank them for their patient cooperation. Sincere thanks also go to Janet Pennington for making available the data collected on the building during her researches into the inns and taverns of Sussex, and to Jo Short for undertaking a search of the published literature.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Unless noted to the contrary, the historical background which follows has been extracted from Victoria County History of Sussex **7** (1940), 145-146; Victoria County History of Sussex **6, Pt 3** (1987), 58-59; N Hygate 'The Manor of Crawley, 1200-1792' (2003), 103-104, 124-126; J Pennington, 'The Inns and Taverns of Western Sussex, 1550-1700: A regional study of their architectural and social history (University College Chichester, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis) 185-186.

At what date the building became an inn is not at present known. The earliest identified reference to it is in the late 16th century in the *Inquisition Post Mortem* of Richard Covert, J.P. (died 1580), where the site is described amongst his extensive possessions as 'a tenement in Ifield called The George' [*Sussex Record Society* **3** (1904) 117]. The design of the building suggests that it may have served as an inn since at least the 15th century. Lying as it did half way between London and Brighton, in the early 19th century the George was one of the chief Sussex coaching inns [e.g Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4) 1026; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 187-8.]. It was a place for holding auctions in the late 18th century [Bastable, *Crawley*, 38] and was described in 1845 as a commercial inn and hotel. Horses and carriages could be hired here in 1874 and in 1882 the landlord was also a wine and spirit merchant [*Kelly's Dir. Suss* (1845 and later edns). s.v. Crawley]. An assembly room existed by 1880 [*Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns). s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley* 71]. In the early 20th the inn gained an increased trade from the revival of road transport. By 1918 it belonged to the Home Counties Public House Trust Co. Ltd, a forerunner of Trusthouse Forte (UK) Ltd [*Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918) s.v. Crawley].

The property was held of the manor of Crawley. Bearing in mind that it was in the hands of Richard Covert of Goff's Hill at his death in 1580, he may have inherited through a John Covert who died in 1503 leaving amongst his estate two properties in Ifield. One included land of one hundred acres, the other of seventy five acres. In the early 16th century Crawley manor was held by the Southwell family who, in 1545, sold to Edward Shurley of Isfield near Lewes. Upon the death of Shurley's grandson in 1631 Crawley descended to Edward's great-granddaughter, Jane, wife of Walter Covert, who was then the owner of The George. It is likely that in this way The George became regarded as part of the demesne of the manor. Thus the George is described in the later court rolls as demesne land, and is always referred to separately in transactions relating to the manor as 'and the tenement or inn, called or known by the sign of The George'. The inn in fact is officially called St. George and The Dragon, but over time the abbreviation has persisted.

The earliest reference to an innkeeper by name in Crawley is found in The East Grinstead Assize Records of 24th June 1596 when a William Brown, innkeeper of Crawley was indicted for murder. What is not known is whether he was the proprietor of The George. When the court records resume after the restoration of the monarchy in 1668, the licensee of The George was Henry Waller, a member of a prolific regional innkeeping family. In addition to his lease of The George, Henry owned a building on

the opposite side of the street and also held leases on several of the surrounding fields. He died 9th January 1690. His probate inventory lists (in order) Great Parlour, Hall, Kitchen, Little Parlour, Longhouse, Room by the Cellar, Bakehouse, Entry by the Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Yard, Barn and Stable, Cellar, Further Chamber over Great Parlour, Little Chamber over Great Parlour, Passage over against the said chamber door, Crown Chamber, Rose Chamber, Passage by the Rose Chamber, Chamber over the Kitchen, Chamber over the Little Parlour, Chamber over the Entry, and the Malt Chamber. From the inventory it would seem that persons were able to sleep on the ground floor, as there is a bed in the room by the cellar, but perhaps that was for a servant. There was also a bed in the hall. Upstairs there were six bedrooms. One of the bedrooms (over the kitchen) seems to have been the domain of the family, as it contained several chests and much household linen. Wealth is shown in the items found in the Great Parlour. Amongst the many chairs and stools are five leather chairs and four tapestry worked ones: also listed in this room is a mirror, one clock and clockcase, two carpets and four pictures. In the kitchen are listed many pewter plates, dishes and basins, and drinking vessels [National Archives PROB 4/9782].

By 1727 Benjamin Pickard was the licensee and he was still in residence in 1743. Another Benjamin, Benjamin Piggot was the next person to have a lease, at £10 per annum. At this time the property was described as 'House, stables, two crofts, 2 acres'. He also rented a property called Kites. He was followed by George Goble, then by Edward Ansecombe. The next tenants were Joseph Johnson, father and son. The father died in 1832, and his son continued the business and was still holding it when the Ifield tithe award apportionment and map were prepared in 1841 (see Drawing No. 1652/1). At that date both The George and the properties to the south, extending up to Ifield Road, were owned by the lord of the manor of Crawley (then Master in Chancery) although the manorial records indicate that in the 17th and 18th centuries the house on the corner of High Street and Ifield Road was separately owned: the date it was acquired by the lord of the manor is not currently known. In 1841 Joseph Johnson occupied The George Inn, garden and pasture amounting to 2a.0r.09p. (plot 567 in Drawing No. 1652/1) together with a shed and yard amounting to 0a.0r.38p. (plot 569). In addition, he rented from his neighbour to the north a yard and stable amounting to 0a.0r.02p. (plot 566). The property standing on the corner of High Street and Ifield Road (ie. 50, 52, 54 High Street - plot 568 in Drawing No. 1652/1) was at that time described as 'houses and gardens', amounted to 0a.1r.22p. and was in the occupation of Thomas Soane, Nathaniel Miller and Sarah Chart. Nos. 58, 60 High Street (being the northern part of the present George Hotel and the next house north from it - plot 565 in Drawing No. 1652/1) were cottages and gardens occupied by John Knight, Robert Ashford, Thomas Dedman, John Francis and Mary Tebit: it amounted to 0a.1r.35p. The owner of 58, 60 High Street was Edward Bishop, from whom Johnson leased the yard and stable mentioned earlier. Johnson also occupied other land within the parish, including Malthouse Farm [West Sussex Record Office TD/W156].

OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDING [Drawing Nos. 1652/1-4]

The historic core of the complex is depicted in solid black outline in the development plans illustrated in Drawing No. 1652/3, and its separate component parts are more fully detailed within Drawing No. 1652/4. This core is of modified 'U' plan with the principal part aligned N-S, hard against the western side of High Street. Viewed from the rear (west) the early work has been all but hidden by 20th-century additions (see Plate 1 and Drawing No. 1652/3, Footprint as in 2007). The only point where the earlier rear profile of the building is recognizable is from within the northern rear yard where the northern side elevation of the period-C2 Northern Rear Range and parts of the northern side wall of the period-A2 Northern Crosswing remains visible (Plate 2). From the opposite (southern) side this range is totally masked from view by a 20th-century two-storeyed flat-roofed corridor area. A gable exposed above single-storeyed extensions to the south of this is that of a 19th-century extension added to the rear of the 19th-century staircase area (Plate 3). Although located upon the site of an earlier range, the long three-storeyed brick-built range to the south of this (on the far right in Plate 3) is likewise of late date, though it is just possible that it incorporates earlier remains.

The modern alterations to the street facade have been less severe than those at the rear, but have none-the-less resulted in a major change to the external appearance. Plates 4 and 5 are photographs of the facade as it appeared in c1870. Neither shows the northern part of the inn, which at that time was a separate building (58 High Street) standing beyond a break in the built-up street frontage. The two buildings did not come into single ownership until 1900, between which date and 1903 they were joined to one another by a covered way leading to the rear yard [Hygate, 124]. The low building on the extreme left (south) in Plates 4 and 5 is 50, 52 High Street shown prior to reconstruction. Immediately to its right is a short, tall building (formerly 54 High Street) which was built in the early 19th century and was for many years during the late 19th century used by a plumber. After the end of the first world war it was sold by the Holden family to the owners of the inn, who eventually incorporated it into the southern end of the complex: it is now used as the Kings Lounge (ground floor) with offices above [Hygate, 124]. Today the ground floor of this area is elevated high above the street, but as the c1870 photograph shows, at that time it was still at street level. To judge from the details of the adjacent chimney, this building appears to represent infill between 50, 52 High Street and the main part of the Hotel. Two versions of a late 18th-century drawing by Rowlandson (one presumably a copy and reversed) show a small, low, detached building standing upon the site, gable on to the street, suggesting that the present structure may represent a second generation building constructed on a grander scale to its predecessor and taking up the entire street frontage (Plates 6 and 7).

The structures visible within Plates 4 and 5 to the right (north) of 54 High Street represent the historic core of the inn (56 High Street). Visually it is in two parts: a tall left-hand part (with the supporting beam for the inn sign attached to its front wall) with, to its right, a lower section. Beyond this the c1870 photograph reproduced in Plate 4 shows a break in the built-up street frontage and a gate leading into the rear yard. As

the photos show, both of the historic ranges have the appearance of being aligned parallel to the street, but incorporate other components which run back from them. The impression given by Plates 4 and 5 is that of two buildings of approximately the same length merged to form the inn. However, as the surviving fabric makes clear and a close look at the photographs implies, such an interpretation is a gross and inaccurate simplification. Despite the differences in height, both parts have always been one property, though of at least three, and perhaps four separate phases. All are of medieval date, though the southern end is usually described erroneously in modern accounts as having been built c1600. It is, however, true that the earliest parts of the complex are represented by the lower right-hand (northern) half. This section incorporates the crosswing and main range of what was once a three-cell medieval hall-house of standard layout. Both the crosswing and main range are earlier than the dates usually attributed to them, being late 14th century, or perhaps early 15th century. They are probably of one build, though so little of the junction between crosswing and main range is visible, this point cannot be confirmed. Because of the doubt, within this report the main range is attributed to **period A1** and the northern crosswing to **period A2** (see Drawing No. 1652/4). The crosswing was formerly gabled towards the street, but at a later period the gable was removed and roofed through continuously with the front slope of the main range. Even so, the roof of the crosswing is visible in Plate 4 on the extreme right, running back from the street. It is possible that a front jetty was cut back when the gable was removed, but today all details of the framing are hidden in this area. In c1900, when the linking covered way was built immediately to the north, the gable was reinstated into the street facade, though this is, in fact, merely planted over the retained earlier roof slope.

The period-A2 crosswing is of three bays, but the roof over the rear bay is of a different form. This may indicate that the rear bay represents an addition, but of medieval date. The remains incorporate evidence for an overshoot cross passage indicating that this was a 'low end' crosswing, a point confirmed by the layout of the hall within the adjacent main range. What survives of the period A1 main range is the two-bay hall of a structure which formerly extended further southwards than it does now in order to incorporate an in-line parlour bay. Apart from a fragment of visible wall framing at the southern end of the hall, the only medieval fabric which is now visible within the main range is the upper part of the roof. Here the heavily sooted two bays of the crownpost roof are easily recognizable, despite the freestanding crownpost and its bracing having been removed.

Later in the 15th century (**period B**) the in-line parlour at the southern end of the main range was demolished and replaced by a two-bay crosswing, thereby converting the house to fully-crosswinged type (similar in general appearance to the house on the east side of High Street which is currently used by ASK Restaurants). At this date The George appears to have still been a detached structure, with undeveloped frontage to both north and south. The period-B crosswing formerly incorporated a front jetty, explaining the present break in the alignment of the street facade - the result of the jetty having been underbuilt. The wing is of good quality and (despite the present external appearance) retains its crownpost roof, complete with moulded freestanding crownpost

to its central truss. Viewed from the street, the roof of the crosswing is today contained within a northward extension of the high roof over the inn's southern part: it is thus entirely invisible from the exterior. Part of this encasing roof is very obviously of c1900 date, for the c1870 photographs reproduced in Plates 4 and 5 show the northern slope of the crosswing roof as still being visible at that time, though partially hidden by the (assumed 18th century) return on the parapet wall of the main range.

Despite the fact that the high roof at the southern end of the building extends over that of the crosswing, the width of the period-B crosswing's street facade is none-the-less evident in the late 19th-century photographs, marked by a change in floor levels and an associated change in the levels of the windows.

To the south (left) of the period-B crosswing the c1870 photographs show a section of facade incorporating a central doorway approached from the street by a flight of steps and flanked by sash windows, with corresponding windows on the storey above. This section represents a late 15th century (**period C1**) two-bay addition, identified on Drawing No. 1652/4 as the 'South Range'. The ground-floor was not elevated to its present level until c1600: prior to that date it was at street level and thus incorporated an exceptionally lofty storey height. The reason for this is explained by the original use of the ground-floor space within the northern bay, against the period-B southern crosswing: it was a lofty wagon entrance leading through to the rear yard. As with the adjacent crosswing, the range incorporated a jetty towards the street. The roof was not accessible at the time of survey and thus it is not known whether it originally stopped as a gable against the period-B crosswing, or whether it was cradled over the southern slope of the crosswing roof as shown in Plates 4 and 5.

The four historic elements within the street range of The George are not the only historic parts of the complex: there are also rear ranges extending back from the northern and southern ends of the old core. The earliest of these is the three-bay northern rear range, the side elevation of which is shown in Plate 2. This range is considerably wider than the period-A2 northern crosswing (which it abuts) but is less tall and has a relatively shallow-pitched roof. The roof itself is of clasped-side-purlin construction, though the tiebeams show peg holes for former crownposts. What is at present unclear is whether the tiebeams represent reused material or whether the range has been re-roofed. Apart from the roof, there is nothing visible within the range to contradict a medieval date and it is certainly possible that it is contemporary with the period-C1 southern range - for this reason, within this report it is attributed to **period C2**. If the range is medieval, it is possible that it was constructed as a detached structure with the rear (western) bay of the period-A2 crosswing added later in order to infill the space between the two buildings. Another uncertainty is the intended use of the range. Built in three bays, on the ground floor it consisted of two rooms, of which the western was the longer and was built open to the roof. The eastern bay was floored from the outset and, as a consequence, had an upper chamber. The range could have been built to accommodate an agricultural function, or as stables, or (perhaps more likely) as a service block incorporating a two-bay open kitchen area. A notch cut out of the soffit of the tiebeam at the eastern end of the open room indicates the location of an

intruded doorway, suggesting that a first floor was inserted into the room at some date in the past, though it is now restored to its open format (albeit with a ceiling inserted just above tiebeam level).

The rear range added at the southern end of the historic complex now survives in an exceptionally fragmentary state and is, in consequence, difficult to interpret. In c1600 (**Period E**) the wagon entrance within the period-C1 south range was blocked, a new elevated ground-floor was added with cellar beneath, a chimney was built against the southern gable, and the entire ground floor of the range was converted into a large two-bay room called 'The Great Parlour'. As part of these additions a small single-bay rear extension was constructed in order to house the steps leading into the elevated ground-floor room and down into the cellar. During **period F** the rear extension was partially incorporated into a new substantial three-storeyed southern rear range which by 1841 extended westwards back down the plot for a considerable distance (see Drawing Nos. 1652/1-3). Unless fragments remain encapsulated within later alterations, only the extreme eastern end of this range now remains and of this the only fragment of wall framing which is now exposed to view is within the north wall at second-floor level. The roof of this tall range is just visible in Plates 4 and 5, peeping above the ridge of the period-C1 southern range. This roof was not available for inspection at the time of survey. Although the range must post-date the period-E addition of c1600, its age is uncertain. The rooms listed in a probate inventory of 1689/90 suggests that the period-F addition had not been built at that time [National Archives, PROB 4/9782].

Already by period E a number of modifications had been made to the interiors of the earlier ranges. The remains of a daub partition inserted into the apex of the open truss within the period-A1 hall is sooted on its northern face, but not on the south, indicating that during the medieval/post-medieval transition (probably early in the 16th century - **Period D**) the smaller northern bay of the open hall was converted into a smoke bay. The southern bay of the hall was floored over at this date, but this inserted floor was renewed later in the 16th century when the smoke bay was replaced by a chimney (since rebuilt) intruded into the cross passage with the period-A2 northern crosswing. The present joists within the hall ceiling date from this second phase of modification.

The chimney added against the southern gable of the period-C1 south range when the wagon entrance was blocked has already been referred to. The complex contains yet another chimney of antiquity. It is built into the period-B southern crosswing, against its south wall. This stack retains a good stone fireplace surround of c1500 date, though the inscription '1615' carved into the lintel may suggest that the surround has been reused from elsewhere. What is certain is that the fireplace is not an original period-B feature, for its insertion required the removal of an original floor joist.

The period after 1750 (and particularly since 1841) has seen many modifications to the complex, some of which are easily recognizable by comparing Plates 4/5 and 8. A detailed description of these many alterations falls outside the scope of this present report, but the general sequence of enlargement and modification will be evident from Drawing Nos. 1652/1-3. One of the principal periods of modification to the layout of the

historic core occurred between 1875 and 1911 when the doorways leading into the period-A1 main range and period C1 south range were blocked and replaced by a more centrally placed entrance leading into the period-B southern crosswing, the ground-floor of which now became an entrance foyer. These alterations probably date from 1900x1903 when (as already noted) the structure was linked to 58 High Street to the north. Whether the present grand staircase at the rear of the entrance foyer already existed by this date is unclear. Regardless of this, the stair does not predate the mid 19th century. It was during this period too that the roof over the period-C1 south range was extended to totally encase the gable of the period-B southern crosswing. The parapet was removed from the facade of the main range and a new eastern roof slope was added to it, cradled over the medieval roof and effectively raising the level of the eaves. A gable was reinstated over the period-A2 northern crosswing and the ground-floor walls had mock framing added and the first-floor walls were tile hung.

An even more radical change was achieved by linking The George to 58 High Street to the north by constructing a covered wagon entrance with new room above. On the first floor that part which had been 58 High Street houses a small function room, crossed by an impressively proportioned collar truss and lit by a tall window which rises up into a front gable. All this is work of c1900 and did not become part of The George until purchased in 1900 and opened in re-furbished form as 'The George Shades' in 1903 [Hygate 124]: thus the function room cannot be that mentioned in 1880 [VCH **6**, pt.3 (1987), 59]. Although acquired by the owners of The George early in the 20th century, even as late as 1932 No. 54 High Street, at the southern end of The George complex, is shown on the Ordnance Survey plan as a separately occupied building (see Drawing No. 1652/2) a point confirmed by a photograph of that era (Plate 9). The 5th edition O.S. plan shows that it had been incorporated into the hotel by 1946. As comparison of the 1946 plan with that of today shows, since that period there have been major alterations and extensions to the rear of the complex, including the construction of the large function room against the southern boundary, and the addition of the Russell Room adjoining it to the north west (compare Drawing Nos. 1652/1 and 2 and see Drawing No. 1652/3). The latest phases of additions are represented by the flat-roofed blocks which today house the letting rooms *etc* and dominate the rear of the building.

LISTED STATUS OF THE BUILDING

The George Hotel, High Street, Crawley was listed grade II* on 21st June 1948, its listed building reference being TQ 2636 NE 5/33. [Source: English Heritage, Images of England - website]. The description in the list entry is purely for the purpose of recognition and is normally, therefore, primarily based on external appearance. In this instance some internal features are mentioned, suggesting that at least part of the interior was viewed. Nevertheless, the description incorporates a number of significant inaccuracies, probably due to the superficial nature of the inspection. The list description must not be treated as a comprehensive schedule of those elements which are legally protected as, no matter what the grade, the legislative cover not only relates to all features (both internal and external, regardless of whether they are mentioned) but also extends to any building within the curtilage which predates the 1st July 1948. Bearing this in mind, the errors and inconsistencies within the description are of no great significance. Even so, two specific statements within the description are sufficiently misleading to warrant mention. The southern end of the building (ie. that part formerly known as 54 High Street and which only became incorporated into the hotel complex after 1932) is described as '*probably of late C17 to early C18th date. Two storeyed stucco. Parapet.*': the interior of this section shows no visible early work and has a roof incorporating a ridgeboard. It is not the building shown in Plates 6 and 7 and must date from c1800 or later. The description then goes on to state that '*A large room running westwards behind the southern section was built as an Assembly Room early in the C19 but has been much altered since the last war*'. Although it is known that an assembly room existed within the complex by 1880 [VCH 6, pt.3 (1987), 59], the map evidence indicates very clearly that the room mentioned in the listing stands upon what was in 1946 open ground, though a range is indicated immediately to its north where the kitchens are now located. The architectural features of the room and the building which contains it include nothing to contradict the details depicted on the 1:2500 O.S. plans.

**DETAILED ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE HISTORIC CORE
AS DEPICTED IN DRAWING NO. 1652/4**

Given below is a more detailed description of the development of the building's historic core up to c1700, with brief comments relating to subsequent development. The description is arranged area by area, as identified in Drawing No. 1652/4. The absence of any reference to features of post 1700 date should not be taken to indicate that these features lack architectural/historical significance.

**THE PERIOD A BUILDING (?Late 14th/early 15th C)
[Drawing No. 1652/5]**

In its period-A form the building consisted of a three-bay main range housing a two-bay open hall with a two-storeyed parlour bay to the south and, to the north, a low-end crosswing of either two or three bays. The parlour bay was destroyed during period B and thus the overall length of the building cannot be ascertained with any accuracy: however, overall the period-A2 crosswing the surviving part measures c9.75 metres (c32'0") long and thus, allowing for a parlour of average length, the overall length would have been approximately 13 metres (c42 ft). At 5.00 metres (16'5"), the open section of the hall was quite short. Nevertheless, it was divided into two unequal bays by an open truss (now removed). The remains of stave holes in the soffit of a ceiling joist within the crosswing indicates the position of a partition which divided the services from an overshot cross passage, which would have been open to the main body of the hall, thereby effectively increasing the ground-floor length of the hall to c7.00 metres (c23'0"). Whether a draught spere protected the hall from draughts entering from the front door leading into the cross passage is impossible to tell. Nor is it certain that the main part of the crosswing was divided on the ground floor into the usual two service rooms, for the soffit of the ceiling's central girder has been hacked away, removing any stave holes which may have been present. However, the remains of two mortices for studs makes it likely that a dividing partition did once exist beneath the girder.

In its present form the crosswing measures 10.15 metres (33'3") long and is of three bays. All three are of medieval date, though whether the rear bay is contemporary with the front two bays is in doubt. The roof over this bay is of simple paired-rafter-and-collar type, whereas the remainder of the roof incorporates crownposts. What is known is that the rear bay housed a separate room, for the remains of the dividing partition still survives within the roof. On the first floor the two-bay service chamber was crossed by an arch-braced open truss, the tiebeam of which supports a plain freestanding crownpost with two-way arch bracing up to the collar purlin.

Very little medieval structure is currently visible within either the main range or in the low-end crosswing. Indeed, within the main range all that can be seen below roof level is the reverse face of the crossbeam to truss G-G` (at the 'high end' of the hall) together with a narrow strip of wall framing within the same truss, visible between the ceiling of the period-B crosswing and the top of the crossbeam. This is sufficient to show that the upper part of this partition incorporates a footbraced central stud, though whether there are headbraces rising from the principal posts to the tiebeam cannot be told. In the reverse (southern) face of the crossbeam can be seen the mortices for 155-mm-wide longitudinally aligned joists positioned at 460 mm centres. These missing joists formed the ceiling of the demolished period-A parlour and supported the floor of the parlour chamber above.

Although the upper part of the roof over the hall survives, the lower parts of the rafters have been cut away in modern times in order to raise the front eaves and improve headroom on the first-floor. Only at the northern tiebeam do the rafters still extend down to tiebeam level and even here only at the western end is the joint between rafter and tiebeam visible - it is exposed within the ceiling of a modern first-floor circulation corridor. The arrangement suggests that the timber frames of both the main range and low-end crosswing are fully integrated at their junction, implying that both are contemporary with one another. However, it should be stressed that too little detail is exposed to be certain of this configuration.

The roof timbers over the main range are heavily sooted from the open hearth and are of relatively large scantling (ie. rafters 155 mm x 105 mm). The partition crownposts at both ends of the hall survive, as too do parts of the heavily sooted daub-infilled partitions. The crownpost at the northern end is depicted in Plate 14. Both crownposts are footbraced down to the tiebeams, the curved footbraces being of 95 mm x 140 mm scantling, suggesting a relatively early (probably late 14th-century) date. The headbraces rising within the hall, from crownpost to collar purlin, are of similar cross section. The fact that the collar purlin terminates abruptly over the crownpost to truss J-J` and that there is no mortice in the crownpost for a headbrace rising northwards is further indication that the main range and crosswing are of one build. The configuration of the crownpost in relation to the tiebeam confirms that truss J-J` does not represent an end wall - the crownpost is set flush with the hall face of the tiebeam, with the northern face of the tiebeam projecting proud.

Three mortices in the underside of the collar purlin indicate the former location of the freestanding crownpost (and its associated braces) over the hall's destroyed open truss (H-H`). As is to be expected, it was biased towards the low-end of the hall, there being three rafter couples between it and the low end wall, but five rafter couples between it and the high-end wall at truss G-G`.

As with the main range, the visible remains within the northern low-end crosswing are very fragmentary, being limited to the ceiling joists within the eastern part of the range, the remains of the open truss at K-K`, the principal frame timbers within the rear bay, and the roof. A great deal of the original work is hidden by later coverings, but it has to

be admitted that substantial parts have been destroyed by later modifications. Today a late 18th or 19th century chimney rises within the crosswing, against the south wall, but it is evident from the amount of removed fabric to both north and west that this relatively small chimney replaces an earlier intruded (Period E) chimney of far greater size - it has caused the destruction of the southern end of both the crossbeam and tiebeam of truss K-K', as well as an area of joisting and a substantial part of the crosswing's southern roof slope. The period-A2 floor joists which remain are of heavy (180-220 mm wide) section with the joists aligned east-west. Whether the alignment of the joists means that there was once a jetty incorporated within the street facade cannot be told - if there was, it has been cut back. To the west of truss K-K' the medieval joists extend for only 900 mm, beyond which they have been hacked off and replaced. Beyond this point no early joists survive, either within bay K-L or bay L-M. The principal exposed feature on the first floor is the remains of open truss K-K', complete with northern principal post, tiebeam, and associated arch brace (Plate 10). A partition was inserted into the truss in the 17th century (as evidenced by the extant midrail) by which time, as already noted, the southern end of the truss had been destroyed by the intrusion of a new chimney.

Without doubt the best preserved part of the crosswing is the roof, and even here there has been considerable damage caused by later alterations, most notably by the intrusion of the new chimney in the late 16th century and the replacement of the front gable by a hip (possible association with the cutting back of a front jetty) either during the 17th or early 18th century. Two crownposts survive - the freestanding crownpost to truss K-K' and a partition crownpost at L-L'. The former is entirely plain and supports two-way headbracing of 110 mm x 180 mm scantling, rising from post to collar purlin only. At the time of survey the partition crownpost at L-L' could only be viewed remotely due to doubts as to the strength of the ceiling. It too is headbaced up to the collar purlin, which terminates at this point. The post's footbraces are of similar scantling to those of the partition crownposts within the hall range and there are the remains of a daub infilled partition. Sufficient structure could be seen to indicate that both the footbraces and the daub infill are set flush with the western face of the crownpost. This could be significant, for the roof over bay L-M (to the west of the post) is of paired-rafter-and-collar construction absent of collar purlin, perhaps suggesting that truss L-L' was formerly the western end wall of the crosswing and that bay L-M has been added subsequently. If so, it could have been added to infill a space between the crosswing and the period-C2 northern rear range, which was perhaps originally a detached structure. At present, in the absence of firm data, this must remain speculation, as too must the suggested late 14th- or early 15th-century date for the period-A work. The heavy, chunky scantling of the braces (particularly the footbraces to the crownposts) is compelling evidence for a relatively early date, as too is the fact that the building has been extended during at least two phases prior to the end of the medieval period, but this is insufficient evidence upon which to base a firm date.

PERIOD B - THE HIGH-END SOUTHERN CROSSWING (15th Century) **[See Drawing Nos. 1652/6-8]**

It was probably during the middle years of the 15th century that the parlour bay at the southern end of the period-A1 main range was totally demolished and replaced by the present two-bay, separately framed crosswing measuring on the ground floor 4.30 metres (14'1") wide x c7.75 metres (25'5") east-west. Unlike its predecessor, the replacement was jettied towards the street, thereby increasing the east-west dimensions on the first floor to approximately 8.40 metres (27'6"). It was also more lofty than its predecessor, particularly on the ground floor where the soffits of the new joists were positioned approximately 250mm (10") higher than their predecessors. The wing housed a single room on each floor - a parlour on the ground floor with a chamber above, interlinked by a staircase located against the back wall. Although the first-floor joisting at the rear of the crosswing have been badly damaged, the staircase trimmer remains *in situ*.

Stave holes in the wing's northern side girt indicate that the crosswing was not only separately framed, but also incorporated its own daub wall so as to mask the rear face of the period-A1 frame from view within the parlour. A fragment of the jetty plate still survives at the southern end of the street facade, as too does the south-eastern principal post. This is sufficient to show that the front wall was not infilled with close studding, but was instead of large-panel type with a headbrace rising from the principal post. Another headbrace is evidenced within the south wall, rising from the western side of the principal post of truss E-E'. The ceiling joists are exposed to view: they are plain, measure on average 190 mm wide, and are aligned east-west. Those within the rear (western) bay are noticeably more waney than within the front (eastern) bay. The crossbeam of truss E-E' is also of heavy scantling and contains mortices for former brackets beneath both ends.

Very little is now visible on the first floor, where the rear part of the range has been totally destroyed by the formation of the present staircase landing. Indeed, at this level all that remains visible is part of the northern wallplate together with the hacked-back principal post and tiebeam of the open truss (E-E'). The tiebeam is cambered and incorporates a chamfered integral nib beneath its central section. Both arch braces have been removed, but are evidenced by mortices. It must have been an elegant truss which would have dominated the room, for the mortice in the northern principal post indicates that the braces sprang from only 480 mm (1'7") above the level of the floor. Standing on top of the tiebeam is a freestanding crownpost with plain base, octagonal shaft, and a simple, multi-ordered cap supporting four-way headbraces (Plate 11). This is today hidden from view by an inserted plaster ceiling and can only be seen by looking into the roof from that over the hall range, through a hole in the daub partition of truss G-G'. Despite being encapsulated within a new north-south aligned roof, much of the crosswing's medieval roof still remains extant. The fact that the collar purlin is still *in situ* suggests that the partition crownpost within the street facade also survives, though

at the time of survey it proved impossible to see this far along the roof.

PERIOD C1 - SOUTH RANGE (Late 15th Century) **[Drawing Nos. 1652/6-9]**

Built against the south wall of the period-B crosswing and extending 7.85 metres (25'9") along the street frontage is a lofty two-bay range, originally continuously jettied towards the street but, as with the period-B crosswing, it is now underbuilt flush with the upper storey. This range too is separately framed from its neighbour. It is not a wide structure. Indeed, prior to its jetty having been rebuilt it measured only 4.70 metres (15'5") on the ground floor, increasing to c5.15 metres (16'10") on the first floor. What the range lacked in width it made up for in height. Even today the ground-floor storey height is 3.25 metres (10'8") floor to floor, and this height was reduced in c1600 by the raising of the ground floor by about 900 mm (2'11"), so originally the height would have been a staggering c4.15 metres (c13'8"). The reason for this is to be found in the original use of the northern of the two bays - that adjacent to the period-B crosswing - for this was built as a wagon entrance leading through to the property's rear yard. Although the rear entrance has been closed by adding a new section of timber-framed wall, the original opening is still clearly visible, complete with brackets beneath the ends of the side girt which formed the head of the opening. Mortices indicate that there were similar brackets at each end of the central girder within the ceiling of the wagon entrance. Here the girder is elaborated by a wide chamfered nib which linked the former brackets. Mortices in the side walls of the wagon entrance (at trusses B-B' and C-C') indicate that these walls were of large-panel design with headbraces rising to the crossbeam and, because of the excessive storey height, a midrail at mid-height. A similar midrail is incorporated into the rear wall of the range's southern bay, with a headbrace and stud above and three studs below. Given the excessive storey height within this relatively small southern room, it is tempting to suggest that the side girt was included in order to support a mezzanine floor, making this part of the range three storeyed. Some support for this argument is to be seen in the rear wall where the northern jamb of a window added into the wall at an early date is notched at the base as if to fit around a since removed joist. However, there is insufficient evidence to prove this point: for this reason the hypothetical mezzanine floor is shown in chain dotted outline in Drawing No. 1652/8, Longitudinal Section X-X. Following alterations made c1600 (see Period E) this entire area has been made into one room, as a result of which the entire expanse of medieval joisting is fully exposed. As within the earlier ranges, the joists are of massive scantling, averaging 225 mm in width. They are plain, though the central girders which support them are chamfered. Peg holes through the soffits, at a little distance in from the front wall, indicate where the joists were formerly pegged through to the (now removed) jetty plate. Although largely masked by boards, the dovetail for the jetty plate and the mortice for the jetty bracket are just visible in the soffit of the crossbeam of truss B-B'.

The best preserved exposed section of wall framing within the building is the first-floor framing within the rear wall of bay B-C. Here the remains of a pair of footbraces and a pair of blocked windows are visible (Drawing No. 1652/8, Elevation W-W, and Plate 12). Unfortunately, all framing within the next bay south at this level has been covered by later plaster - indeed internally no timber framing is now exposed on this floor of the range, whilst the roof area above was not accessible at the time of survey. If the period-C1 roof survives, it is almost certain to be of crownpost type.

PERIOD C2 - NORTHERN REAR RANGE (Late 15th Century or perhaps later) [Drawing Nos. 1652/6-7, 9]

Extending westwards from the rear of the period-A2 northern crosswing and of greater width than the crosswing is a substantial three-bay rear range measuring about 11.20 metres (36'9") long x 6.00 metres (19'8") wide. As previously noted, there is currently some doubt as to whether the rear bay of the northern crosswing dates from period A2 or whether it was added later in the medieval period. If it was added, the northern rear range could initially have been constructed as an entirely detached building, erected against the northern boundary of the tenement. The range is heavily framed with large-panel walls which are footbraced at the upper level. The trusses have cambered tiebeams. The present roof (viewed in part only) is shallow pitched and is of clasped-side-purlin construction, strutted off the tiebeams of trusses P-P' and Q-Q', but with queen studs rising to a collar at truss N-N', against the north crosswing. The opposite (western) end of the roof is hipped. As far as can be told the roof is not windbraced. Although a 15th-century date would be entirely in keeping with the wall design, the roof construction suggests a late 16th- or (more likely) 17th-century date. However, the tiebeams of both trusses P-P' and Q-Q' contain peg holes for former crownposts, with peg holes for footbraces in the tiebeam of closed truss P-P', but not on that of open truss Q-Q'. It is possible that both tiebeams represent reused material, though it is perhaps more likely that the present roof is a reconstruction of an earlier crownpost roof.

Sufficient evidence survives within the range to ascertain the original layout. The western two bays formed a large room open from ground floor to roof and crossed by a plain arch-braced truss. Although there is now a ceiling a little above tiebeam level, the room remains open to this day (see Plate 13). However, evidence for a cut-in doorway at first-floor level within truss P-P' suggests that a first floor was inserted at some date: if so, the present appearance is the result of restoration back to the room's earlier form. A curious feature of the room's wall design is the elevated nature of the crossbeam to the south half of the end wall's intermediate post, visible in Plate 13. The framing is pegged in and represents an original feature. Clearly this variation in wall design was incorporated for a specific reason, though the reason is no longer evident.

Whereas the two western bays were open, the eastern bay was always floored and housed a room on the ground floor with a chamber above. There are currently no

indications as to the design of the floor, nor the scantling of the floor joists.

PERIOD D - MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERIOD-A1 MAIN RANGE (?Early 16th C) [see Drawing Nos. 1652/10-11]

An inevitable phase in the life of any medieval domestic open hall is the insertion of a first floor and of an enclosed flue to the hearth. At The George this was achieved in two separate phases with the second phase (for which see period E) replacing most of the fabric inserted during the first phase of modification. In fact, the period-D phase is today only evident within the apex of the roof where an inserted daub partition survives above the collar immediately over the hall's former open truss. This inserted partition is heavily sooted on its northern face, but un-sooted to the south (Plate 15). Despite the discrete nature of the evidence, the form of the period-D alteration is clear - a partition was inserted into the open truss in order to form a smoke bay within the hall's small low-end bay. The un-sooted nature of the partition's south face makes clear that at the same time a floor was inserted into the high-end bay in order to form a first-floor hall chamber. Whether the hearth area (on the ground-floor of the hall) was in any way enclosed at this period, or whether the smoke bay was fully open throughout its width with the new hearth built against a reredos screen, is now impossible to tell. What is certain is that on the ground floor the house continued to function in its medieval form, with the cross passage retained in use. Thus the new hearth and smoke bay backed onto the cross passage. This is a very standard arrangement.

PERIOD E - MODIFICATIONS TO THE PERIOD A1 MAIN RANGE AND PERIOD A2 NORTHERN CROSSWING (Mid/Late 16th Century) [Drawing Nos. 1652/10-11]

To judge from the design of the new floor, it was during the second half of the 16th century that the period-D modifications were largely swept away in order to improve the primitive period-D heating arrangement and enlarge the usable space within the hall. This was achieved by destroying the period-D hearth and replacing it by a new, more substantial chimney positioned within the medieval cross passage. There is still a chimney on this site, but the present stack is of much smaller proportions and dates from the late 18th or, more likely, 19th century. The approximate size of its period-E predecessor is indicated by the size of the opening which was cut through the medieval floor joisting, the amount of tiebeam to truss K-K' which had to be cut away, and the extent of the damage caused to the medieval roof. This chimney would certainly have had an inglenook fireplace facing south, heating the hall, and probably also incorporated at least one other fireplace on the first floor.

By effectively moving the hearth northwards into the cross passage the usable floor area of the hall could be enlarged. Presumably it would have been possible to fill in the area in the ceiling left by the redundant smoke bay, though this was not the course of action chosen. Instead, the period-D inserted floor was removed and replaced by the present first-floor which spans the length of the hall in one bay. It is of central-girder construction with a heavy, chamfered, central girder carrying neat, closely spaced 120 mm x 110 mm chamfered joists incorporating stepped and run-out stops. Given the design of the new inserted floor, it is assumed that the hall chamber was likewise modified to extend the entire length of the hall: if so, the arch braces of the medieval open truss were probably removed, and it was probably at this time too that the truss's tiebeam and freestanding crownpost were cut out. Bearing in mind that the upper part of the period-D smoke bay's partition was retained *in situ*, it seems likely that the hall chamber was fitted with its own ceiling, thereby hiding the roof from view.

CHIMNEY INSERTED INTO PERIOD B SOUTHERN CROSSWING [Drawing Nos. 1652/10-11]

Occupying the south-eastern corner of the period-B crosswing is an intruded chimney incorporating a high-quality fireplace on the ground floor. The fireplace has a moulded stone surround with geometric, tracery-like foiled decoration to the sunk spandrels over its four-centred arch (Plate 16). Carved into the head is the date 1615 (Plate 17) which, according to the listing, '. . . appears to have been cut in recent times' though it looks authentic. Even if the date is authentic, it does not date the surround, which looks to be of c1500 design. Possibly the surround was reused in its present location in 1615, or perhaps the date was added many years after the chimney was inserted. What can be certain is that the chimney is later than the construction of the crosswing, for its intrusion required the removal of a floor joist.

PERIOD E - ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS TO THE PERIOD-C1 SOUTH RANGE (c1600) [Drawing Nos. 1652/10-12]

Around 1600 the use to which the south range was put was modified and as a result the range became more closely integrated into the main house. An essential part of the modifications was the blocking up of the period-C1 wagon entrance, an act which implies that by now an alternative means of access had been provided to the rear of the plot, perhaps by purchasing the open land immediately to the north of the inn. Associated with the blocking of the wagon entrance, the (assumed) mezzanine floor was removed from the south bay, the ground-floor of the range was raised by c900 mm (2'11") and a cellar was intruded beneath. By removing the ground-floor partition at truss B-B', the whole of the range's ground-floor area was made into a single room - The Great Parlour - heated by a new chimney built against the southern end wall.

Access to both The Great Parlour and cellar was from the period-B crosswing via a small addition built into the re-entrant angle between the two ranges. Although the footprint of the new addition was small, it made up for it in its height. A new doorway (shown on the left, blocked, in Plate 12) was cut through the northern end of the south range's rear wall, allowing improved access to the upper storey of the range.

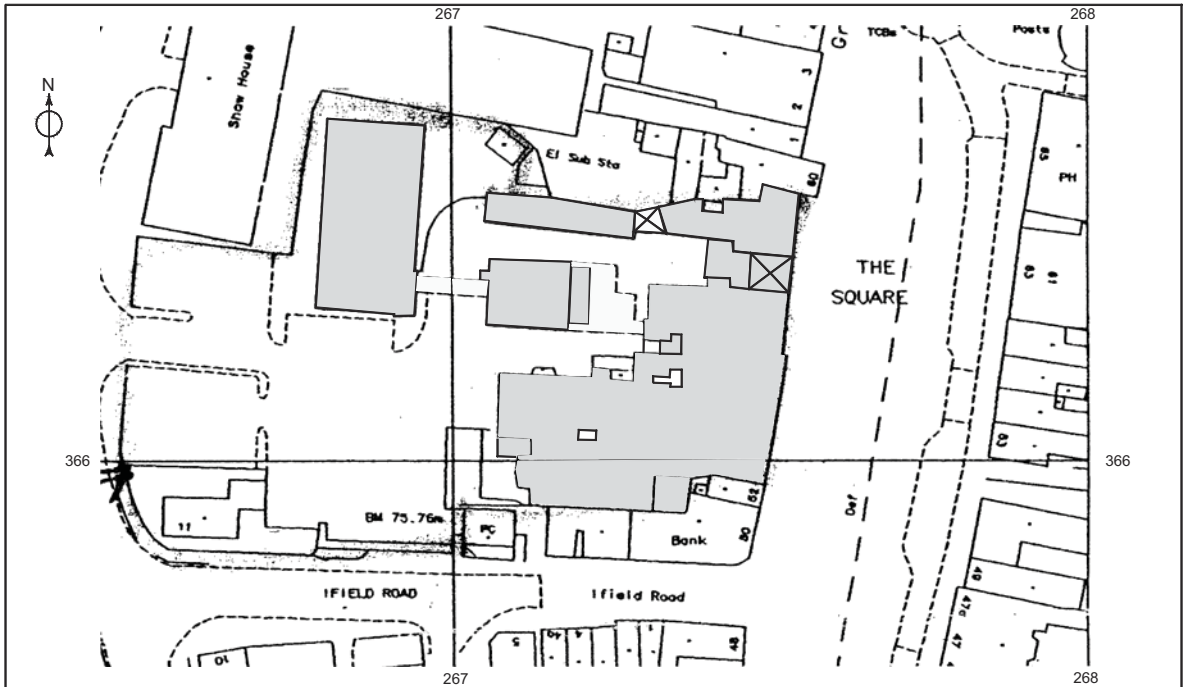
The blocking to the rear wagon entrance survives intact, complete with several of its comb-decorated daub-infilled panels. Although the timbers of the new section of small-panel walling are pegged to each other, they are notched-and-nailed into the earlier frame. The decoration on the daub infill is of figure-of-eight design and is today best seen from the steps descending to the cellar. The cellar itself has mostly been brick lined in modern times, though small sections of stonework are visible in the area of the steps. Above, the cellar's three-bay ceiling (ground floor joists) survives, supported by chamfered crossbeams. The joists themselves are hidden by a (?modern) plastered ceiling, unlike the first-floor joists within the rear addition, which remain exposed to view. These measure 80 mm wide and are aligned east-west, being joined into a crossbeam at the western end and carried by a planted-on cleat at the eastern end. The joists, crossbeam, and the principal post at the southern end of the crossbeam appear to be the only timbers of the period-E addition left exposed, though the cut-through doorway at the northern end of the period-C1 range's rear wall suggests that the addition rose through three storeys.

PERIOD F SOUTHERN REAR RANGE [Drawing Nos. 1652/10-12]

Partially built around (and therefore post-dating) the period-E addition, this three-storeyed range is now the most fragmentary part of the historic core, at least in terms of visible fabric. The visible timberwork is restricted to a short section of wall framing within the north wall at second-floor level (Plate 18). Yet the tithe map shows that by 1841 this was a substantial range which extended some distance back from the street (see Drawing Nos. 1652/1 and 1652/3). The fragment of exposed wall framing suggests a 17th- or very early 18th-century date for the surviving part, though the rooms listed in the 1689/90 probate inventory imply that it had not been built at that date. Whether the entire length as shown in 1841 was the same date as the extant part, or whether some of the range represented later additions cannot now be told. If any historically significant fabric survives within the present later rear ranges, it was not seen at the time of survey - all rooms and circulation spaces which were inspected within this part of the building showed modern finishings and crisp lines.

Archaeology South-East

The George, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex
 Archive Ref. ESRO HBR1/1652. Site Ref P120/03
 Interpretative Historic Building Survey Rev 00 / April 07



SITE PLAN AS IN 2007

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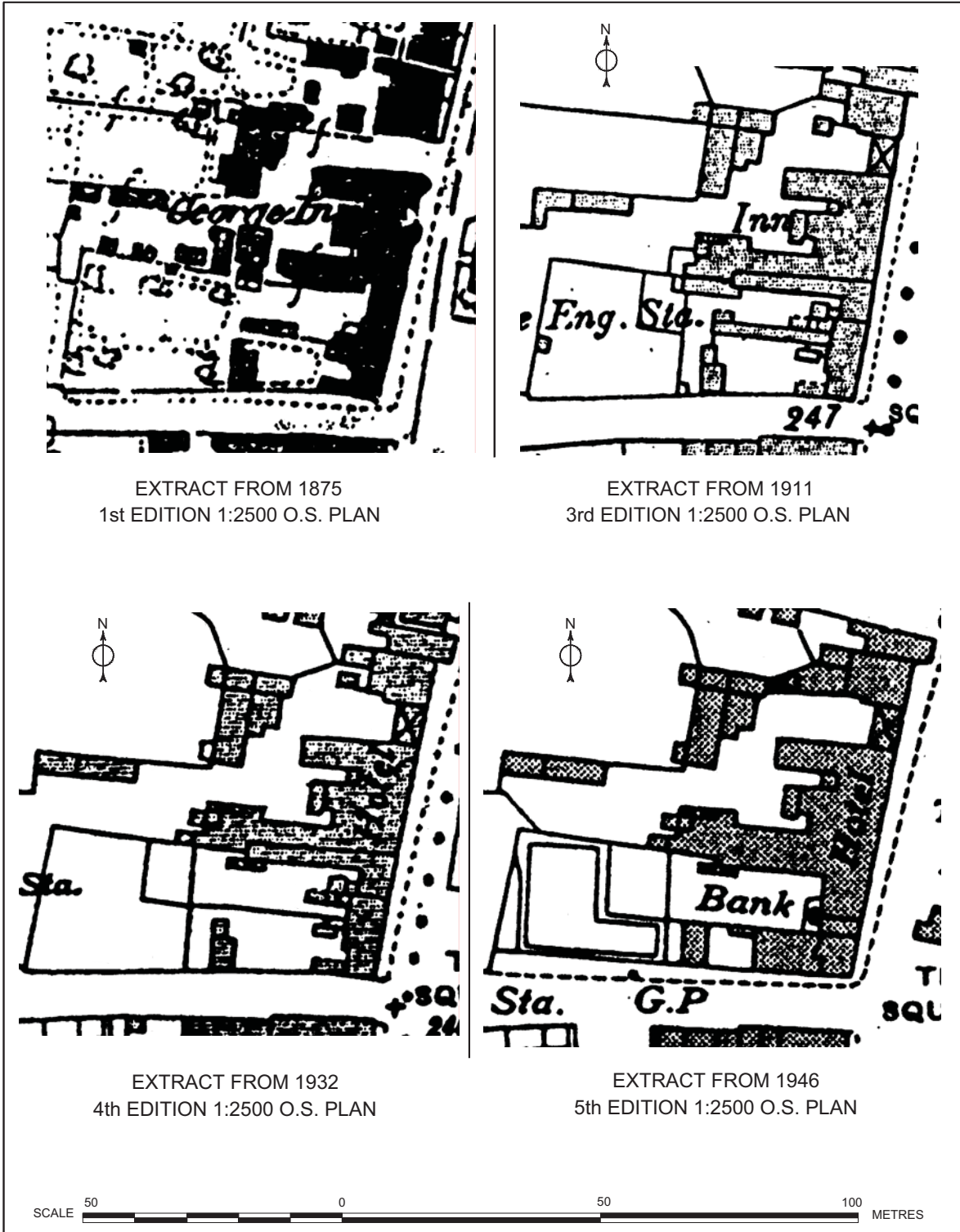


EXTRACT FROM IFIELD TITHE MAP, 1841
 [WSRO TD/W156]

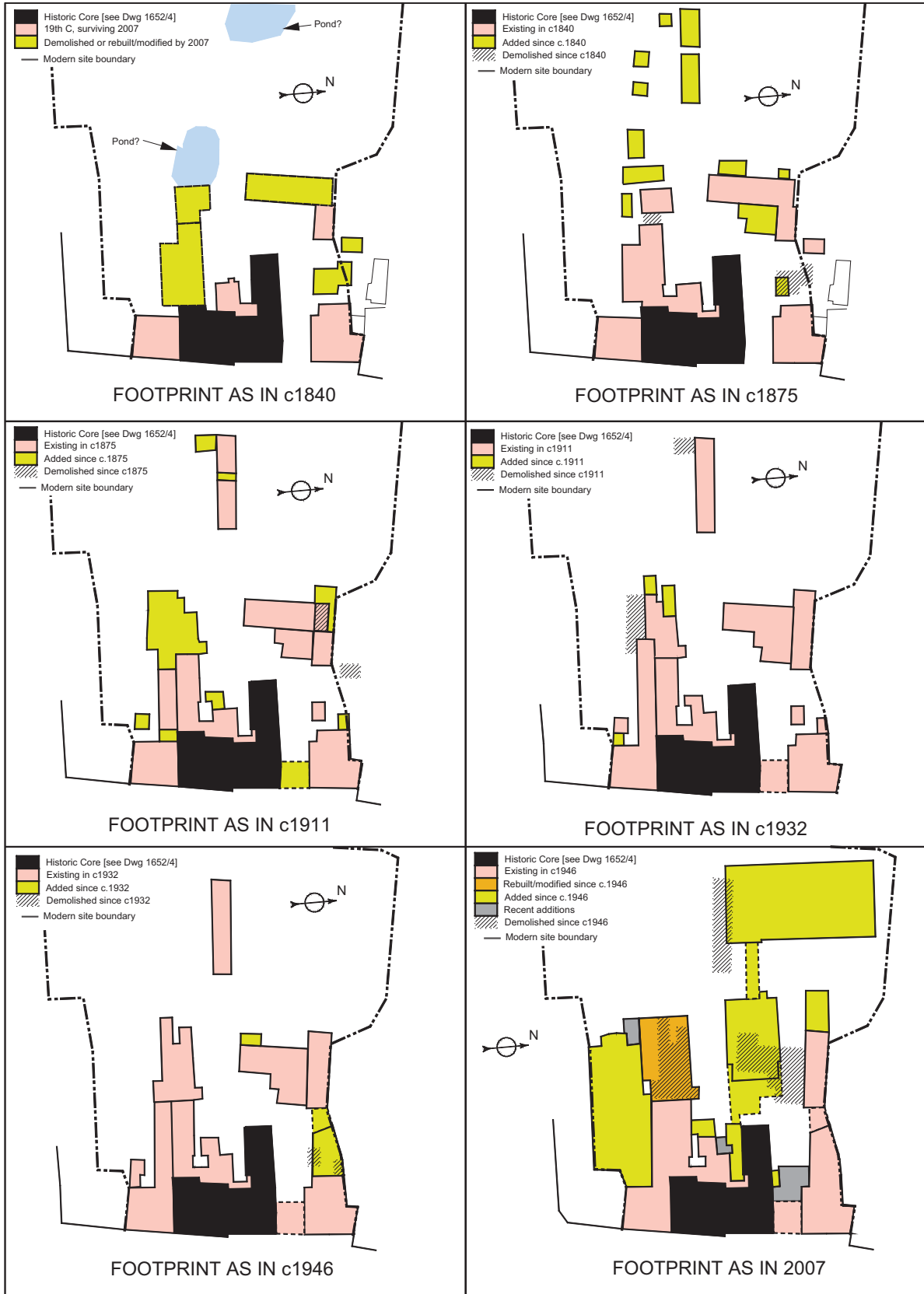
THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX LOCATION PLAN AND EXTRACT FROM TITHE AWARD MAP				Site Ref	P120/03		
				Drawing No.	1652/1		
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007

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The George, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex
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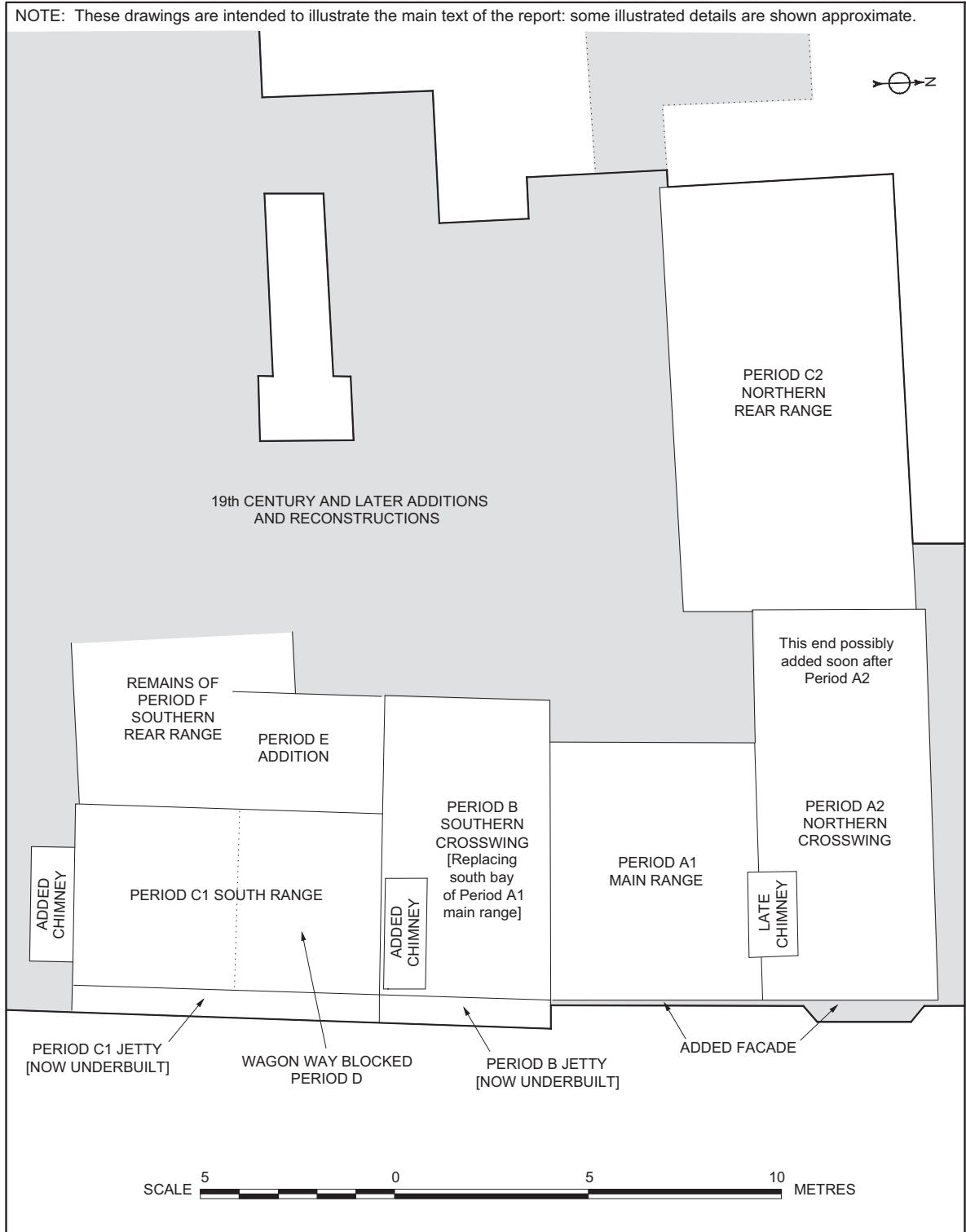
THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P120/03
EXTRACTS FROM O.S. PLANS, 1875-1946				Drawing No.	1652/2
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007



THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX BUILDINGS SHOWING DEVELOPMENT SINCE MID 19th C				Site Ref P120/03
Drawn By D Martin	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2007	Date of this revision 2007	Drawing No. 1652/3

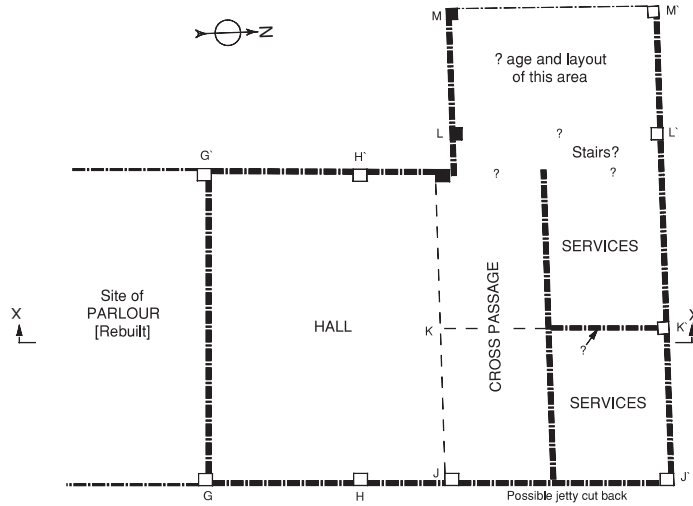
Archaeology South-East

The George, High Street, Crawley, West Sussex
 Archive Ref. ESRO HBR1/1652. Site Ref P120/03
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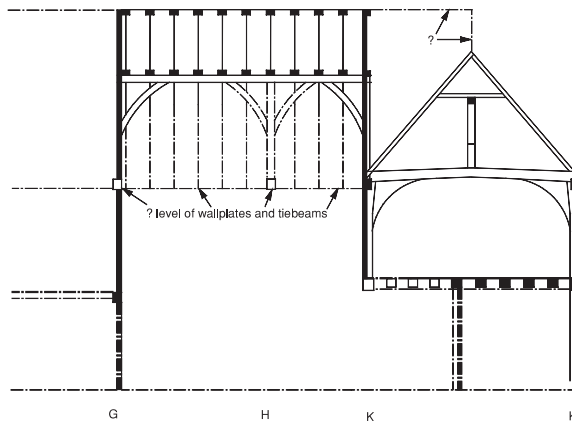


THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P120/4
DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC CORE [Shown Black in Drawing 1652/3]				Drawing No.	1652/4
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X



THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD A				Site Ref P120/4
Drawn By D Martin	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2007	Date of this revision 2007	Drawing No. 1652/5

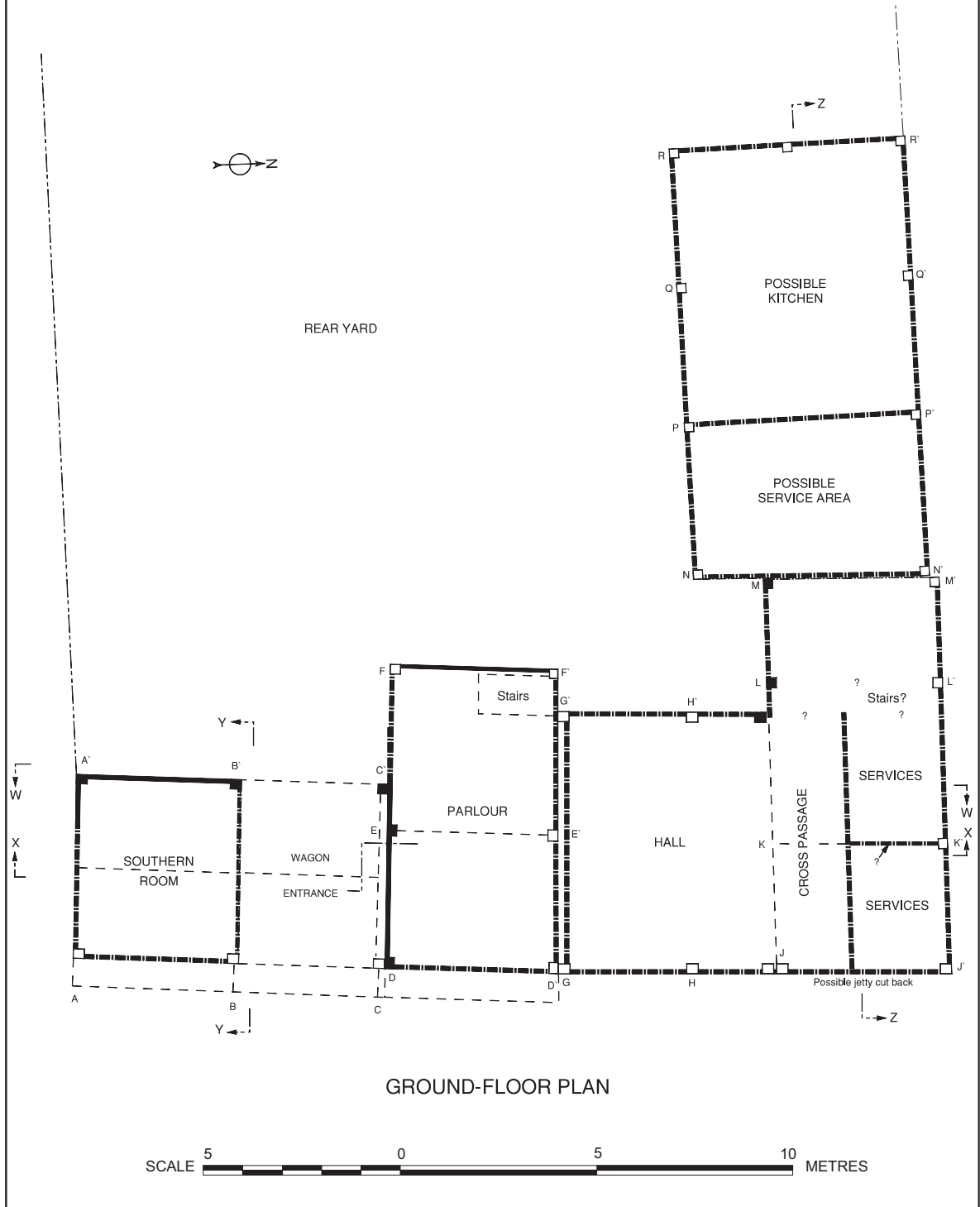
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NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P120/4
RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD C				Drawing No.	1652/6
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007

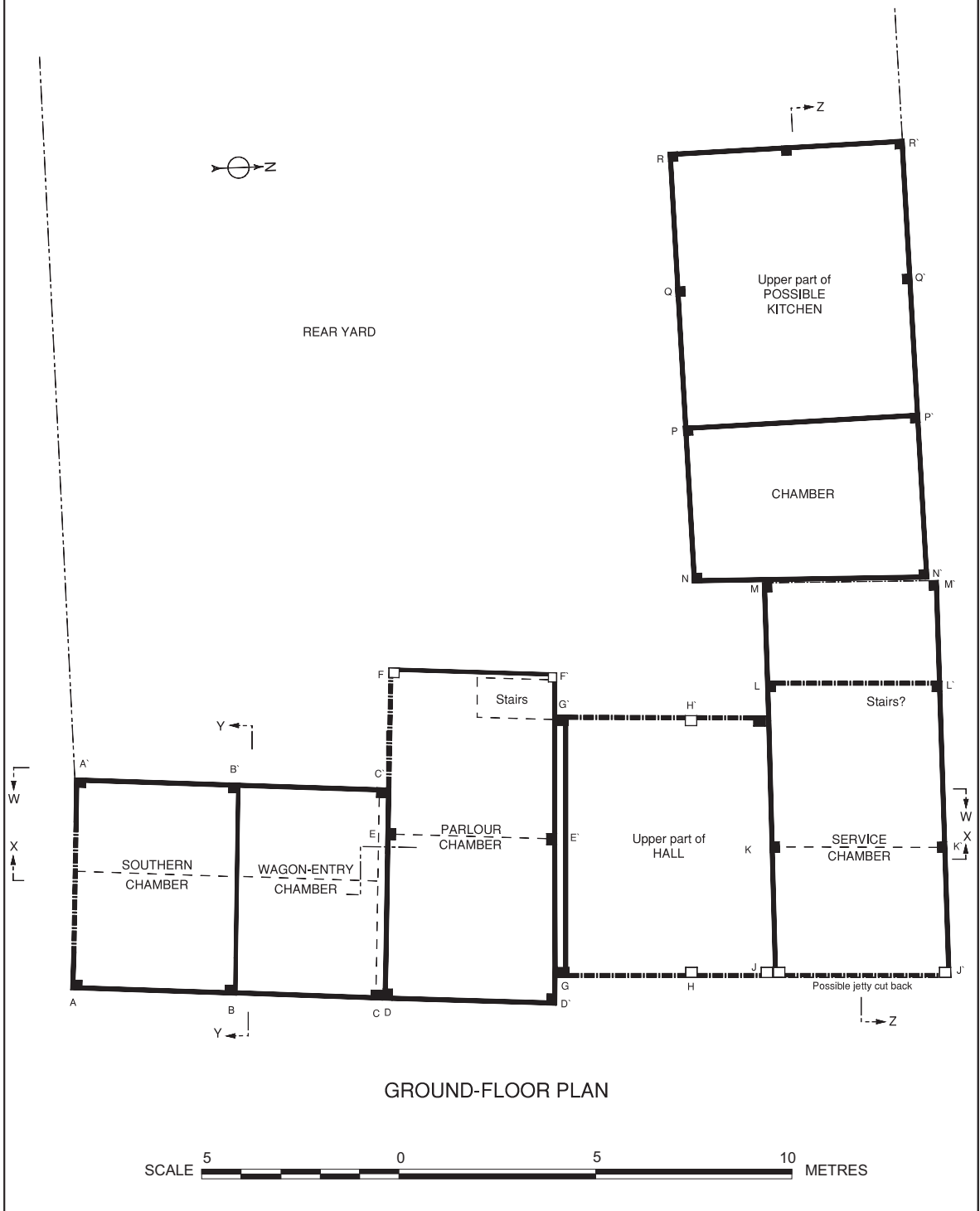
Archaeology South-East

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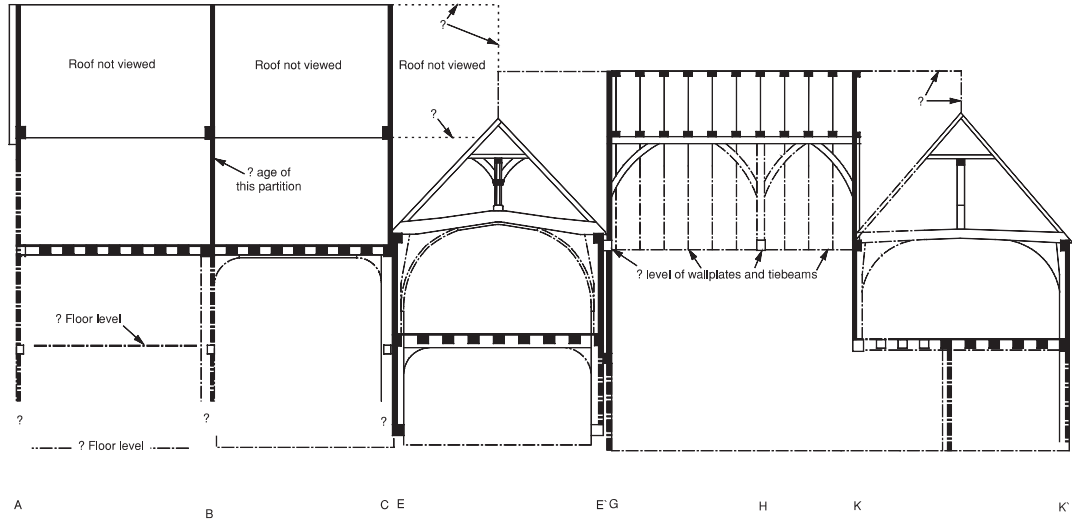
Interpretative Historic Building Survey Rev 00 / April 07

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.

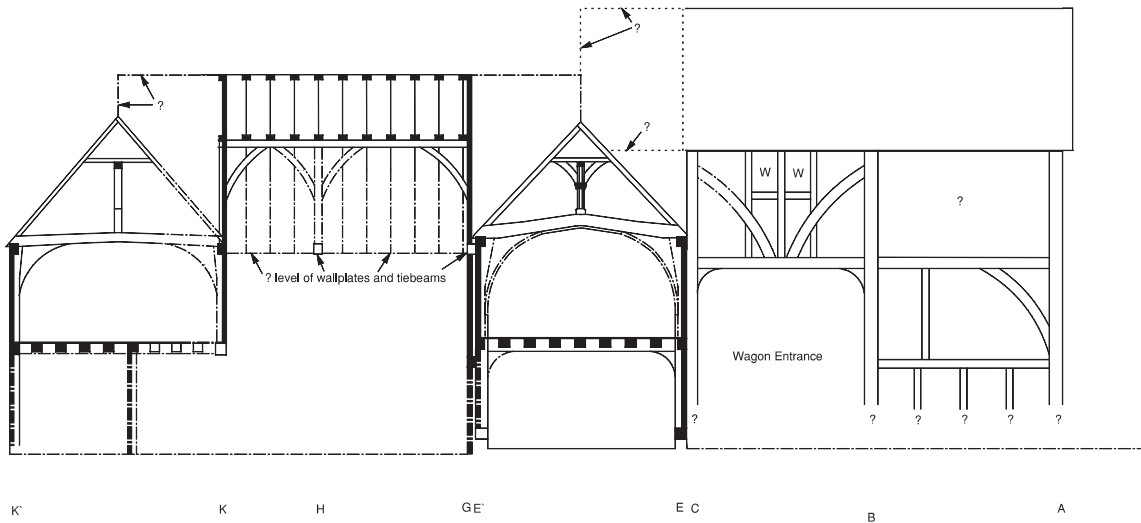


THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD C				Site Ref	P120/4		
				Drawing No.	1652/7		
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007	Date of this revision	2007

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X

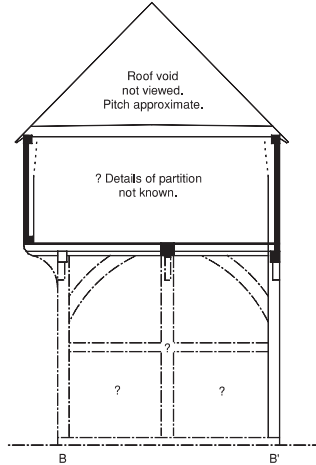


LONGITUDINAL SECTION/PART ELEVATION W-W

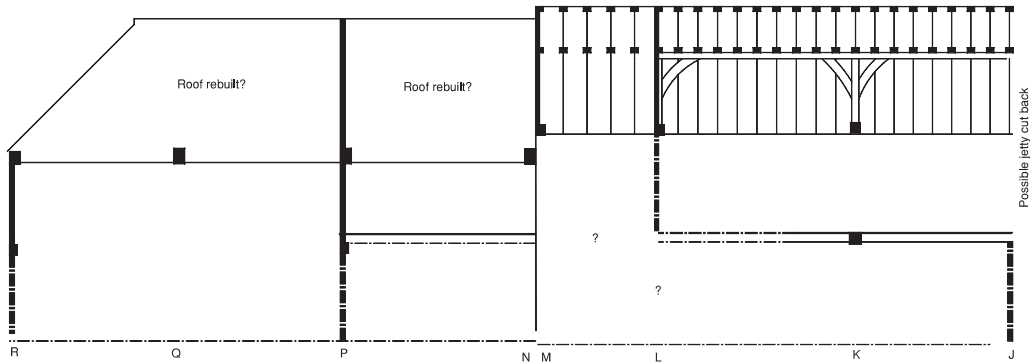
SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD C				Site Ref P120/4
Drawn By D Martin	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2007	Date of this revision 2007	Drawing No. 1652/8

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



SECTION Y-Y LOOKING SOUTH



SECTION Z-Z LOOKING NORTH



THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD C				Site Ref P120/4
Drawn By D Martin	Revision No -	Date of original survey 2007	Date of this revision 2007	Drawing No. 1652/9

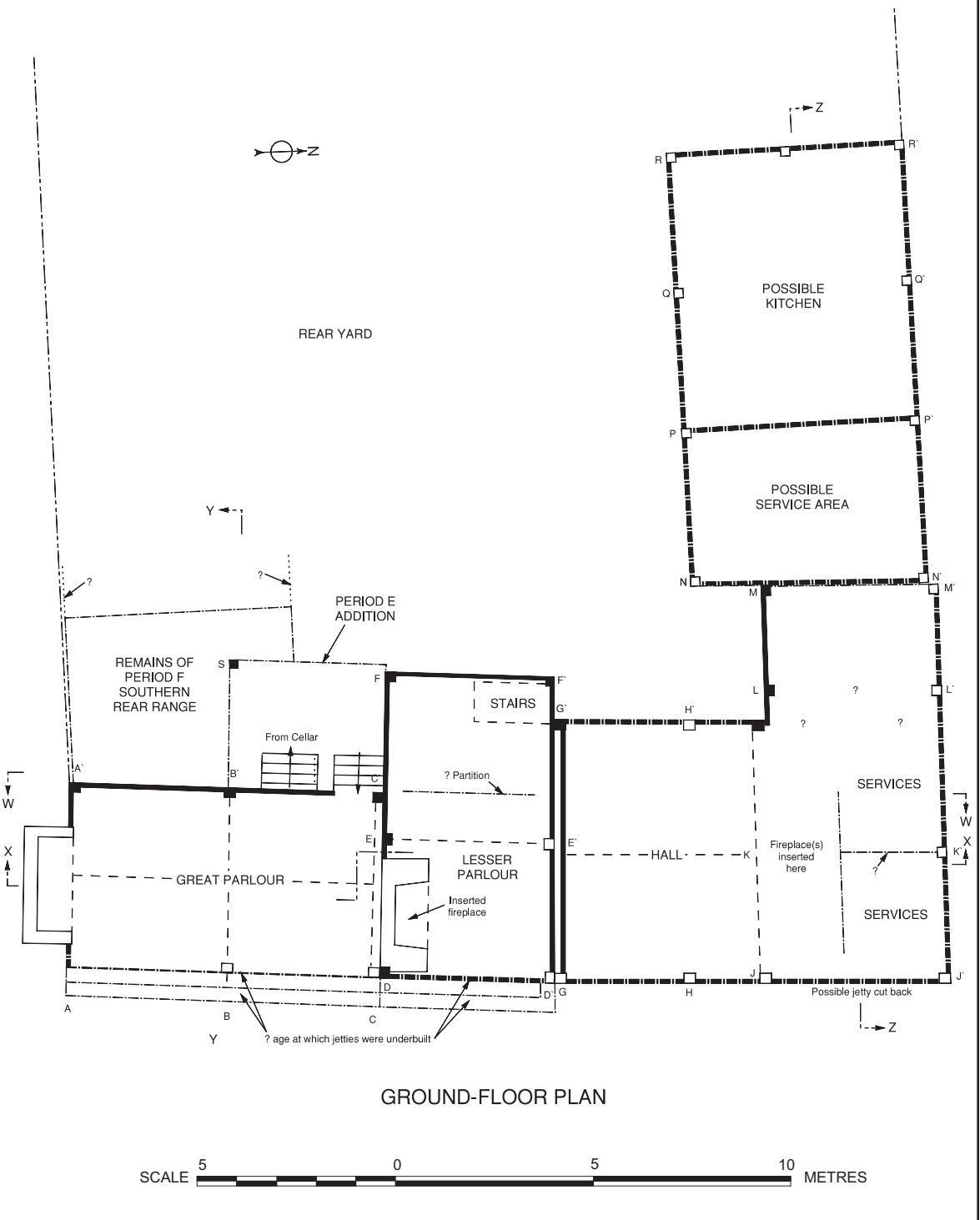
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Archive Ref. ESRO HBR1/1652. Site Ref P120/03

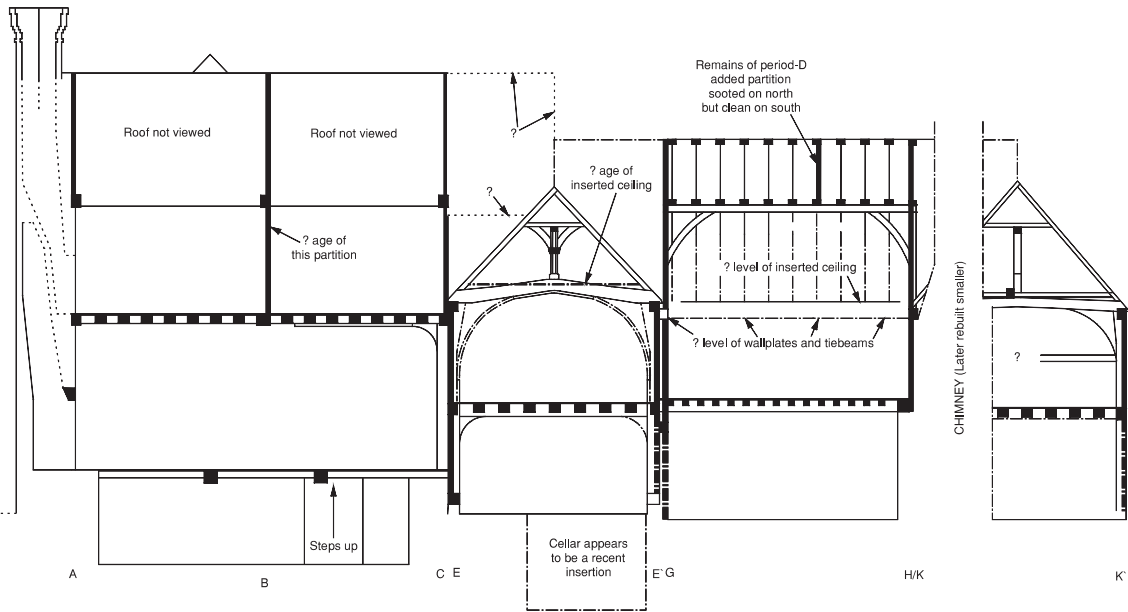
Interpretative Historic Building Survey Rev 00 / April 07

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.

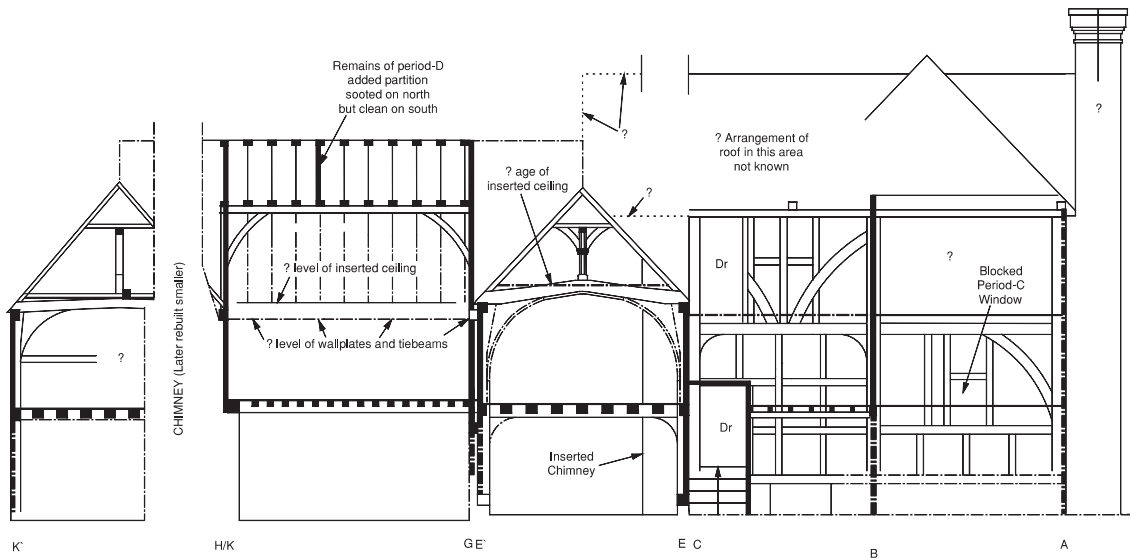


THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P120/4
RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD F				Drawing No.	1652/10
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION X-X

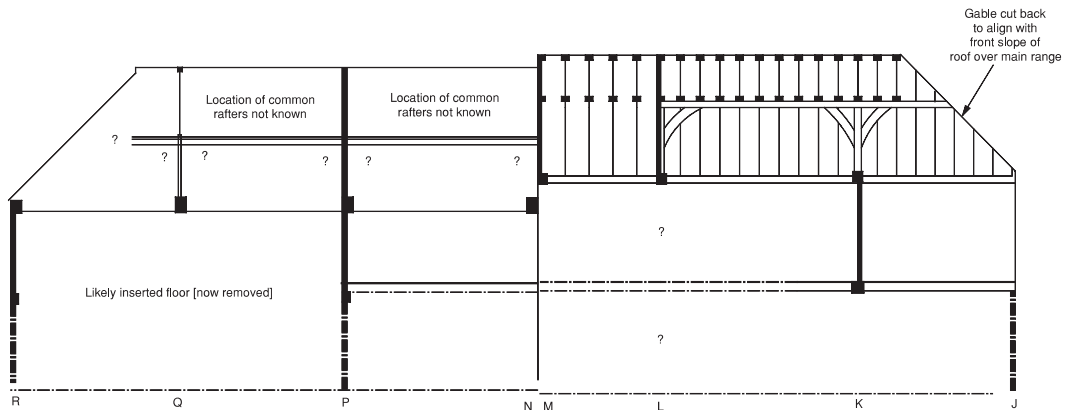
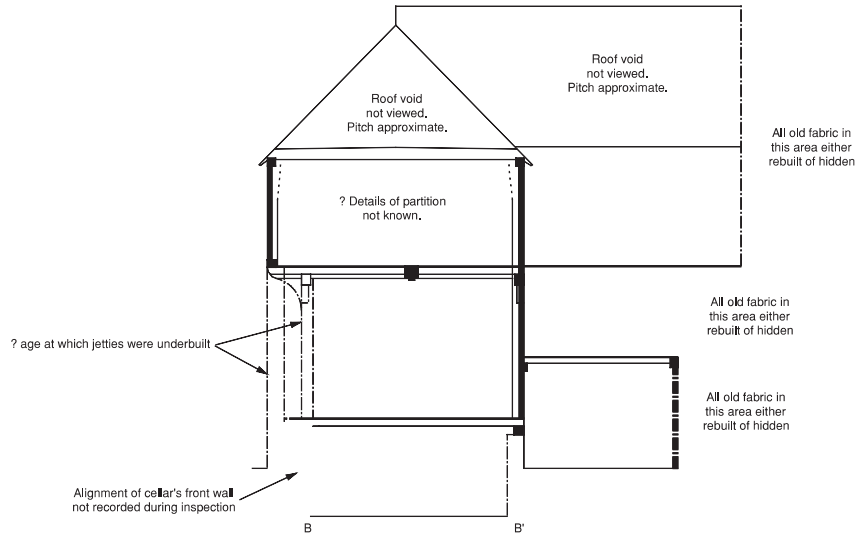


LONGITUDINAL SECTION/PART ELEVATION W-W



THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX				Site Ref	P120/4
RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD F				Drawing No.	1652/11
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
				Date of this revision	2007

NOTE: These drawings are intended to illustrate the main text of the report: some illustrated details are shown approximate.



SCALE 5 0 5 10 METRES

THE GEORGE, HIGH STREET, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AS AT PERIOD F				Site Ref	P120/4
				Drawing No.	1652/12
Drawn By	D Martin	Revision No	-	Date of original survey	2007
		Date of this revision	2007		

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Interpretative Historic Building Survey Rev 00 / April 07



Plate 1
Rear view showing modern extensions



Plate 2
Rear view showing only section of the historic core visible from the rear



Plate 3

Rear view showing 19th-century gable over entrance area with part of three-storeyed rear range visible on the right.



Plate 4

Photograph of c1870 showing street elevation prior to alteration and before infilling of space on the right.



Plate 5

Photograph of c1870 showing street elevation prior to alteration.



Plate 6

Engraving, said to be by Rowlandson but with incorrect date inscribed upon it
(The Rowlandson illustration is meant to date from 1789)

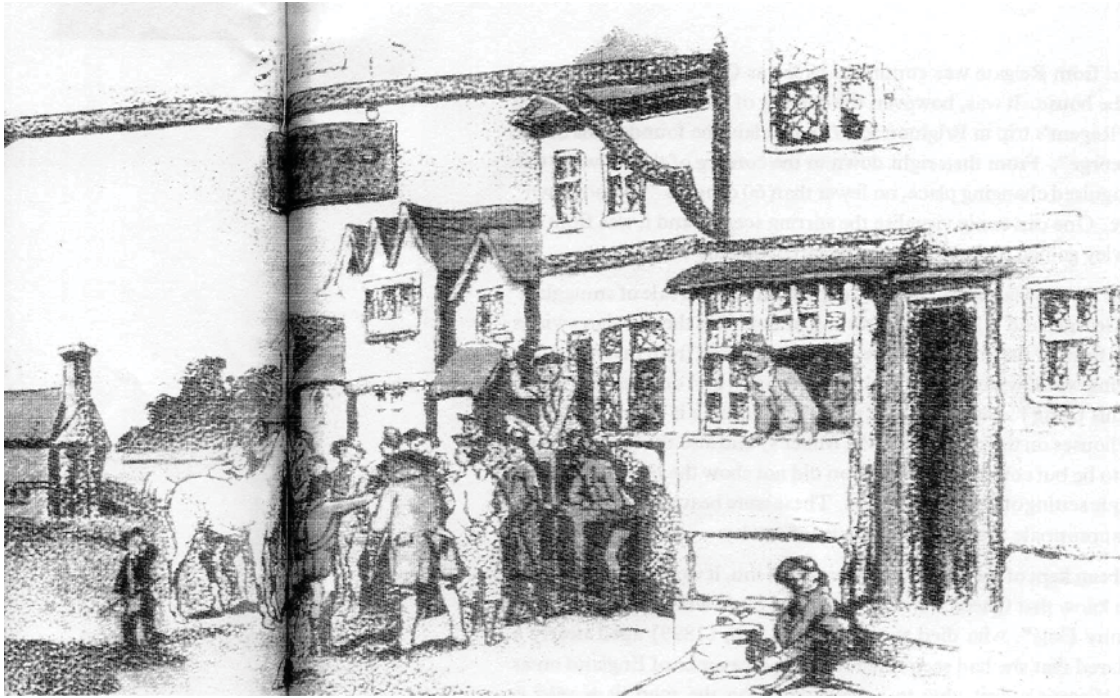


Plate 7

Engraving, also said to be by Rowlandson (1789). In this copy the engraving is reversed.



Plate 8

The street facade as it appears today.



Plate 9
Exterior from the south in the 1930s.



Plate 10
Service crossing. Remains of truss K-K' viewed from east



Plate 11

Parlour crosswing. Crownpost over truss E-E` viewed from north.



Plate 12

Rear wall of south range showing framing within bay B-C.



Plate 13

Period-C2 Northern Rear Range showing main room, looking west.



Plate 14

Partition crownpost at northern end of hall showing soot encrustation.



Plate 15

Hall roof from south showing upper part of partition inserted into former open truss.
This southern face is un-sooted, but the north face is thickly soot encrusted.



Plate 16

Detail of tracery decoration on spandrel of fireplace inserted into parlour crossinging.



Plate 17

Detail of date inscribed onto fireplace inserted into parlour crossing.



Plate 18

Framing visible in north wall of period-F Southern Rear Range.