Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief on land to the rear of 45, 47 and 47a High Street, Church Walk, Crawley

Planning Ref: CR/2002/0843/FUL

NGR 526785 136659
Project No. 2126
Site Code: CRC08

ASE Report No. 2008053
OASIS id: archaeol-644684

Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Elke Raemen and Gemma Driver

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken on land to the rear of 45, 47 and 47a High Street, Crawley. Two medieval boundary ditches, possibly contemporary in date, were identified in addition to six small pits dating from the 14th to 16th centuries. A larger pit, containing postholes in the base and to the north side, was also identified though the exact function of this feature could not be ascertained. The parallel and perpendicular orientation of these boundary ditches in relation to Church Walk, suggest that the present day Church Walk follows an earlier medieval burgage boundary. A later boundary ditch running parallel to and approximately 30cm to the north of the earlier east-west orientated ditch is likely to be a relocation of the original boundary. Two large pits were excavated; one to the west of the site dating from the mid 14th to mid 15th centuries contained large amounts of metalworking slag and is contemporary with other ironworking sites in Crawley. The site yielded a quantity of 16th century pottery, in addition to smithing and blast furnace slag, providing evidence for continued iron working in Crawley at a time when the town was in decline.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background (Fig. 1 & 2)

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre of Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), were commissioned by Neil Millbank of The Graham Whitehouse Practice, Chartered Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief to the rear of 45, 47 and 47a High Street, Crawley, West Sussex (NGR 526785 136659) in advance of redevelopment work on the site (Figs. 1 & 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is lower greensand. The site is on flat land at a height of 247 metres OD. The land is currently scrubland.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a mixed use and residential development to the north of Church Walk and rear of 45/47a High Street (Planning Ref: CR/2002/0843/FUL). Condition 4 of the above planning consent requires a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in advance of development.

1.3.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by ASE and approved by John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC).

1.3.3 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the lifting of a large concrete slab followed by an archaeological evaluation. Following an inspection by John Mills (WSCC) it was decided that a watching brief should be maintained for the rest of the intrusive ground works where the possibility of archaeological features remained. The north-east corner of the site, an area of approximately 6m^2, was not subject to this stipulation due to the area having been occupied by a substantial tree prior to the commencement of works on the site, which significantly reduced the potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aim of the investigations was '*to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential impact of development upon them'* (ASE 2007). The objective of this aim was to permit mitigation measures to be undertaken following identification of archaeological remains.

1.4.2 The aim of the second phase of watching brief investigations was to record any archaeological remains to the appropriate standard in accordance with Annexes A and B of the Standard Conditions.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report contains the results and interpretation of all archaeological works undertaken on the site. The work was undertaken by

Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist) and Liane Peyre (Assistant Archaeologist) between the 16th and the 24th April 2008 under the management of Neil Griffin and Diccon Hart. The post-excavation work was managed by Jim Stephenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A full archaeological background is detailed in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2007) which is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 The site is close to St John the Baptist Church and adjoins Church Walk, lying directly to the east of the southern part of the High Street. Crawley is believed to have developed on a cross roads between the London-Shoreham road and the Worth-Ifield Church road and is thought to have developed as a new town around AD 1200 (Stevens 1997).

2.3 During recent archaeological excavations Crawley has been identified as a centre for iron working (Appendix 1: sites 1 - 4, 6 - 7, 14 -16, and 18). The bulk of iron working activity dates from between the 13th and early 15th centuries with evidence of smelting and forging in addition to a possible workshop to the north of the High Street.

2.4 Kilnmead to the north end of the High Street (Stevens 2006), The High Street Relief Road (Saunders 1998) and the Old Post Office site (Stevens 1997), immediately to the south of the present development, also revealed evidence of forging, smelting and other elements of medieval iron working. It has been suggested that iron production in Crawley was part of a 'cottage' industry (ASE 2007). The decline of the iron working industry in the area has been attributed to the rise of the blast furnace and bloomery forge, both of which are dependent upon a strong watercourse, which was absent in Crawley (ASE 2007).

2.5 Smithing, weaving, animal processing and hat making have all been identified as activities occurring in Crawley during the 14th century (Hygate 2003).

2.6 Evidence for Iron Age and Romano British activity has been uncovered in the form of pottery from the excavations at Crawley Barn, 300-400m from the site (Appendix 1: site 12)

2.7 The 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Crawley (Fig. 3) indicates an organised layout of typical medieval burgage plots on the east side of the High Street, at the location of the site. The arrival of the railway led to expansion of the town and the infilling of burgage plots and the replacement of medieval buildings (ASE 2007).

2.8 Timber framed buildings dating from the 14th or 15th centuries are present in the High Street (Appendix 1: sites 9, 10 and 19) reflecting the economic prosperity of the town.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The evaluation trench was excavated in spits of no more than 0.25m using a mini digger fitted with a 1.6 metre toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed to the level where archaeological features and deposits were identified. Machine excavation then ceased to allow excavation by hand of the features identified.

3.2 The evaluation trench was excavated in an 'L' shape with the east-west section being 15m long by 2 m wide and the north-south axis being 5m long and 2m wide.

3.3 During the second phase of the watching brief, the area to be affected by the development, with the exception of a 6m^2 patch to the north-east of the site, was reduced to the level at which the archaeological deposits were observed. At which point machine excavation ceased and the features were excavated and recorded by hand.

3.4 All features and deposits were recorded using the standard ASE context recording sheets. Soil colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.

3.5 All plans were recorded at a scale of 1:50 in relation to the site with features being planned in more detail at 1:20 scale. Sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10. All drawings were recorded on permatrace film.

3.6 Features were planned in relation to the trench during the evaluation stage and in relation to the edges of the site during the watching brief phase.

3.7 All discrete features were half-sectioned, with a minimum of 20 percent of ditch features excavated.

3.8 A photographic record was kept using digital, black and white and colour slide film.

Number of Contexts	55
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	11
Photographs	Digital, slide, black and white film.
Bulk finds	17 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	11

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Figs. 4 & 5)

4.1 The natural subsoil across site was mid orangey yellow clay.

4.2 The earliest datable feature on site is north-south orientated linear ditch [041] (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 14). Measuring 0.90m wide by 0.25m deep, 4.50m of the ditch was observed within the excavation area and continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the south of the site. Pottery from this feature dated to mid 13th to mid 14th centuries.

4.3 A second linear ditch [003] (Fig. 4; Figs. 6 & 7) measuring 1.0m maximum width by 0.70m deep ran approximately east-west across the length of the site. Ditch [003] is the same cut as [007] and [010] multiple numbers were given onsite until the total area was stripped proving the linear to be continuous. Ditch [003] was filled by [004], a mid-light brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (Fig. 5, Section 1). Towards the middle of the site an upper fill, [009], comprising a mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate inclusions of CBM and occasional pottery was identified which extended over the edges of the top of the ditch (Fig. 5, Section 3). Pottery in fill [009] was dated to the 16th century. This ditch is truncated by the insertion of later pits [023] and [030].

4.4 A greenish grey clayey silt deposit [011] was present in patches across the site and overlay ditch [003] in places. The deposit contained occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shell and animal bone. Deposit [027], a greenish grey clayey silt, measuring 1.20m wide by 2m in length with a depth of 0.04m filled a roughly linear depression [026]. Deposit [011] and [027] appear to be remnant patches of a thin occupation deposit.

4.5 A total of five small shallow wide U-shaped pits were present, four of which, [020], [021]. [034], and [043] (Fig. 4) were filled by a light greyish yellow silty clay with slightly ashy texture and occasional charcoal flecks. Pit [020], filled by [019], measured 0.70m east-west and had a depth of 0.08cm; the extent of the deposit north-south was not defined (Fig. 5, Section 10). Tile dating to the mid 15th to 16th century was present in [019]. Pit [021], filled by [022], measured 0.60m east-west and 0.45m north-south with a depth of 0.04m and was roughly oval in shape (Fig. 5, Section 9). No datable evidence was present in [022]. Pit [034], filled by [035], measured 1m east-west by 0.90m north-south with a depth of 0.20m and was sub-circular in plan (Fig. 5, Section 11). Pottery dating to the mid 14th to 15th centuries was recovered from context [034]. Pit [043], filled by [044], measured 1m in diameter by 0.08m deep and was circular in plan and contained a single sherd of late 14th to early 16th century pottery (Fig. 5, Section 15). The last of the five pits, [045], measuring 1.20m by 0.90m with a depth of 0.25m, contained loose dark brown humic silt, [046], with frequent root action (Fig. 5, Section 16). This pit contained one sherd of 14th century pottery though this could have been introduced to the context by root action.

4.6 One large oval shaped pit [036] (Fig. 4 & 10) was identified to the north of the site measuring 2.0m east-west by 1.50m north-south with a depth of 0.50m. The north edge of the pit had a semi-circular bulge measuring 0.30m by 0.20m with near vertical edges, whereas the rest of the pit was a steep-sided 'U' shape; this may have held a post during the use of the pit.

Cut into the base of [036] was a probable circular post hole [050] measuring 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.22m (Fig. 5, Section 13). The fills of the pit, [037], and the posthole, [051], were identical greyish brown silty clay containing occasional bone, pottery and CBM. Pottery dating from the 15th to mid 16th century was recovered from both fills.

4.7 Two large pits were cut into ditch [003]. The first pit, [030] (Fig. 4 & 9) measured 2.60m north-south by 2m east-west, continuing to the west beyond the limit of excavation. The central depth of the pit was 0.70m (Fig. 5, Section 12). The pit was a wide 'U' shape in section and contained a slag rich fill [031]. The blackish brown fill with greenish tinges comprised of slag and silty clay; occasional fragments of pottery and CBM were also present in the deposit. Pottery was dated to the mid 13th to mid 14th century. Pit [030] was overlain slightly at the north edge by a stone lined drain [032]. The second large pit [023] (Fig. 4 & 8) measured 2.20m north-south by 2.0m east-west with a depth of 0.70m and was sub-circular in plan with a bowl shape win section and a single step in the northern side (Fig. 5, Section 8). The pit contained two fills, the fill on the north edge of the pit, [025], comprised of greenish grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.20m thickness by 0.50m north-south and extended 2.0m along the north edge. The second fill of pit [023] comprised a loose dark brown silty clay [024] with moderate animal bone, and occasional pottery and tile inclusions. Pottery from this fill dates it to the mid 15th to mid 16th century at the earliest.

4.8 A shallow east-west running ditch [005] (Figs. 4 & 8) measured 14m in length and 0.60m wide, with a depth of 0.20m, ran parallel to ditch [003] across the site and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east (Fig. 5, Section 7). The base fill of the ditch in slot [014] comprised dark brownish grey silty clay and contained moderate CBM and tile inclusions with occasional animal bone, slag and pottery. A lens of re deposited natural clay was also present [016] in the upper fill of the ditch (Fig. 5, Section 5). The shallow nature of the fill had led to frequent bioturbation through root action and a degree of mixing of finds had most likely occurred. Pottery occurring in this context dated to the late 15th to mid16th century with possible intrusive 18th and 19th century pottery.

4.9 To the north-west corner of the site a stone lined drain, [032] (figure 11), was identified. The cut for the insertion of this drain, [055], truncates pit [030]. The drain was of dry stone construction with irregular shaped flat stones laid side by side forming the linear base with smaller squarish stone cut blocks piled on top of the base stones to form the sides to the eastern edge a rectangular block was found overlying the side blocks indicating that the drain had been at least partially covered. The drain ran west to east for a distance of 2.60 metres with a width of 0.50 metres and a depth of 0.20 metres. The dark brown silty clay backfill of the cut for the drain [033] contained pottery from the later 15th mid 16th century.

4.10 To the north-east of the drain feature [033] was a 1m^2 area of stone flooring, [047] (Fig. 11), made up of 0.01m thick irregularly shaped flat stones. Overlying this floor was a relatively clean layer of re-deposited natural, possibly resulting from excavations for foundations for the adjacent building. Beneath the stone floor lay a very thin grey silt deposit, [040], less

than 0.01m thick measuring 1m^2.

4.11 Directly to the north of the drain [032] lay a possible pit [049] (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 12), 0.32m deep, which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north and west. The visible part of the pit measured 0.90m east-west and 0.70m north-south. The pit contained alternating deposits of rich brown iron flecked silt and re-deposited natural clay: [038], [052], [048], [039]. No datable evidence was recovered from these deposits. Pit [049] had cut an earlier small pit [053] measuring 0.38 metres east west by 0.20 metres deep which contained a greyish yellow silty clay [054] and was only visible in section (Fig. 5, Section 17).

4.12 A 19th or 20th century ceramic land drain feature was cut into pit [023] (Fig. 4). The cut for drain [017] measured 0.2m wide with a depth of 0.50m and ran the full length of the excavation area in an east-west direction. Residual 14th to early 15th century pottery was recovered from the backfill, [018]. A 19th century construction cut [028] was identified along the cellar to the south-west of the site, this truncated deposit [024] and measured 9.5m east-west and 4.0m north-south; the depth of the cut extended below the level of the present excavation. A dark brown loose clayey silt deposit [029] filled the construction cut and contained post-medieval CBM tile and brick.

4.13 The overburden on site [001] comprised a 0.30m thick friable mid greyish brown silty clay humic topsoil containing modern building material and frequent plant rooting from the vegetation previously on the site, in addition to occasional post-medieval 18th and 19th century pottery with some residual mid 14th to 15th century pottery.

Cxt Number	Context Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height MOD
001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	103.64
002	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.		73.83
003	Cut	Cut of ditch	16m +	1.0m	0.70m	73.72
004	Fill	Fill of ditch 003	16m+	1.0m	0.70m	73.72
005	Cut	Cut of shallow linear	14m+	0.60m	0.20m	73.59
006	Fill	Fill of ditch 005	16m+	0.60m	0.60m	73.59
007	Cut	Same as 003				73.68
008	Fill	Same as 004				73.68
009	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 003	0.40m	1.50m	0.35m	73.51
010	Cut	Same as 003				73.51
011	Deposit	Deposit overlying ditch 003	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	73.54
012	Fill	Same as 004				73.49
013	Deposit	Deposit overlying ditch 003	2.0m approx	1.30m	0.02m	73.54
014	Cut	Cut of shallow linear continuation of 005	16.0+	1.50m	0.23m	73.48
015	Fill	Fill of 014	16.0+	1.50m	0.23m	73.43
016	Deposit	Re-deposited natural in ditch 014	2.0m	0.10m	0.05m	73.48
017	Cut	Cut of service pipe	16.0m+	0.20m	0.50m	73.75
018	Fill	Fill of service pipe 017	16.0m+	0.20m	0.50m	73.75
019	Fill	Fill of pit 020	0.70m	0.32m+	0.08m	73.69

020	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	0.70m	0.32m	0.08m	73.69
021	Cut	Cut of shallow pit	0.60m	0.45m+	0.04m	74.06
022	Fill	Fill of pit 022	0.60m	0.45m+	0.04m	74.06
023	Cut	Cut of large pit	2.20m	2.0m	0.70m	73.69
024	Fill	upper fill of pit 023	2.20m	2.00m	0.70m	73.69
025	Fill	Lower fill of pit 023	0.50m	2.0m	0.20m	73.59
026	Cut	Cut shallow roughly linear feature	2.0m	1.20m	0.04m	73.69
027	Fill	Fill of shallow feature 026	2.0m	1.20m	0.04m	73.69
028	Cut	Construction cut for modern cellar	9.5m	4.0m	0.60m+	73.69
029	Fill	Fill of 028	9.5m	4.0m	0.60m	73.69
030	Cut	Cut of pit	2.60m	2.0m	0.70m	73.95
031	Fill	Fill of pit 030	2.60m	2.0m	0.70m	73.95
032	Masonry	Dry stone wall drain	2.60m+	0.50m	0.20m	73.85
033	Fill	Backfill of cut for drain 032	2.60m+	0.40m	0.15m	73.85
034	Cut	Cut of pit	1.00m	0.90m	0.20m	73.85
035	Fill	Fill of pit 034	1.0m	0.90m	0.20m	73.85
036	Cut	Cut of pit	2.0m	1.50m	0.50	73.83
037	Fill	Fill of pit 036	2.0m	1.50m	0.50m	73.83
038	Fill	Deposit possibly iron working fill of 049	0.95m+	0.60m	0.95m	74.05
039	Fill	Fill of pit 049	0.30m+	0.30m+	0.09m	73.75
040	Deposit	Deposit below flagstones	1.0m	1.0m	0.01m	73.55
041	Cut	Cut of linear ditch	4.50m+	0.90m	0.25m	73.67
042	Fill	Fill of linear ditch 041	4.50m+	0.90m	0.25m	73.67
043	Cut	Cut of pit, possible tree throw	1.0m	1.0m	0.08m	73.62
044	Fill	Fill of 043 possible tree throw	1.0m	1.0m	0.08m	73.62
045	Cut	Cut of pit, possible tree throw	1.20m	0.90m	0.25m	73.72
046	Fill	Fill of possible tree bowl or pit	1.20m	0.90m	0.25m	73.72
047	Masonry	Flagstones	1.0m	1.0m	0.01m	73.6
048	Fill	Fill in pit 049	0.70m+	0.20m+	0.12m	73.78
049	Cut	Cut of pit	0.90m+	0.70m+	0.32m	74.05
050	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.22m	73.33
051	Fill	Fill of posthole 050	0.25m	0.25m	0.22m	73.43
052	Fill	Fill of 049	0.60m+	0.40m+	0.08m	73.92
053	Cut	Cut of pit	0.38m	0.20m+	0.20m	74.05
054	Fill	Fill of pit	0.38m	0.20m+	0.20m	74.05
055	Cut	Cut for drain 023	2.60m	0.50m	0.20m	73.79
056	Fill	Fill of pit 049	0.40m+	0.30m+	0.08m	73.95

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations. All finds have been washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. The finds have been quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. A summary can be found in Appendix 2.

5.2 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 The topsoil [1] contained two fragments of glass dating to the second half of the 19th to early 20th century. These represent a clear glass bowl with ridged rim and an aqua cylindrical bottle fragment (i.e. mineral water).

5.3 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 Only five fragments of ironwork were recovered from three different contexts, all in fair condition and dating between the later 14th to mid 15th century. Three of these are general purpose nail fragments. A rod fragment with looped end was recovered from [6]. Context [33] contained an iron object of unknown function.

5.4 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Context [31], the pottery of which dates to the mid 14th to mid 15th century, contained three fired clay fragments, all in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 5mm. One piece exhibits a smooth side, with on the opposite face a wattle imprint with a diameter of 9 mm. The other two pieces, although amorphous, are daub fragments as well.

5.5 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Only eight oyster shell fragments were recovered. These are in poor condition and fairly undiagnostic. Context [6], of late 15th- to mid 16th- century date, contained three lower valve fragments, one of which is immature. The two other fragments are too small to be diagnostic. A further four undiagnostic pieces were recovered from the same context. The minimum number of individuals is only one. An immature upper valve was recovered from [11].

5.6 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.6.1 Introduction

5.6.1.1 A moderate-sized animal bone assemblage was recovered from this site. Cattle, sheep, pig, dog, deer and horse are represented. There is no evidence of butchery, burning or gnawing on any of the bones. Both mature and juvenile animals are represented as well as meat bearing and non-meat bearing elements. The assemblage was in a moderately good state of preservation. The majority of the assemblage dates from the 15th to the 16th century though a small amount of bone was recovered from 14th and 18th century features. The site did not produce enough bone to be able to carry out any meaningful statistical analysis.

5.6.2 14th - 15th century

5.6.2.1 Context [34] produced a shaft of a left pig radius and context [31] contained a cattle-sized rib fragment.

5.6.3 15th-16th century assemblage

5.6.3.1 Context [6] contains a cattle and pig bones. Pig is represented by an incisor and male canine fragment. Cattle is represented by a lower, first molar, and fragments from the shaft of a left ulna, the thoracic vertebra, horn core and rib.

5.6.3.2 Context [9] contains cattle and pig bone. The cattle bone consists of the distal end of a left scapula and a cattle-sized rib fragment. The pig bone includes a left humerus which is unfused at both the proximal and distal ends. The size of the bone suggests that it comes from a neo-natal animal.

5.6.3.3 Context [24] contains fragments of horse, cattle, pig and dog. Horse is represented by a single fragment from the proximal end of a left femur. The cattle bone includes the shaft of a left ulna, mandible fragments, the proximal end of a metatarsal and the distal end of a metacarpal. The pig bone includes a left mandible with the fourth pre-molar, first, second and third molar in place. All the teeth are worn and the presence of the third molar indicates a mature animal. The assemblage also includes the distal end of a left, pig humerus. The dog bone includes the proximal end of a left humerus and two, complete metapoidals.

5.6.3.4 Context [33] contains cattle, sheep and pig. Cattle are represented by three shafts of long bone including femur and radius. Sheep are represented by a left mandible fragment with the third and fourth pre-molar and first, second and third molar in situ. The teeth are fully erupted and in later wear stages indicating a mature animal. The assemblage also contains two fragments of sheep scapulae. Pig is represented by a single canine from a male animal.

5.6.3.5 Context [37] contains a left cattle mandible with the fourth pre-molar, first, second and third molar in situ. The third molar is fully erupted and in wear indicating a mature animal. The context also contains the proximal end of a left cattle metacarpal and two unidentifiable fragments. An environmental sample was taken from this context which also produced 3 fragments of identifiable bone. These include an upper, left fourth pre-molar, a complete,

right second phalange both from cattle and a fragment of a mandibular hinge from a sheep.

5.6.3.6 Context [51] contains a fragment of cattle scapula.

5.6.4 Post-Medieval

5.6.4.1 Context [15] contains a lower cattle molar. Context [24] contains two unidentifiable fragments. Context [11] contains a deer horn core fragment and 7 unidentifiable fragments.

5.6.5 Topsoil (18th-19th century)

5.6.5.1 Topsoil context [1] contains cattle bone including the proximal end and shaft of a left radius and the proximal end of a left metatarsal.

5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The excavations recovered 284 pieces of slag, weighing 13,565g, from nine individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive and the assemblage is characterized in Table 3.

Period/Type	Undated	C14th – mid 15th	mid C15th – mid 16th	Totals
No. of contexts	2	1	6	9
Iron (undiagnostic of process)	2/25g	138/4,678g	47/2,490g	187/7,193g
Iron smelting (Bloomery)	-	62/2,355g	29/1,479g	91/3,834g
Iron smithing	-	-	3/2,351g	3/2,351g
Iron smelting (Blast furnace)	-	-	3/187g	3/187g
Totals	2/25g	200/7,033g	82/6,507g	284/13,565 g

Table 3: Characterisation of metallurgical remains

5.7.2 The earliest dated slag from the site is all from pit [30], fill [31] which produced pottery of the mid/later 14th to mid 15th centuries. The 7,033g of slag from this feature is composed of 2,355g of definite smelting (bloomery) waste with a further 4,678g of iron slag undiagnostic of process. The lack of any definite smithing slag suggests smelting was the primary concern though some primary smithing slag may be amongst the undiagnostic assemblage. The low quantities of domestic waste from this period on the site certainly suggest that at this time iron-working was the primary reason for activity. Similar slag-filled pits, with very low quantities of domestic waste are well known in the town (Stevens 2006).

5.7.3 Despite there being many more mid 15th- to mid 16th- century contexts producing slag, the assemblage for this period is notably smaller than the preceding one, particularly when direct comparison is made between the bloomery and undiagnostic slag, and is spread more thinly between features. It is quite likely that a good proportion of these two slag types are

residual in these later contexts. However, this is far from sure as smelting by the bloomery process, particularly utilising water-power, continued well into the 16th century (Cleere and Crossley 1995). Of interest is the appearance of smelting slag from the blast furnace process. Although only consisting of 187g from ditch [5]/[14], fill [6]/[15] its presence confirms a 16th-century date as suggested by the pottery. As such this material represents the start of the new blast furnace technology which was to have such a major effect on both the output and location of the new iron-working sites. The presence of a significant quantity of bloomery slag in the same deposit tends to strengthen the suggestion that the bloomery material may be residual in these later features. The only definite smithing slag was also from the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries (pit [23], fill [24]) and it is possible this was derived from one of the new separate forge sites established to work with the blast furnaces. The lower quantities of slag involved for this period, combined with the increase in pottery, certainly suggest that by this date domestic settlement may have been the key factor to activity at the site. Having said this, it is still quite probable the inhabitants were involved with the iron industry. During this period, when the new production sites were being located in the narrow Wealden valleys to utilise water-power, permanent domestic settlement appears to have become more distanced from the working areas than before.

5.8 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Introduction

5.8.1.1 The archaeological work produced 97 sherds of pottery, weighing 2,023g from 15 individually numbered contexts. The pottery on the whole is in good condition with sherd sizes range from small to large (100mm across). Most pieces show no/little signs of wear suggesting they have not been subjected to significant reworking though a little residual and intrusive material is present in some contexts. Although the pottery spans the mid/late 13th to 19th centuries the vast majority of the assemblage is of the 15th to mid 16th centuries. This period has not been well represented from ceramic assemblages from Crawley before (Barber 1997 and forthcoming; Mepham 2001 and Timby 1998) and the current assemblage has been of use in confirming the fabrics in use at this time. It is a shame the assemblage is not larger – the largest single context group coming from ditch [5], fill [6] consists of only 27 sherds (551g).

5.8.1.2 The pottery was divided into fabric groups based on a visual examination of tempering, inclusions and manufacturing technique and recorded (sherd count/weight) by context. The fabric series in the current report draws reference to the West Sussex medieval fabric series codes for consistency (WS:) and gives the totals for each fabric in the assemblage as a whole. Only brief fabric descriptions are given here as fuller ones are to be found in earlier work from the town (Barber 1997 and forthcoming).

Fabric 1: (WS: Q/M5) Moderate fine/medium sand. Earlswood-type ware (Turner 1974). 3/82g. Includes a white slipped jug from [6] and other green glazed examples. Mainly later C13th to mid C14th.

Fabric 2: (WS: Q/M10) Coarse Borderware (Pearce and Vince 1988, 9). Off-

white to beige ware tempered with abundant milky and pinkish quartz sand to 1mm. Only 1 sherd (25g) from an internally glazed cooking pot from [11]. Mid C14th – mid C15th.

Fabric 3: (WS: Q/M12) Sparse/moderate fine/medium sand and rare iron oxides. Medium/hard fired. Only 1 sherd (16g) from a cooking pot with internal glaze from [11]. Mid C14th – early C15th. Fabric 4 - (WS: Q/M14) Abundant coarse sand with some rounded quartz inclusions to 3mm. 2/13g. Mid/late C12th to C13th.

Fabric 5: (WS: Q/M15) Abundant medium sand with rare quartz to 2mm. 1/47g. Mid/late C13th to mid C14th.

Fabric 6: (WS: Q(f)/M2) Sparse very fine to fine sand with rare quartz inclusions to 0.5mm and black/grey iron oxides to 1mm. Cooking pots and jugs recognised. 10/116g. C14th – mid C15th.

Fabric 7: (WS: Q(f)/M12) Sparse very fine sand only. Only green glazed jugs recognised. 4/30g. West Sussex-Type Ware (Barton 1979)

Fabric 8: (WS: Q(f)/M13) Sparse to moderate very fine to fine sand with sparse quartz to 0.3mm. 11/120g. Only jugs recognised. C14th – mid C15th. West Sussex Ware type.

Fabric 9: (WS: Q(f)/M14) Surrey Whiteware. Sparse/moderate very fine sand with sparse quartz inclusions to 1.5mm and very rare iron oxides to 1mm. An off-white to beige medium fired fabric. Possibly Cheam (Pearce and Vince 1988). 3/58g. Only jugs, with patchy green glaze noted. Probably 14th to 15th century.

Fabric 10: (WS: Q(f)/M16) Sparse/moderate very fine/fine sand with rare/sparse iron oxides and quartz inclusions to 0.5mm. Well fired. 23/575g. Only jars and an internally glazed serving dish recognised. Some with white slip painted decoration. C15th – mid C16th.

Fabric 11: (WS: Q(f)/M20B) Hard-fired oxidised sandy earthenware with reduced surfaces. Painted Ware type. 6/128g. Mid C15th – mid C16th.

Fabric 12: (WS: Q(f)/M24) Hard-fired medium/coarse sandy oxidised earthenware with fine iron oxides. Externally knife-trimmed. 1/13g. C15th – early C16th.

Fabric 13: (HFSE 1I) Hard-fired oxidised earthenware with rare sand and moderate white calcareous inclusions to 0.5mm. Reduced surfaces. 3/62g. Unglazed jars. Mid C15th to C16th.

Fabric 14: (WWG 2) Tudor Green-type ware. 3/20g. Mid C15th to mid C16th.

Fabric 15: (GRE 2c) Well fired sandy red earthenware with iron oxide inclusions and even internal glazes. 14/447g. Late C15th to C16th.

Fabric 16: GRE 2d) Medium fired fine sandy red earthenware with good even glazes (internal/all-over). 4/70g. C16th.

Fabric 17: (RAER 1). Raeren stoneware (Hurst et. al. 1986). 2/105g. Mid C15th to mid C16th.

Fabric 18: (GRE L1) Late glazed red earthenware. 4/29g. C18th to C19th.

Fabric 19: (SW 14). Nottingham stoneware. 1/67g. Mid C18th to C19th.

5.8.2 The Assemblage

5.8.2.1 The earliest pottery in the assemblage consists of two sherds of F 4 from pit [30], fill [31]. They consist of slightly abraded cooking pot sherds of probable 13th- century date and are almost certainly residual in this context. However, they may be contemporary with the first activity at the site as ditch [41], fill [42] produced a single (47g) sherd of F 5 cooking pot base suggesting this feature to be of mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date. In addition pit [45], fill [46] produced five small sherds (35g) all of probable 14th- century date. These include the club rim from a cooking pot, a jug with inward sloping rim with internal white slip on the neck in F 1 and three cooking pot sherds, one with internally glazed base, in F 6.

5.8.2.2 More intense activity appears to have begun from the mid 14th to mid 15th centuries. Pit [30], fill [31] contained 13 sherds that, although including a little residual material, appear to be of later 14th- to mid 15th- century date. There are three F 8 green glazed jug sherds, one with an everted rim and internal white slip and another with vertical combed lines in West Sussex Ware style decoration as well as other glazed jugs and cooking pots with internal glazing (F 4 and F 6).

5.8.2.3 The majority of the pottery can be placed in a mid 15th- to mid 16th- date range. Three main groups are present which show the typical range of fabrics in use at the time.

Fabric	Pit [23], Fill [24]	Drain [32], Fill [33]	Ditch [5], Fill [6]
F 1	-	-	1/58g (resid)
F 2	1/25g (resid?)	-	-
F 7		1/13g (resid?)	-
F 9	-	1/16g	2/42g
F 10	2/28g	3/230g	14/169g
F11	2/73g	1/22g	3/33g
F 12	1/13g	-	-
F 13	-	1/39g	-
F 14	1/6g	-	1/10g
F 15	8/215g	1/54g	4/161g
F 16	1/15g	1/19g	1/10g
F 17 (Raeren)	-	1/37g	1/68g
Dated	Mid C15th – mid 16th	Later C15th – mid 16th	Later C15th – mid 16th

Table 4: Quantification of pottery from largest mid C15th- to mid 16th- groups

5.8.2.4 Of the three small groups, that from pit [23] contains the most feature sherds. These include a bowl with simple everted rim and internal white slip decoration in F 10; a jar with everted thickened club rim in F 11; a

thickened platter rim in F 15 and a handled mug, with good thick brown glaze on its exterior and interior rim, in F 16. Drain [32] although producing mainly bodysherds contained a variety of vessels including jugs/pitchers (F 9), jars (F 11, F 13, F 16), deep bowls (F 10), a candlestick base (F 15) and a globular mug (F 17). Ditch 5 produced a similar range of forms with the addition of the base of a Tudor Green (F 14) cup.

5.8.2.5 Later pottery from the site includes a few intrusive glazed red earthenwares (F 18) in ditch [3] and layer [11], as well as the Nottingham stoneware teapot sherd located in context [1]. The assemblage is not considered to be of significance.

5.8.3 Conclusion

5.9.3.1 The pottery from the site clearly demonstrates limited activity during the later 13th to 14th / early 15th centuries. Too little material is present to draw many conclusions; however, the mix of Surrey and West Sussex sources is typical for Crawley at this time (Barber 1997). The bulk of the assemblage belongs to the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries though even for this period the numbers involved are not large. It would appear some material, notably the Tudor Green vessels, was still coming from Surrey but it is likely the majority of the coarsewares had their origin in West Sussex. The exact source of these is uncertain as the county had numerous small workshops, most of which have yet to be investigated. It is quite likely much was derived from sources to the south-west around the Coastal Plain but more local potters cannot be ruled out. The assemblage is typically domestic and shows no particular signs of being high status. The presence of Raeren imports is fairly standard on sites of this period whatever their social position. Larger assemblages of this period are still needed from the town to establish a full range of forms and to allow comparison with the surrounding iron-working sites which were undergoing a major technological shift at this time with the advent of water-power and the blast furnace.

5.9 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations recovered 22 pieces of tile, weighing 1,216g, from seven individually numbered contexts. All of the tile is from deposits dated to the 15th to mid 16th centuries. In addition three fragments (267g) of red brick were recovered from ditch [5], fill [6]. The assemblage has been fully recorded on pro forma for the archive. Although small, the assemblage is useful in beginning to establish the range of fabrics in use at this time in the town.

Fabric 1: Moderate medium sand tempering. Roughly finished and medium to hard-fired. A single peg tile example (59g) was recovered from ditch [3] and a fragment of ridge tile from layer [13].

Fabric 2: Moderate fine/medium sand tempering. Medium to hard-fired with peg tiles measuring 11-14mm thick. Ten pieces (406g) from context [6] are dated to the early/mid 16th century by the ceramics though without the pottery only a broader 15th- to 17th- century range can be ascribed.

Fabric 3: Moderate fine/medium sand tempering with occasional white clay and/or

ironstone inclusions to 3mm. Roughly finished and medium to hard-fired peg tile, usually measuring 12 to 15mm thick. Five pieces (170g) were recovered from pit [23] and three (443g) from pit [36]. The latter includes an example with a circular peg-hole.

5.9.2 The three brick fragments from [6] are all crudely made, low/medium fired and measure 59mm tall. They are tempered with moderate fine sand with white clay streaks and/or iron oxide inclusions to 3mm. It is quite possible they are of 16th- century date though they could represent later 16th- to 17th-century intrusive material.

5.9.3 The small assemblage of ceramic building material demonstrates little more than its use in the vicinity of the excavation during the 15th to mid 16th centuries. Whether the material is derived from a nearby domestic dwelling or some form of industrial/agricultural building cannot be ascertained.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Eleven samples were taken during the archaeological evaluation at Church Walk, Crawley to establish the presence of organics within ditch and pit fills, to retrieve slag and any evidence for smelting methods as well as establishing whether there is evidence for other metalworking activities.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 Samples were processed in a flotation tank; the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and allowed to air dry. Sample <6> taken from context [031], a slag rich deposit, was sub-sampled before being floated. The residues were sorted for archaeological and environmental remains and these are quantified in Table 5. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 6). Preliminary identifications have been made where possible with reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006).

6.3 Results and discussion

6.3.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of charred botanical remains including wood charcoal, occasional charred cereal grains (including wheat and barley grains) and weed seeds. On the whole the flots are small and charred macro remains are not frequent. Where they are present they tend to be poorly preserved. Wood charcoal fragments are highly comminuted although some larger pieces are present in the residues. These fragments are moderately well preserved.

6.3.2 Charcoal fragments are particularly abundant in the residue from sample <8>, context [37], a small greyish pit. This sample also contained bone and teeth fragments (included in the finds report) as well as some slag and pot. Samples <5> and <6> from context [31] are also rich in slag however they contain surprisingly few charcoal fragments. This may indicate that pit fill [31] is a primary smelting deposit where the majority of the wood charcoal has combusted completely rather than preserving as charcoal. The flots have not produced any further evidence, such as hammerscale spheroids or flakes, for the industrial activities. Slag from the samples has been incorporated into the finds report.

6.3.3 Sample <11>, context [40] was taken from a greyish fill underlying some flagstones. The deposit produced very few environmental remains (consisting of small charcoal fragments only), a small amount of slag and cbm fragments. Unfortunately the environmental remains do not further our understanding of this deposit or the flagstone floor.

6.4 Further work

6.4.1 Wood charcoal fragments in these samples present the best potential for further work and may help in obtaining information about the types of wood used for slag producing activities. Analysis and identification of charcoal

from several features would reveal whether species that are commonly coppiced and used for charcoal production were used here. Unfortunately it may not be possible to determine whether they were actually derived from coppiced woodland. Charred macro remains have no potential to provide further information about the past vegetation environment or crop production.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4	ditch fill	10	10	*	2	**	1			
2	8	ditch fill	10	10	**	4	**	2			
3	15	ditch fill	10	10	**	6	**	1			Pot*/18, Fe*/10, Slag**/818
4	12	ditch fill	20	20	**	12	**	4			Slag */606, Pot */2
5	31	pit fill	12	12			**	2			Slag ****/2386
6	31	pit fill	60	30							Slag ****/4600 small sample taken
7	35	pit fill	12	12	*	2	**	2			
8	37	pit fill	15	15	***	8	***	4	*	26	Slag**/140 Pot*/12
9	38	upper pit fill	15	15	*	6	*	2			
10	39	lower pit fill	15	15	EMPTY						EMPTY
11	40	greyish deposit under flag stones	15	15	*	8	*	1			Slag*/4 CBM*/18

Table 5: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crop seeds & identifications	Preservation	Charred weed seeds & Identifications	Preservation
1	4	15	60	<5	*Chenopodium* sp.	*	***	**	* *Triticum* sp.	poor		
2	8	15	65	<5	*Sambucus nigra*	**	***	**	* some indet.	poor		
3	15	60	90	<5	*Sambucus nigra*	*	*		* occ. Indet	poor		
4	12	40	90	<5	Y		**	**	* occ. Indet. & *Triticum* sp.	poor & mod	**	Mod
5	31	<5	80	<5				**	* (1) Triticum sp.	mod		
6	31	10	60	20			**	**				
7	35	5	80	<5	Y	*	*	**				
8	37	10	90	5	*Sambucus nigra* & *Rubus* sp.		*	**				
9	38	15	70	10		*	**	**	* (1) cf. *Hordeum* sp.	good	*	Mod – poor
10	39	10	90	<5	*Sambucus nigra* & *Rubus* sp.	*	*	**				
11	40	100	85	5	Y		**	***				

Table 6: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 The Medieval Burgage Plots

7.1.1 The fill and shape of boundary ditches [3] and [41] are sufficiently similar to suggest a contemporary date. The fill of [41] returns the earliest pottery date from site of mid 13th to mid 14th century. Residual pottery was identified in pit [30] which may have originated from ditch [3] which the pit had truncated. The ditches identified on the site are likely to be boundary ditches for medieval burgage plots. Ditch boundaries would have been most practical in this area as they would have provided drainage for the heavy clay soil. Ditch [41] runs in a north-south direction and continues beyond the limit of excavation perpendicular to the present Church Walk. The right of way along Church Walk is visible on the tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 3) as a thoroughfare between the High Street and Church. The alignment of Church walk in relation to the ditches uncovered during excavation is consistent with Church Walk having initially been in use as a boundary delineating the southern edge of a burgage plot.

7.1.2 Deposit 9], filling ditch [5] and forming the upper fill of ditch [7] (the same cut as ditch [3]), suggests the earlier boundary, [3], was still partially visible when ditch [5] was cut. The second ditch runs parallel to the earlier ditch and contains late 15th and mid 16th century pottery. The location of the ditch is suggestive of a cutting of a new boundary ditch approximately 30cm to the north of the existing one.

7.2 Metalworking

7.2.1 Roughly contemporary with the second boundary ditch is the phase of metalworking on site. These activities do not appear to have been taking place during the time the earlier ditches were open due to the lack of any metalworking finds or iron related discolouration of deposits within the main fills of these two ditches. Metalworking on site led to the deposition of the slag deposit found to the east of the site slightly overlying the earlier boundary. Pit [30] to the west of the site was filled almost entirely by slag and metalworking debris. The fill of pit [30], [31], contained very little charcoal and is believed to be a primary smelting deposit (see 5.7.2). Pottery dated to the mid 14th to mid 15th century suggests this metalworking deposit is contemporary with the bulk of the metalworking activity in the Crawley area which dates from between the 13th and 15th century (Saunders 1998, 81). It has been suggested that similar pits excavated in Crawley may have originally been dug for the purpose of clay extraction for kiln construction (Stevens 2007, 153), though no kiln was located on site, it is possible that this lay closer to the main high street to the west of the site. The viability of such a concentration of iron working activity in Crawley may be, in part, attributable to the Black Death. A rise in iron prices due to labour shortages followed the Black Death and Crawley was well placed to benefit from this increase with a local source of ore, fuel and good road links (Cleere and Crossley 1995, 93).

7.3.2 A large pit, [23], containing less slag but with a greater quantity of animal bone and a small quantity of smithing slag was identified to the east of pit [030]. Pottery from this context has been dated to the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries. This suggests a change in land use with smithing and domestic

refuse present on site. The decline of the iron working industry of Crawley in the 15th century has been observed at the London Road site and is attributed to the rise of the water powered bloomery forge and blast furnace (Stevens 2001, 165), at Church Walk; however, blast furnace smelting slag was identified in the 16th century boundary ditch. The presence of 15th to 16th century pottery on site is unusual for Crawley as few other sites have in the area have yielded pottery of this date. It may be tentatively suggested that during the 16th century Crawley decreased in size as a town with activity being focussed on the High Street and outlying locations seeing a reduction in activity.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken on land to the rear of 45, 47 and 47a High Street, Church Walk, Crawley. During the course of the works all but a small portion of the area was stripped down to the level of the archaeological features and excavated and recorded by hand and sampled. Evidence of medieval burgage plots was identified in addition to 14th to mid 15th century primary iron smelting. Pottery, iron smithing evidence and blast furnace smelting slag were found dating to the 16th century. This represents a rare find of evidence for continued metalworking in Crawley during the 16th century.

8.2 The proposed development is expected to have some impact upon the archaeological remains, however, the entire area to be affected was excavated to the natural with all archaeological features half sectioned or sub-sampled and preserved by record.

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APPENDIX 1: Summary Table of SMR Entries within 300 metres of Proposed Development Site

Site Number	SMR Number	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	MWS6906	TQ 2673 3651	Evaluation 26-36 High Street: 13th/14thc. pit containing pottery and Fe slag	Medieval
2	MWS4393	TQ 2680 3695	Evaluation High St Relief Rd: Gullies; post-holes; pits. Fe slag; late med. pot; Cu alloy perforated disc	Medieval
3	MWS4394	TQ 2663 3660	Evaluation High St Relief Rd: 6 small pits – med/post-med. pot/brick/tile; Fe slag; evidence of iron-working	Medieval/ Post-med
4	MWS4395	TQ 2672 3648	Evaluation High St Relief Rd: 4 x gullies; 2 x ditches and a shallow flat-based feature – all with med. pot. Some with Fe slag.	Medieval
5	MWS4878	TQ 2660 3680	Brickfield at West Green	Post-medieval
6	MWS5203	TQ 2680 3650	High St: A concentration of forging slag/tap slag (bloomery) and 14th/16th c. pot.	Med/Post-med
7	MWS5205	TQ 2663 3654	Iron working slag and Medieval pottery	Medieval
8	MWS5365	TQ 2668 3666	Cropmark: 2 x small ditches probable garden boundaries;Site – Shaw's Garage	Post-medieval
9	MWS5475	TQ 2683 3678	High St: Wealden style hall house from 15th c. Slag filled pits and bloomery also recorded at site.	Medieval
10	MWS5478	TQ 2674 3646	16 High St: House dating from 15th c. (16 High St)	Late Medieval
11	MWS676	TQ 2686 3654	Church of St John the Baptist; Structure dates from 14th c. restored in 19th c.	Medieval
12	MWS3991	TQ 2693 3693	Crawley Barn Excavation: IA/RB pot; Also 13th/14th c. pot	IronAge/ Roman/ Medieval
13	MWS686	TQ 2670 3650	4 x palaeolithic axes	Palaeolithic
14	MWS8042	TQ 2674 3695	Pegler Way: Excavation: Industrial complex: Fe slag/linen production; dated to 12th/14th c	Early Medieval
15	MWS6916	TQ 2676 3645	Excavation 15-17 High St: medieval tenement – pits; Fe slag/pot/metal objects. Old Post Office Site	Medieval
16	MWS6917	TQ 2679 3641	Also Old PO Site: Linear feature containing slag/19th c. well	Post-medieval
17	MWS6918	TQ 2658 3645	ASDA Site: A baptist chapel and graveyard (Bethel)	Post-medieval
18	MWS7211	TQ 2671 3646	ASDA Devlopment Site: An area of high Medieval activity: Well/pits/ditches/post-holes/massive pottery assemblage including early anthropomorphic jug/slag. Also Late prehistoric activity: LBA/EIA	Medieval
19	MWS680	TQ 2685 3683	103 High Street: 14th c. timber-framed building – 'Moot Hall'	Medieval

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLE

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)
1	2	72			2	206							2	116				
6	>9	554	13	678	13	198	7	21	4	727	2	92			6	1050		
9	4	49	1	59	9	70			1	82								
11	9	69			10	83	1	11										
13	1	17	1	108											13	1718		
15					1	18									4	74		
18	3	56																
19			1	17											1	22		
24	16	404	5	170	22	586			1	258					3	2362		
31	13	146	1	12	1	6			3	1758					9	206	3	128
33	10	436			9	662					2	76						
34	1	16			1	14												
37	3	158	3	452	5	328			1	52					2	120		
42	1	46																
44	1	6									1	6						
46	5	36																
51	1	4			1	36												
Total	70	2069	25	1496	74	2207	8	32	10	2877	5	174	2	116	38	5552	3	128

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	CRC08					
Identification Name and Address	Church Walk Crawley					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	526785 136659					
Geology	Lower Greensand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2126					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 16- 18/04/08	Excav.	WB. 22- 24/04/08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Neil Millbank of The Graham Whitehouse Practice, Chartered Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		

100 Word Summary.

A series of probable medieval field boundaries were identified running perpendicular to Crawley High Street, parallel to Church Walk. It is likely one of these boundaries was moved to the north in the 15th or 16thcenturies. Pits containing iron working slag cut the earlier medieval ditch and dates to the mid 14th to 15th century. A pit containing animal bone and little slag dates from the mid 15th to 16th century and may reflect a change of land use related to the decline of the metalworking industry in the late 15th century.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-44684

Project details

Project name	An archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Church Walk, Crawley
Short description of the project	An evaluation lasting 3 days was followed immediately by a 3 day watching brief. A series of probable medieval field boundaries were identified running perpendicular to Crawley High Street, parallel to Church Walk. It is likely one of these boundaries was moved to the north in the 15th or 16thcenturies. Pits containing iron working slag cut the earlier medieval ditch and dates to the mid 14th to 15th century. Pottery, blast furnace slag and smithing slag dating to the 16th century show continued metalworking.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2008 End: 24-04-2008
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL METAL PROCESSING SITE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Urban mixed commercial/residential

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Church Walk, Crawley
Postcode	RH11
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 526785 136659 50.9016759365 0.171580022021 50 54 06 N 000 10 17 E Point
Height OD	Min: 246.59m Max: 246.59m

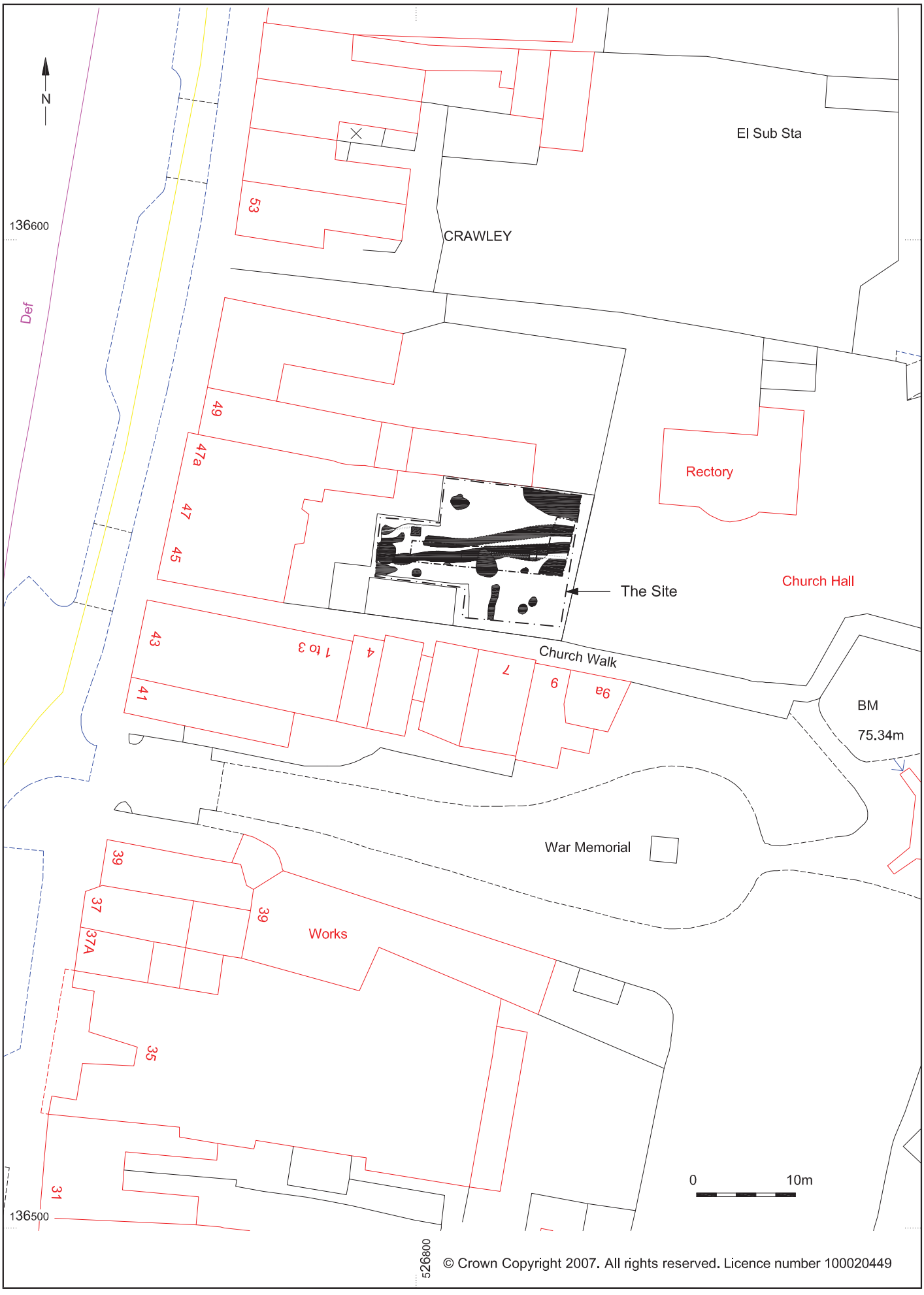
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Paper Contents	'none'

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

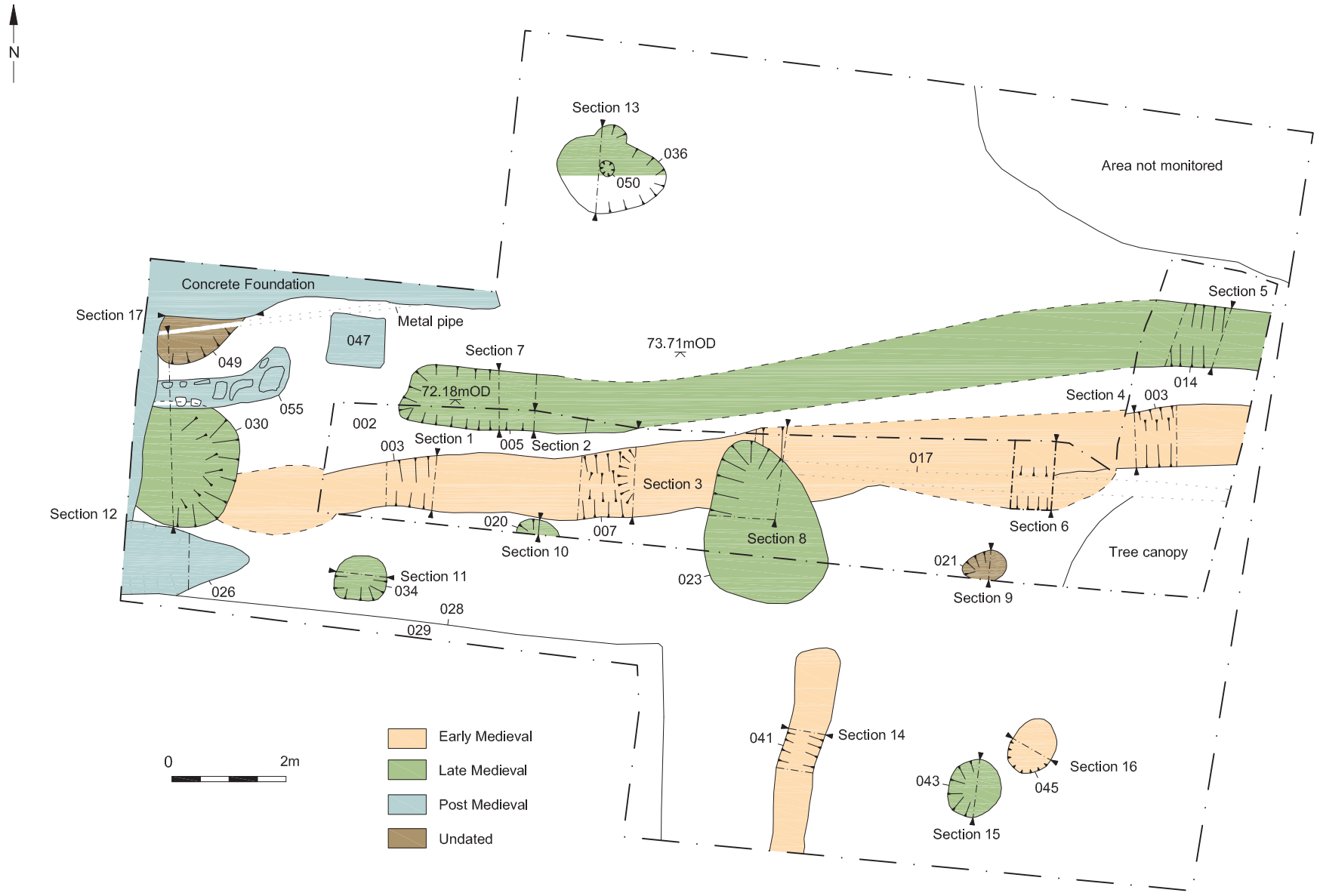
Entered by	Sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 June 2008

© **Archaeology South-East**		Church Walk, Crawley	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2126	Sept 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008253	Drawn by: JLR		

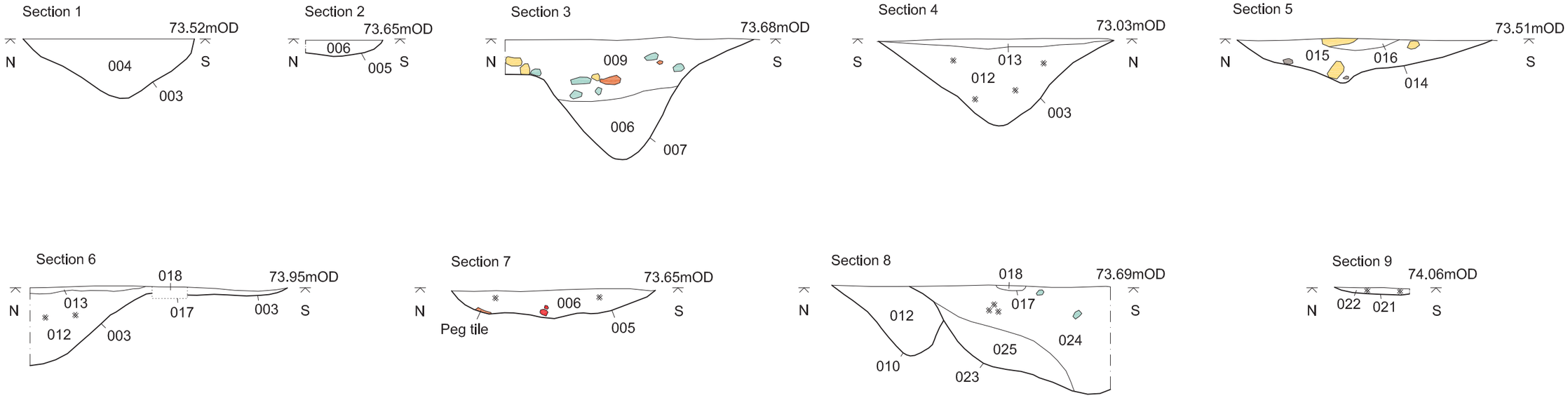


© Archaeology South-East		Church Walk, Crawley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2126	Sept 2008	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2008053	Drawn by: JLR		

© Archaeology South-East		Church Walk, Crawley	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 2126	Sept 2008	1839 Tithe Map	
Report Ref: 2008053	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Church Wlak, Crawley	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 2126	Sept 2008	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2008053	Drawn by: SM		



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Project Ref: 2126	Sept 2008	Sections	
Report Ref: 2008053	Drawn by: SM		

Fig. 6: Ditch [003] and ditch [005] at east end of site

Fig. 7: Relationship between Ditch [003] and pit [023]

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Fig. 8: Evaluation trench facing east showing ditch [003] in centre, ditch [005] to the left and pit [023] by ranging rod

Fig. 9: Pit [030] and (032) drain feature facing south

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Fig. 10: Pit [036] with posthole in base

Fig. 11:Flagstone floor [047]

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Project Ref: 2126	August 2008		
Report Ref: 2008053	Drawn by: SM		

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