

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Site of Barley House,
Barley Close, Crawley, West Sussex**

Centred at NGR 526786 136136

Crawley Borough Planning Reference

CR/2008/0627/FUL



**by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With a contributions by
Elke Raemen and Sarah Porteus**

August 2009

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Abstract

In response to a condition for planning permission Inspace Partnerships Limited commissioned Archaeology South-East to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of the recently demolished Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley.

Four trenches were mechanically excavated at the site which was found to have been heavily truncated during the construction, use and demolition of numerous buildings at the site.

Evidence of post-medieval brick-built buildings was uncovered, and a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other artefacts was recovered from the overburden. It was unclear whether the building remains were part of the 18th century buildings of 'Charter Hurst', however, the clear re-use of material casts doubt on the dating of any encountered masonry.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Inspace Partnerships Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the former site of Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley (NGR 526786 136136; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is 0.36ha in area, and lies on the eastern side of Brighton Road, to the south of the historic centre of Crawley at a height of c.79mAOD. It is bounded to the east by properties in Barley Close and to the north and south by properties fronting onto Brighton Road. At the time of the evaluation the site appeared generally level with limited areas of dense undergrowth.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 302, *Horsham*) the underlying geology at the site is Weald Clay, with Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand to the north and south.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Crawley Borough Council for the demolition of Barley House, and the erection of a block of flats with associated access and parking (planning ref. CR/2008/0627/FUL). Following consultation between Crawley Borough Council and West Sussex County Council (Crawley Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition (No. 18) was attached to the permission, requiring that:

'No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: The site is potentially of archaeological significance and it is important that it is investigated and recorded before it is destroyed by development in accordance with Policy BN17 of Crawley Borough Local Plan 2000'

1.3.2 A *Method Statement* for the archaeological work was produced by Stewart Hoad, Contracts Manager at the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) in February 2008. It outlined the methodology to be used for archaeological work at the site; in this case the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. It also noted that there might be a need for further archaeological work at the site, dependent on the results of the evaluation (MoLAS 2008).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim given in the Method Statement was the establishment of the 'levels and nature of surviving archaeological deposits' (MoLAS 2008, 11).

1.4.2 A number of site specific research questions were also included (*ibid.*):

What is the nature and level of natural topography?

What are the earliest deposits identified?

What are the latest deposits identified?

Is there any evidence for the survival of remains associated with the buildings referred to as 'Charter Hurst'?

Is there any evidence of activity associated with the occupation of the site during the late eighteenth century, in particular with regard to the occupation of 'Charter Hurst'?

1.4 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken during late July 2009. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and Hannah Faux (Archaeological Assistant). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies to the south of southern end of the High Street (which continues southwards as Brighton Road), c.1km from the presumed historic core of the medieval Wealden market town of Crawley. A number of archaeological sites have been excavated in the town in recent years, supporting documentary evidence that suggests that Crawley was an important centre in the medieval period, its wealth based on the iron industry. Following the grant of a market charter to Michael de Poynings in 1202/3 (Salzman 1940, 145), the settlement apparently prospered and by the 14th century there were tanners, cloth-weavers and ironworkers in the town (Gardiner 1997).
- 2.2 Archaeological work carried out along the line of the Crawley High Street Relief Road in 1995 uncovered various medieval features (Saunders 1998). Excavations at the Old Post Office in the same year revealed 13th to 14th century cess-pits and rubbish pits and the remains of a house probably dating from the 16th century (Stevens 1997); a watching brief uncovered further medieval material in the area at the corner of High Street and Pegler Way (ASE 1999) and recent work has uncovered medieval features in Church Walk (ASE 2008).
- 2.3 Significant quantities of ironworking slag were recovered during these investigations, providing evidence for industrial processes that have been carried out in the general area since at least the Romano-British period (Cartwright 1992). Ironworking provisionally dated to the Iron Age has been identified in the Goffs Park area of the town to the west of the site (Jeremy Hodgkinson, Wealden Iron Research Group, *pers. comm.*)
- 2.4 Excavation work to the north of the site has uncovered remains of *in situ* medieval ironworking hearths. Archaeomagnetic dating suggesting a late 14th to early 15th century date for the features uncovered at the northern end of the High Street (Cooke 2001). A group of medieval pits containing ironworking slag were discovered on the opposite side of London Road, the continuation of the medieval High Street (Stevens 2006). However, the largest archaeological project in the town to date was the Asda site, situated c.0.5km north of the current site, which provided abundant evidence of both medieval domestic and industrial activity (Stevens 2008).
- 2.5 The results of cartographic research included in the *Method Statement* (MoLAS 2008) and reproduced here with due acknowledgement, show the presence of buildings at the site from at least the late 18th century onwards. A map of 1795 shows an enclosed field at the site occupied by five buildings named as 'Charter Hurst'. Documentary research suggests an association with a local family named Gilliam, dating as far back as 1632 (Hygate 2003). By 1806/8 the buildings retain the name, but appear fewer in number with four obvious buildings.
- 2.6 By the 1830s the site appears little changed. By 1874 the name of the buildings has changed to 'Crawley Cottage', but the layout remained basically unchanged. In fact, there is very little change to the layout even by the 1960s (the last map to be consulted dates from 1961), although the name of the site changed to 'Crawley Lodge' sometime between 1910 and 1932.
- 2.7 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the site during the

mechanical excavation of geotechnical test-pits in 2007. Results were inconclusive given the small number and limited size of the test holes available for inspection (ASE 2007).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The locations of four 15m long evaluation trenches were agreed between Stewart Hoad, Contracts Manager, MoLAS and John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC). The location of each of the trenches was checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services prior to the commencement of work (Figure 2).
- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation trenches were then excavated by an 8 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a 5ft (1.5m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.4 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a Crawley Museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	27
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	-
Photograph	10 digital 10 colour slide 10 black & white prints
Bulk finds	3 bags
Brick Samples	6
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

- 3.5 Following an on-site meeting with John Mills of WSSCC, it was agreed that the sections of the trenches would not be drawn owing to their depth and instability, but that plans of the trenches would be completed at an appropriate scale.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench T1 (Figure 3)

4.1.1 Trench T1 was excavated to a length of 15m and to a depth of 820mm (78.76mAOD) at the western end and to a depth of 550mm (78.45mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

List of Recorded Contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
01	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	max. 770mm	79.58
02	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	max. 100mm	78.66
03	Deposit	'Natural'	-	-	-	78.76
04	Deposit	Brick Rubble	-	-	max 880mm	78.45
05	Cut	Gully	>1.5m	300mm	30mm	78.62
06	Fill	Gully	>1.5m	300mm	30mm	78.62
07	Cut	Drain	>1.5m	260mm	180mm	78.77
08	Fill	Drain	>1.5m	260mm	180mm	78.77

4.1.2 The overburden consisted of three distinct layers. In the western half of the trench the uppermost deposit was a mid-brown silty clay humic topsoil, Context [01]. This overlay a 100mm thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil/interface layer, Context [02], which directly overlay the greyish yellow with grey mottles 'natural' geological deposit of Weald Clay, Context [03].

4.1.3 The overburden in the eastern half of the trench consisted of only one layer, a mixture of topsoil and brick rubble, Context [04], apparently a deposit resulting from the recent demolition work at the site, which had truncated the surface of the 'natural' to a large extent. There was no clear break between the different characters of overburden, which merged into each other in section.

4.1.4 A small assemblage of material was recovered from the overburden including medieval and post-medieval pottery and a struck flint.

4.1.5 The only encountered features were a gully and a brick-lined drain. The gully, Cut [05], ran north to south across the trench and was 300mm wide but only 30mm deep. The single fill was a greyish black silty clay, Context [06], which contained a small assemblage of mostly 19th to 20th century pottery, with some residual earlier pottery and tile.

4.1.6 The brick-lined drain, Cut [07] was encountered at the extreme western end of the trench. It was 260mm wide and 180mm deep and consisted of a 'u' shaped arrangement of unfrogged bricks bonded with a grey sandy lime mortar, Context [08]. The bricks were typically 220mm by 110mm by 65mm and were 18th to 20th century in date.

4.2 Trench T2 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Trench T2 was excavated to a length of 10m. The trench was shortened to avoid an area of bushes and young trees. It was excavated to a depth of 880mm (78.68m AOD) at the south-western end and to a depth of 790mm (78.46m AOD) at the north-eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
09	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	780mm max.	79.56
10	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	100mm max.	78.58
11	Deposit	'Natural'	-	-	-	78.68
12	Cut	Well	1.8m	1.8m	-	78.56
13	Masonry	Well Lining	400mm	400mm	-	78.56
14	Fill	Well Fill	1.0m	1.0m	-	78.56
24	Cut	Wall	>2m	300mm	-	79.01
25	Masonry	Brick	>2m	300mm	-	79.01

4.2.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct but consistent layers. The uppermost was a mid-brown silty clay humic topsoil, Context [09], which had a maximum thickness of 780mm. It overlay the 100mm thick, yellowish brown silty clay subsoil/interface layer, Context [10]. This in turn overlay the 'natural', Context [11]. A small assemblage of material was recovered from the overburden including medieval pottery and post-medieval tile and clay pipe.

4.2.3 The only feature of note encountered in the trench was a well of unknown date, Cut [12]. It was 1.8m in diameter, lined with local sandstone blocks, bonded with yellow clay, Context [13]. Some of the stonework had apparently been reused and/or previously subjected to heat of some kind (see Paragraph 5.7.1 below). The internal diameter was 1.0m and the single investigated upper fill, Context [14], was a deposit flint gravel and angular flint, which was more than 600mm in depth, suggesting that the feature had been deliberately backfilled. No further internal excavation of the feature was carried out on grounds of Health and Safety.

4.2.4 Following an on-site meeting with John Mills of WSCC, it was agreed that a slot would be excavated around the masonry in an attempt to identify and potentially date the cut for the well which could not be detected at the level of the highest surviving stone lining. No cut was detected and hence no dating evidence was forthcoming.

4.2.5 It was also agreed that isolated masonry visible in the section of the trench would be investigated to ascertain if it formed part of a structure, elements of which had been encountered in Trench T4 (see Section 4.4 below). The trench was extended mechanically to investigate the potential relationship.

4.2.6 The masonry was found to be 300mm wide and consisted of 18th to 20th century unfrosted brick, (typically measuring 220mm by 110mm by 55mm), bonded with a strong creamy mortar, Context [25]. The feature ran north-west to south-east, in an undetected construction trench, Cut [24]. Hence there was no obvious relationship with the? contemporary masonry in Trench T4.

4.3 Trench T3

4.3.1 Trench T3 was excavated to a length of 5m and to a depth of 1.4m (77.70mAOD) at which excavation stopped on grounds of Health and Safety.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
21	Deposit	Overburden	-	-	>1.4m	79.10
22	Cut	Wall	-	-	-	77.70
23	Masonry	Bricks	-	-	-	77.70

4.3.4 The overburden was a homogenous deposit of garden soil mixed with flint gravel, Context [21] resulting in a loose consistency and repeated section collapse. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit which was more than 1.4m in thickness

4.3.4 The only feature encountered was a stretch of brick wall which ran north to south across the trench at a depth of more than 1.0m below the surface. It could not be investigated or recorded in any detail owing to Health and Safety constraints. The bricks, Context [23] were unfrogged and typically 220mm by 110mm by 55mm, sitting in an undetected construction trench, Cut [22].

4.3.4 Following a discussion with John Mills of WSCC it was decided to backfill the trench immediately on grounds of Health and Safety. There is therefore no trench plan for T3.

4.4 Trench T4 (Figure 3)

4.4.1 Trench T4 was excavated to a length of 15m and to a depth of 690mm (78.85mAOD) at the north-western end, and to a depth of 650mm (78.78mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
15	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	700mm max.	79.43
16	Deposit	'Natural'	-	-	-	78.78
17	Cut	Wall	>1.5m	320mm	-	78.73
18	Masonry		>1.5m	320mm	-	78.73
19	Cut		>1.5m	-	-	78.73
20	Masonry		>1.5m	-	-	78.73
26	Cut	Wall	>1m	>1m	-	78.86
27	Masonry	Brick	>1m	>1m	-	78.86

4.4.2 The single layer of overburden was a mixture of garden soil and brick rubble, Context [15], which directly overlay the 'natural', Context [16]. A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden.

4.4.3 Two stretches of masonry were encountered in the trench. Undetected Construction Cut [17] contained unfrogged bricks and local sandstone blocks bonded with a weak grey mortar, Context [18]. The bricks were typically 220mm by 110mm by 55mm. The feature turned a right-angle (?corner) within the trench, hence elements of it ran both north to south, and from east to west. Analysis suggests some of the bricks and stonework had been reused (see Section 5.0 below).

- 4.4.4 Undetected Construction Cut [19] ran parallel to the east to west element of Cut [17]. It contained a single line of unfrogged bricks, Context [20], typically 220mm by 110mm by 55mm bonded with a grey mortar. All of the bricks encountered in the features were 18th to 20th century in date.
- 4.4.5 Following on-site discussions with John Mills of WSCC it was agreed that a block of masonry visible in the section at the north-western end of the trench should be further investigated. It was found to be part of a brick built chamber of some kind, made up of bricks bonded with concrete, with a concrete capping, Context [27]. The construction Cut [26] could not be detected.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds consisting mainly of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the excavations. A large proportion of the finds was recovered from the topsoil/overburden. A summary can be found in Table 2 (see below).

5.2 The Pottery by Elke Raemen (incorporating notes by Luke Barber)

- 5.2.1 A total of 40 fragments of pottery were recovered from four individually numbered contexts, including the topsoil/overburden in three separate trenches. The earliest sherds are of early/mid 14th- to mid 15th-century date. Included are two cooking pot fragments (unstratified, Trench T4) with horizontal flat top rim and drips of green glaze in coarse borderware, as well as two well fired, fine sand-tempered ware body sherds (unstratified, Trench T2 and T4). The topsoil in Trench T1 contained a 14th-century fine sand-tempered cooking potsherd with spots of internal glaze and thumb applied external strip. Five fragments of red earthenware of 16th- to early 17th- century date and with green glaze were recovered from the topsoil in trench 2 and 4. A glazed red earthenware pot base of mid 16th- to 17th-century date was recovered from Context [06].
- 5.2.2 All other pottery dates between the 18th to early 20th century. These include glazed red earthenwares of mid to late 18th-to 19th-century (unstratified, Trench T1 and T4), an unglazed red earthenware shallow bowl (unstratified, Trench T1) dating to the 18th- to 19th-century and a mid to late 19th-century English stoneware ink bottle fragment from Context [6]. The latter contains a partial stamp from the bottle manufacturer ("VITREOUS STON[E BOTTLE] WARRANTED N[...] J. BOU[RNE & SONS] PATE[NEES] DENBY [...] NEA[RDERBY]").
- 5.2.3 White china fragments include a jug or ewer with moulded face on spout and a preserve jar rim, both from Context [6]. Blue as well as black transfer printed china was recovered from the same context and includes willow pattern plates. All date to the 19th century. Pearlware, both plain and blue transfer printed, was recovered from Context [6] and the topsoil in Trench 1. Included are bowl and plate fragments. The topsoil in Trench 4 contained a Chinese porcelain side plate fragment with hand-painted blue decorated border (18th to 19th century). A 19th-century English porcelain vase lid with overglaze hand-painted polychrome floral decoration was recovered from Context [6]. Other pieces consist of 19th-century Midlands slipware bowl fragments (Context [6]) and yellow ware including plain fragments, pieces with mocha decoration and a piece with internal white slip (unstratified, Trench 1 and Context [6]). All yellow ware, including a bowl fragment, is of mid 19th- to early 20th-century date.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
T1 U/S	5	468	1	54			1	22								
T2 U/S	3	24	1	132									11	20		
T4 U/S	8	180									2	50			2	98
6	24	752	1	224	4	116										
8			1	2668												
13									1	1766						
14			1	2808												
18			1	2964					1	1304						
20			1	2918												
23			1	3140												
25			1	3254												
Total	40	1424	9	18162	4	116	1	22	2	3070	2	50	11	20	2	98

Table 2: Quantification of the Finds

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 Brick samples were recovered from six Contexts; [8], [14], [18], [20], [23], and [25], all bricks are unfrosted and made of a similar reddish orange fabric containing black iron rich inclusions with very sparse quartz. Some bricks (from Contexts [18] and [20]) also had cream silt marbling. Bricks from Contexts [18] and [20] are possibly reused as mortar overlies sooted surfaces. It is likely that all bricks are of late 18th to early 20th century date. Different mortar types were identified adhering to the bricks most commonly a yellow sandy mortar with little lime content from Contexts [23], [18], and [25]. Three further types were identified with a fine white lime mortar adhering to brick from Context [8] and a grey sandy lime mortar with charcoal inclusions adhering to brick from Context [20]. Brown sandy mortar of probable 18th century date adhered to brick from Context [14].
- 5.3.2 A single fragment of pantile of mid 17th to 19th century date was recovered from Context [6] along with a fragment of possible glazed peg tile in a sandy fabric and is possibly of 12th to 14th century date. In addition to the brick a small quantity of roof tile was recovered, 18th to 19th century peg tile fragments were recovered unstratified from Trenches T1 and T2.

5.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 The topsoil in Trench T4 contained two glass fragments. A green glass wine bottle body shard dates to the 18th to 19th century. A 19th-century clear glass bottle neck fragment (i.e. pharmaceutical, household) was also recovered.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Eleven plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments were recovered from the topsoil in Trench T2. All are of mid 18th- to 19th-century date.

5.6 The Flint by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Only one piece of worked flint was recovered during the excavations. The topsoil in Trench 1 contained a hard hammered waste flake.

5.7 The Stone by Elke Raemen (with identifications by Luke Barber)

- 5.7.1 Two pieces of fine-grained Wealden sandstone, possibly Tunbridge Wells sandstone, were recovered during the excavations. The fragment from Context [13] is burned but not worked. A small ashlar fragment was recovered from Context [18]. The breaks exhibit traces of a buff-coloured mortar, which suggest re-use.

5.8 The Slag by Elke Raemen (with identifications by Luke Barber)

5.8.1 Two pieces of iron slag were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 4. Pieces are undiagnostic but probably represent smelting slag.

5.9 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 Context [6] contained four oyster valves. Included are three upper valves (all immature) and one lower valve. All pieces show signs of parasitic activity.

5.10 Potential

5.10.1 The assemblage as it stands is mainly unstratified and fairly small. It has therefore no potential for further analysis. No further work is required

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The mechanical excavation of trial trenches at the site resulted in the recovery of a limited assemblage of artefacts relating to the utilisation of the site over time, and in the discovery of masonry remains, potentially from the 18th century buildings of 'Charter Hurst' (which is shown on the 1796 Gardner and Grea map of Sussex). Although no coherent 'footprints' of any buildings or features associated with them were detected in the trenches, the presence of bricks which probably date back as far as the 18th century are clear physical evidence of the buildings known from cartographic sources (see Section 2.5 above). However, the clear re-use of material does cast some doubt on the dating of any encountered masonry. It is possible that the foundations encountered in Trench T4 (and arguably in the extension to Trench T2) relate to buildings associated with 'Charter Hurst' but this cannot be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The Tithe Map of 1839 (Fig 4) also shows buildings, part of the main former 'Crawley Cottage' building, in the vicinity of Trench 4. It is therefore also possible that the brick remains found in this trench relate to these structures, possibly representing outbuildings.
- 6.2 Material culture dating from earlier than the 18th century was notably sparse at site, in stark contrast to many sites excavated further to the north closer to the centre of medieval Crawley (e.g. Stevens 2008). This suggests that the site lay far to the south of the focus of medieval activity in the area, and that arguably 'Charter Hurst' did not have medieval origins as a farm laying close to the road to Crawley. The virtual absence of ironworking slag, which is usually recovered in abundance from medieval sites in Crawley, is arguably most indicative of this.
- 6.3 The presence of a single struck flint is debatably of some significance. Occasional finds of struck flints have been made in the vicinity (e.g. at the Broadfield Stadium site; ASE 1996), but clearly identified prehistoric sites in the area remain rare. However, given the possibility that the flint might date from post-medieval building work at the site, its significance should perhaps be downplayed.
- 6.4 Despite the discovery of masonry potentially from 'Charter Hurst', the absence of contemporary 18th century material culture remains problematic in terms of interpretation of the site. Similarly the uncertain date of the well discovered in Trench T2, which may be contemporary with much of the masonry, is awkward in this regard. The clear level of truncation from later buildings, and their demolition has also limited the available data.
- 6.5 In essence, little can be added to the information available from the cartographic sources. The archaeological evaluation did uncover the presence of 18th century remains at the site, but in the absence of datable associated features, and taking into account the issue of the re-use of building materials, any further discussion regarding the nature of the occupation of the site through time would be unwise.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Despite the somewhat negative results, the implementation of an archaeological evaluation was prudent given the location of the site, and would have resulted in the discovery and recording of any significant archaeological deposits, had they been present.

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	BHC 09					
Identification Name and Address	The Former Site of Barley House, Barley Close					
County, District &/or Borough	Crawley District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Reference.	526786 136136					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3811					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. July 2009	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Inspace Partnerships Limited					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of the recently demolished Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley during July 2009. Four trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, which was found to have been heavily truncated during the construction, use and demolition of numerous buildings at the site. Evidence of post-medieval brick-built buildings was uncovered, and a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other artefacts was recovered from the overburden.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeo16-63039

Project details

Project name Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley, West Sussex

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of the recently demolished Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley. Four trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, which was found to have been heavily truncated during the construction, use and demolition of numerous buildings at the site. Evidence of post-medieval brick-built buildings was uncovered, and a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

Project dates Start: 28-07-2009 End: 29-07-2009

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes BHC 09 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 3811 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

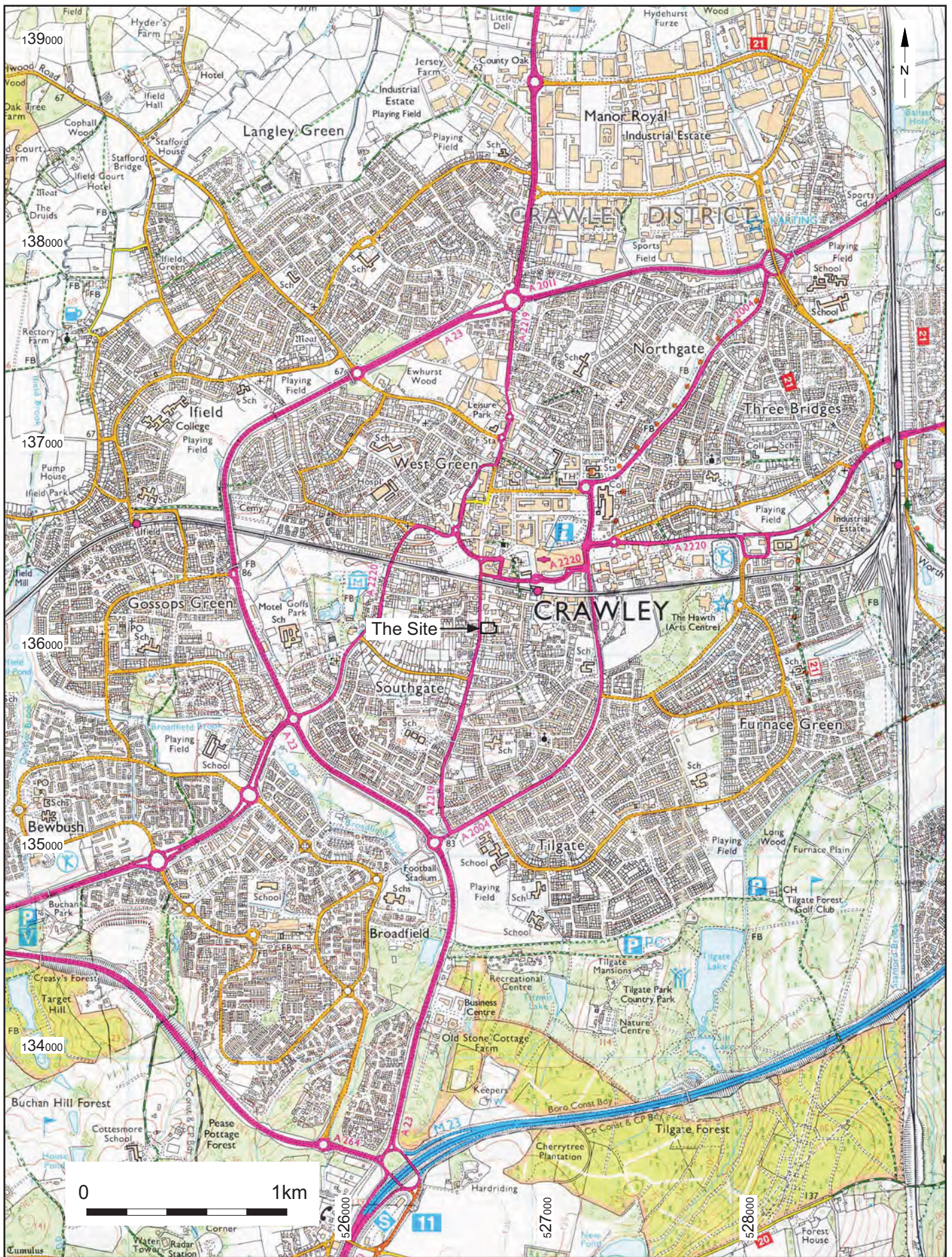
Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Housing estate

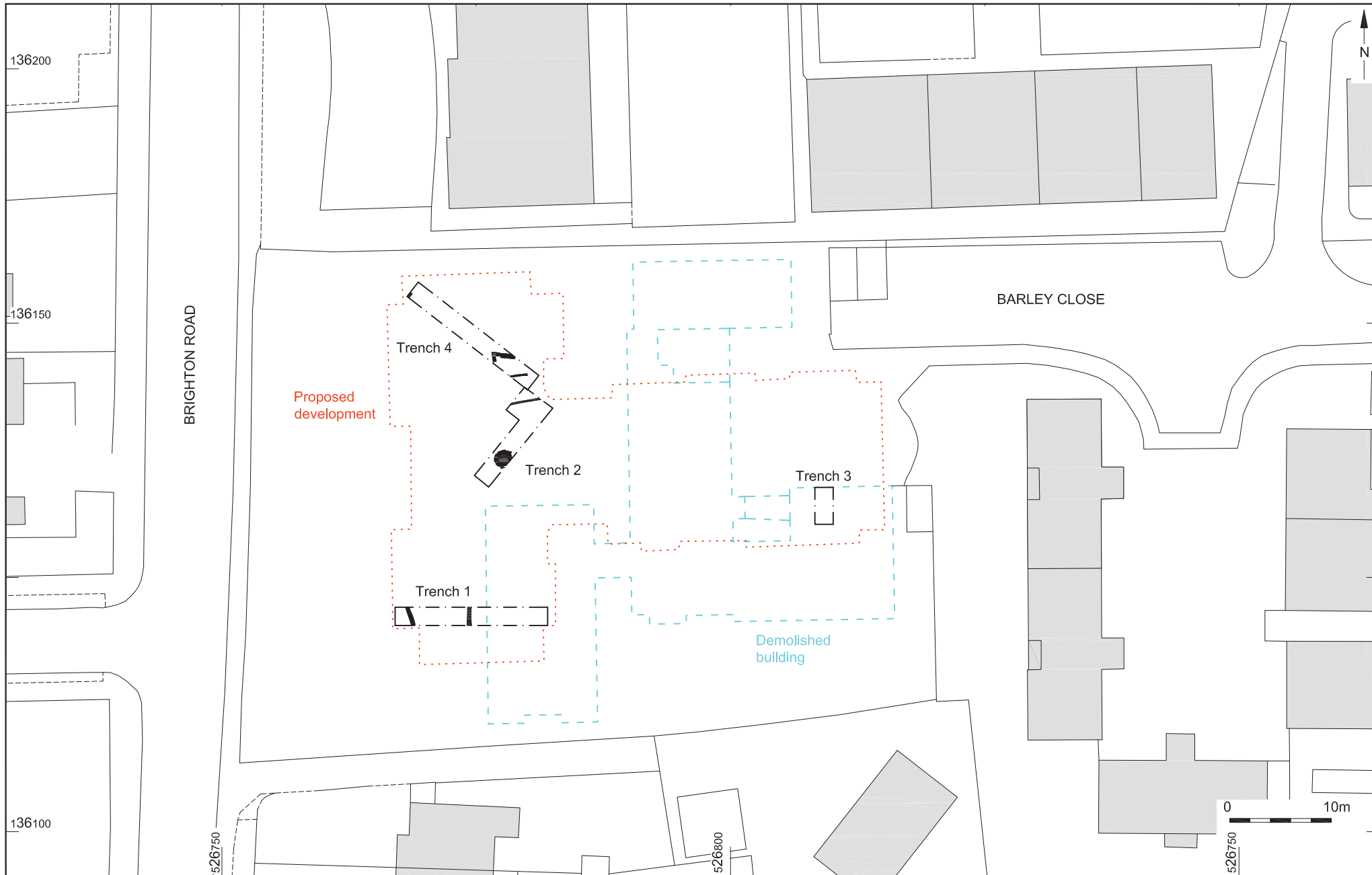
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Barley House, Barley Close
Postcode	RH10 6BA
Study area	0.60 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 26786 36136 51.1099362509 -0.188627483856 51 06 35 N 000 11 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 78.68m Max: 79.54m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	MoLAS
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Inspace Partnerships Limited
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Crawley Museum

Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Crawley Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Report','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Site of Barley House, Barley Close, Crawley, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2009119
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE Client Report : A4-sized with logos and cover photo.

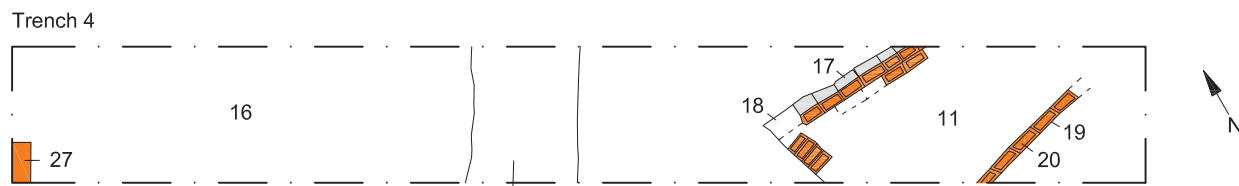
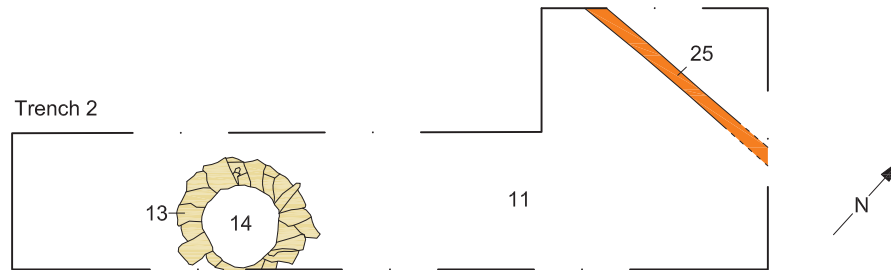
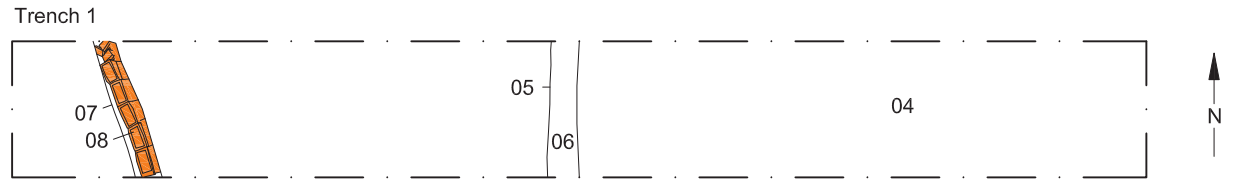


© Archaeology South-East		Barley House, Brighton Road, Crawley		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3811	Aug 2009	Site location plan		
Report Ref: 2009119	Drawn by: JLR			

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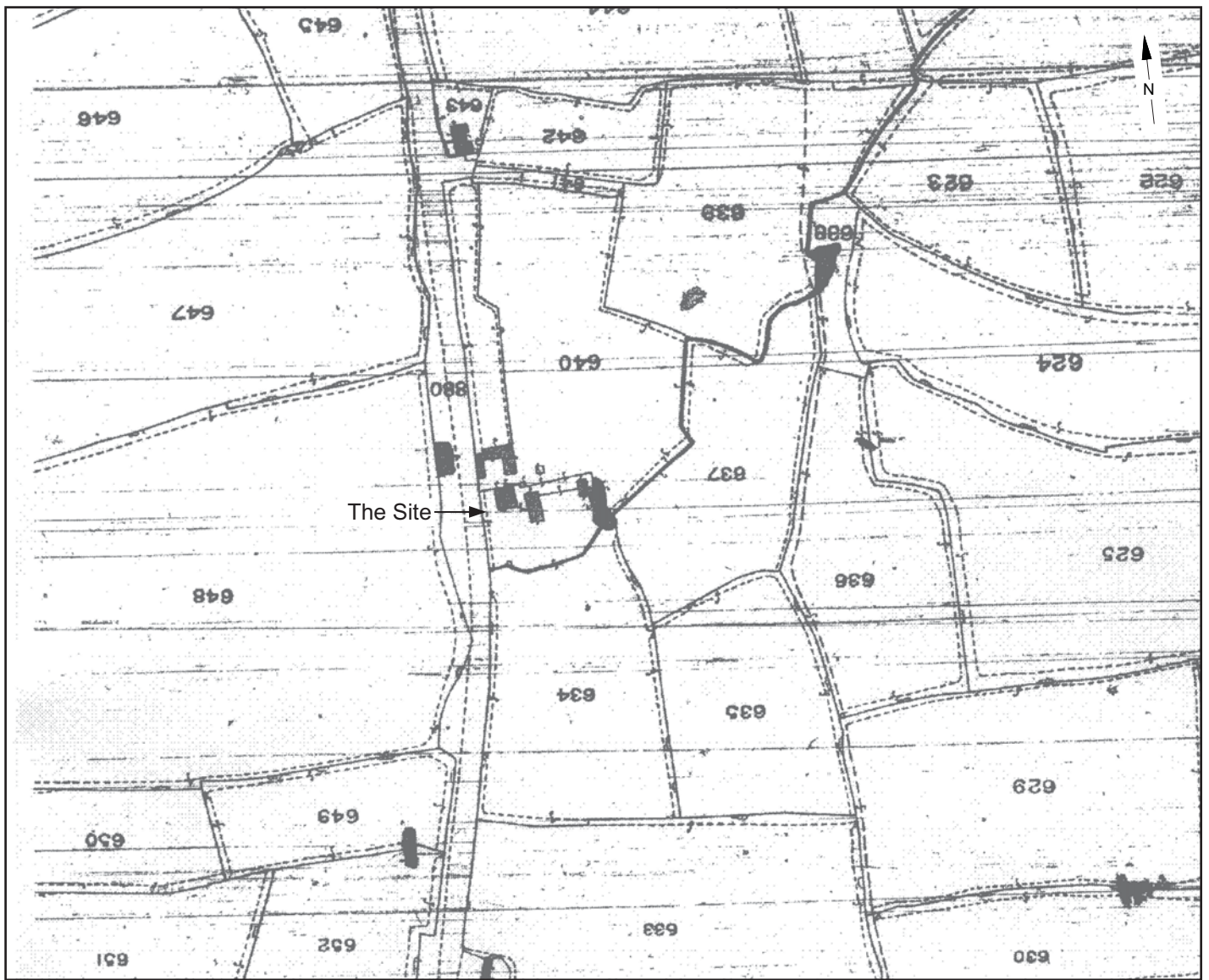
© Archaeology South-East		Barley House, Brighton Road, Crawley	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3811	August 2009	Trench location plan	
Report Ref: 2009119	Drawn by: HLF		



Unexcavated due to services

- Brick
- Stone
- Local Sandstone





© Archaeology South-East		Barley House, Brighton Road, Crawley	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3811	Aug 2009	Ifield Tithe map 1839	
Report Ref: 2009119	Drawn by: JLR		

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