



# Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



## **An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation and Standing Building Recording at Crown View, The Green, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex.**

TQ 3850 2817  
Project No. CBAS0091

by  
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## ***Summary***

*A standing building survey was carried out on the old Crown Garage building, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex, prior to, and during, its demolition. This survey confirmed that the building had been used as the stables for the adjacent Crown Inn, and was probably originally built in the later 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Two evaluation trenches were excavated after the demolition of the building. A number of features were encountered including the sandstone foundations of the north wall of the stable building, and a row of postholes that were below the floor of the stables, and may indicate the presence of an earlier building or divisions during an earlier phase of the building. The artefacts recovered were of mainly ceramic building material. This all dated to the Post Medieval period, with the earliest being a sherd of pottery dated to between 1550 and 1750.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Geoffrey Sloan Associates on behalf of Lynford Properties Ltd (the Client) to carry out an archaeological trial trench investigation and building recording at Crown View, The Green, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex.
- 1.2 As a result of the site's location, the local significance of the existing building, and the archaeological potential of the area, Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) have put conditions on the planning consent (08/03137) for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken to ensure that the surviving elements of the historic building are properly recorded, and so that archaeological remains that will be affected by the development will be properly investigated and recorded in accordance with Policy CH7 of the West Sussex Structure Plan and Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan.
- 1.3 The site is situated at TQ 3850 2817 (Fig. 1), adjacent to the Crown Inn public house. 'The Green', an open grassed area, runs from east to west immediately to the north of the site and there are houses and other buildings arranged along the north and south sides of The Green. The site is located at around 97m OD, and is situated within a Conservation Area.
- 1.4 The garage almost certainly originated as the stables or an outbuilding of the adjacent Crown Inn, which is a Grade II Listed Building. A recent survey of the Crown Inn showed that the earliest parts of the building dated to the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, after which there have been various changes made to it in the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and later centuries<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.5 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 302), comprises Ashdown Formation Sandstone, with Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand to the south, and Wadhurst Clay to the north.
- 1.6 The building recording was undertaken carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2009 by Chris Butler assisted by Rachel Butler. Additional information was recorded by Keith Butler during the demolition of the building. The evaluation excavation was carried out between the 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 by Chris Butler and Keith Butler.

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<sup>1</sup> Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2008 *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Crown, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex*, ASE Report 3522.

## 2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 There have been a number of discoveries of Mesolithic flintwork in the area around Horsted Keynes, including scatters at Cockhaise Mill (HER 4187), and to the west of Long Wood (HER 5080) which may indicate the presence of hunting camps. Neolithic flintwork has also been found nearby, with polished flint axes (HER 5894 and HER 4183) probably representing some woodland clearance.
- 2.2 Later prehistoric activity is represented by isolated finds of a Bronze Age copper-alloy palstave and an Early Bronze Age flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (HER 4184). A late Iron Age/Romano British occupation site was found at the Freshfield Lane brickworks (HER 4185) in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century comprising a ditch from which some 400 sherds of pottery were recovered<sup>2</sup>. Other Roman pottery has also been found nearby (HER 7216). There is also evidence for possible Roman ironworking in the area, including the Freshfield Lane brickworks site noted above, with other possible Roman bloomery sites including HER 4192 and HER 7541.
- 2.3 Horsted Keynes is mentioned in the Domesday Book<sup>3</sup>, when it was held by William from the Count of Mortain. It was 4 hides, and had land for 8 ploughs, of which the 9 villagers had 3, and 1 was in lordship. There was a mill, and 3 smallholders. It also noted that previously Wulfeva held it from King Edward.
- 2.4 Medieval sites in the area include two moated sites, the first (HER 4182) in Orchard Wood to the west of Horsted Keynes, and the second is located near to the church (HER 4191). The Church of St Giles dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and a watching brief undertaken at the adjacent school recovered a sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (HER 7222).
- 2.5 There are numerous Listed Buildings centred on The Green, the earliest being Green Man Cottage (DWS7221) which is 16<sup>th</sup> century; whilst a number of others date from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A further cluster of early houses are situated along Church Lane, with many dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 2.6 The Crown Inn, originally thought to be 18<sup>th</sup> century, is now thought to date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>4</sup>, and it is possible that other houses on The Green and in Church Lane have earlier origins.

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<sup>2</sup> Hardy, H. R. 1937 'An Iron Age pottery site near Horsted Keynes', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 78, 252-265.

<sup>3</sup> Morris, J. 1976 *Domesday Book: Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore.

<sup>4</sup> Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2008 *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of The Crown, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex*, ASE Report 3522.

- 2.7** There are numerous Post Medieval industrial sites in the area, including the Horsted Keynes iron furnace (HER 4401) which was operating in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>5</sup>; the pond bays of which are still extant to the north-west of the village. Horsted Mill, one of the oldest watermills in Sussex was still operating in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (HER 4194).
- 2.8** A number of brickworks (HER 6258/6259/6260) were operating around Horsted Keynes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>6</sup>. There are also a number of minepits (HER 7485/7486/7487) which are likely to be Post Medieval in date, and are probably connected to the iron industry, but could also have been for clay extraction.
- 2.9** The 1842 Tithe map shows the building occupying the site, adjacent to the Crown Inn. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1878) shows the building to be almost attached to the Crown Inn by a small square structure, which on later OS Editions (2<sup>nd</sup> - 1899) has a footpath leading south from it (Fig. 2). This building is present on all later OS maps until the 1956 edition, so must have been removed after that as it is no longer present.
- 2.10** By the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map (1911) the two properties appear to have been separated as there is now a boundary marked along the west side of the Crown Inn. Over this period the centre of the village has changed very little, with few new properties being built.
- 2.11** During the Second World War a number of anti-aircraft batteries (HER 7098/7099/7112/2133) were situated in the surrounding landscape as part of the ‘belt’ of anti-aircraft batteries installed during operation Diver in 1944 to combat the threat of the V1 bomb.
- 2.12** The 1956 OS map shows the building on the site as ‘The Crown Garage’. At this time the village had two garages, with the Crown Garage predominantly selling petrol, whilst the other garage concentrated on repair work.
- 2.13** On 1 July 2003 a lightning bolt struck the electricity pole beside The Crown Inn. The roof and much of the building were destroyed in one of the largest fires in the area for many years<sup>7</sup>. Fortunately the fire did not spread to the petrol storage tanks of the adjacent Crown Garage. The Garage closed in 2007 and is now the subject of a planning application for development as housing.

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<sup>5</sup> Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press Ltd.

<sup>6</sup> Beswick, M. 2001 *Brickmaking in Sussex*, Middleton Press.

<sup>7</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horsted\\_Keynes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horsted_Keynes)

### 3.0 Archaeological Methodology

#### *Building Survey*

- 3.1 This survey has concentrated on the older parts of the building, with only a superficial record of the modern garage addition. An initial survey of the standing building was carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2009 by Chris Butler assisted by Rachel Butler. Additional information was recorded by Keith Butler during the demolition of the building.
- 3.2 The building survey conformed to an English Heritage Level 3 survey<sup>8</sup>. A drawn plan of the ground floor was prepared (Fig. 3), and a single section through the building was also drawn (Fig. 5), together with a section drawing of the south wall of the building where the original timber framing was best preserved (Fig. 4). The plan was created by measuring the dimensions of each room, and relating these measurements to the external dimensions of the building at ground floor level. The section was drawn from north to south through the building, and shows the extent of the original timber framing; the roof is not shown.
- 3.3 A full range of supporting digital, colour transparency and black and white print photographs were taken of the building during the survey. A full descriptive record was made and forms the basis of the following report.

#### *Evaluation Excavation*

- 3.4 On arrival at the site on the 29<sup>th</sup> March 2010 the garage building had been demolished and the site had been totally levelled. The fieldwork comprised of the excavation of two archaeological evaluation trenches, both of these measuring 10m x 2m (Fig. 6). The trench locations were CAT scanned for services and also scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector before being excavated. The metal detector was also used at various times during the excavations to scan revealed surfaces, and was also used on the spoil heaps and to scan features, to aid the recovery of metal artefacts.
- 3.5 Trench 1 was excavated over the site of the footprint of the demolished garage building, on a north to south orientation. Trench 2 was positioned in an area to the west of the building which had originally been hardstanding, and was on an east to west alignment. The east end of this trench was extended by 1m to the north to gain a better understanding of a feature in the north-east corner of the trench.

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<sup>8</sup> *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* – English Heritage 2006.

- 3.6** A 12 ton New Holland 360° tracked digger with a 1.5m toothless bucket was used for all of the excavations. All features were originally half sectioned and then completely excavated for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.7** All the sections had to be cleaned back before recording because of heavy overnight rain that continued throughout the course of the excavations. All the features that were left open overnight were flooded and had to be bailed out the next morning.
- 3.8** A temporary bench mark was established at ground level on the north-west corner of The Crown Inn public house to east of the site (Height provided by developer: 98.12 OD).
- 3.9** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart
- 3.10** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services, but will be deposited in Lewes Museum in due course. A site reference of CVH 10 has been allocated.



## 4.0 Results

### *Building Survey*

#### 4.1 General external description (Fig. 3)

The Crown Garage building is situated on the west side of the Crown Inn, and is set slightly forward of the Crown Inn facing onto The Green to the north (Fig. 1). On the south side is the car park of the Crown Inn, the access to which runs between The Crown Inn and Crown Garage. On the west side is Pitch End Cottage.

Crown Garage comprises a two-storey rectangular building measuring 9.34m x 4.52m, and 6.2m high, orientated east-west along its longest axis. The ground floor is brick built, with the first floor having horizontal weatherboarding; the gable ended roof is covered with ceramic tiles.

At the east end there is a single-storey brick built extension on the south side of the main building, measuring 6.1m north-south and 3.9m east-west. This also has a ceramic tiled roof, and there is a small brick-built square chimney stack emerging from the roof against the dividing wall with the main building.

At the west end of the main building there is brick and weatherboarded single storey lean-to extension. This measures 3.98m x 4.52m and has a corrugated plastic roof. To the south there is a single-storey large rectangular modern three-bay garage addition measuring 10.8m north-south and 7.56m east-west, of breeze-block and brick construction with three large up-and-over doors in the west wall, and a ceramic tiled roof.

#### 4.2 North Elevation

The ground floor is of brick construction to a height of 1.95m above current ground level. The bricks are in a Sussex bond pattern, with three stretcher bricks between each header brick, and are bonded with a buff coloured sandy mortar. The bricks are mostly an orange-red colour, although many of the header bricks are a reduced grey colour (Cover photo).

Starting at the east end there is a wooden framed window 1.05m wide and 800mm high, divided into four panels. Next to this there is a large door panel below a wooden lintel which is 225mm square and 3.06m in length. The door panel is split with a small wooden panelled door on the east side 760mm wide, with an upper glass panel and a central metal letterbox. The west side is larger at 1.82m wide, and comprises a lower metal panel, with four glass panels in a metal frame in the upper part, the whole frame being hinged on the west side. There is then a three panel window in a wooden frame 1.955m wide and 0.94m high. At the west end of the ground floor there is a wooden tongue-and-groove vertical planked door within a wooden frame.

The first floor comprises black horizontal weatherboarding with some 19-20 separate boards each one overlapping the one below, and the lower board overlapping the brick wall below. At the east end there is a modern alarm box, and two panels, the one above the door lintel has 'CROWN GARAGE' in red on a white background. At the west end above the door there is a small window 850mm wide and 480mm high, with three vertical panels, in a wooden frame.

At the west end at ground floor level there is a lean-to extension, with a roof that slopes down from a height of 3.26m at the east end to 1.85m high at the west end. The north wall is brick built, with the bricks being a larger size than the original building, and are bonded with a creamy white mortar. They are also in Sussex bond pattern but with two stretcher bricks between each header brick. The weather boarding at first floor level continues across the top of the extension.

#### **4.3 West Elevation**

The west wall of the lean-to extension is fully weatherboarded on a brick dwarf wall base, with a centrally placed window measuring 1.5m wide and 1.28m high, comprising three vertical glass panels in a UPVC frame. At first floor level on the original building, which is also weatherboarded, there is a window centrally placed at the apex of the gable end. This comprises two vertical glass panels in a wooden frame, the southern panel being split into two parts with a central partition.

The modern three-bay garage extension has three up-and-over metal doors, each 2.5m wide and painted in a light brown/tan colour. The outer wall facing, between the doors and at each end, is of brick construction in Stretcher bond pattern, using bricks of different colours and shades in a light buff coloured mortar. The wall is 2.52m high at the north end and 2.3m high at the south end where the external ground level rises.

#### **4.4 South Elevation**

A small section of weatherboarded wall forming part of the lean-to extension at the west end can be seen from the south. It has a small window 1.2m wide and 1.36m high, comprising a single pane in a UPVC frame.

The south wall of the modern garage is of brick construction in Stretcher bond pattern, using bricks of different colours and shades in a light buff coloured mortar. There are four windows evenly spaced along the wall, each window being 0.9m wide and 1.07m high, and having two vertical glass panels, the west one in each case being divided into two with the upper part opening; the window frames are wooden. Three horizontal metal bars are fixed on the inside of each window.

The south gable end wall of the south-east extension can also be seen, although access was limited by undergrowth. It comprised a brick construction in Stretcher bond pattern, using bricks of different colours and shades in a light buff coloured mortar, and had three small windows at regular intervals.

#### 4.5 East Elevation

The east elevation of the modern garage extension comprises a brick construction in Stretcher bond pattern, using bricks of different colours and shades in a light buff coloured mortar. There is a small door, 850mm wide at the southern end of this wall.

The southern 3.1m of the east wall of the single-story south-east extension is also a brick construction in Stretcher bond pattern, using bricks of different colours and shades in a light buff coloured mortar, but is then bonded into a different brick wall of slightly smaller and well worn bricks bonded with a coarser mortar. These appear to be in Stretcher bond pattern, but with occasional pairs of header bricks in each course, and continue for the remaining 3m length of this extension. There is a door 940mm wide, made from vertical tongue-and-groove wooden planks at the approximate mid-point of this wall. The roof of extension is covered with ceramic tiles, and there is a small brick built chimney at the junction with the original building at the apex of the roof.

The north-east corner of the original building shows evidence for an original entrance, with a large stone threshold now forming the base for the wall, and above this there are two different phases of brick in-fill, that on the north side comprising thinner well-worn bricks in a light grey mortar in a Stretcher bond pattern, and that on the south side using a larger-sized brick in a more irregular pattern of stretchers and headers in a buff coloured mortar (Fig. 12). This in-fill butts against the north wall, and appears to be bonded with a small brick buttress (230mm wide) on its south side. To the south of the buttress the brickwork changes again to a dark well-fired type of brick in Stretcher bond pattern bonded with a light buff coloured mortar. At ground level the wall broadens out to a foundation of another brick width.

The gable end first floor is weatherboarded, comprising 19 horizontal unpainted wooden planks, and above that a further 10 slightly larger horizontal black painted wooden planks. Two additional shorter horizontal planks are positioned over the north-east corner between the buttress and north wall.

#### 4.6 Inside the original Building

This building has internal measurements of 9m east to west and 3.9m north to south.

The floor is formed from bricks that have been positioned on-edge, sloping down from the south wall to the remnant of a drain which runs from east to west across the room approximately 1.3m from the north wall (Fig. 11). It then levels out for the remainder of the floor, except around the door in the north wall, where the bricks have been removed and replaced with concrete. The bricks from the floor have been identified as being late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, most probably late 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Barber, L. pers. com.

#### 4.7 South wall (Figs. 4 & 15)

Along the south wall the sole plate sits on two courses of bricks at the east end, rising to three courses at the west end, which form a dwarf foundation wall between 190mm and 200mm high. The sole plate is 6.06m long, and varies between 110mm and 120mm square. At the east end the top 40mm of the sole plate has been cut away to allow for a doorway. The west end of the sole plate ends abruptly at a post, and it seems likely that this represents the original end of the building, there being no sole plate at the west end of the building.

There are three posts in the south wall, one at each end of the sole plate (principal posts), and one in the centre, forming the original two bays of this building. On the ground floor level between the central post and each outer post there is a midrail with a slight curving profile. There are 12 studs along the southern wall which were exposed during demolition, and one additional stud has been inserted at ground floor level in the centre of the western panel.

All of the posts and studs are joined by mortice and tenon joints, held in place with pegs. Both of the midrails have evidence for either having been re-used, or for other pieces of timber framing which are no longer present. In some cases the mortice holes have been filled with specially shaped pieces of wood. The inner and outer faces of the south wall were formed from horizontal wooden planks nailed to the studs.

On the east side of the central post there was a small wooden window shutter 560mm x 860mm in size, formed from four vertical planks braced by two horizontal planks, with two strap hinges on its east side (Fig. 16). This presumably originally opened to the outside, and was blocked within the wall when the south-eastern extension was added, as it is partially blocked by the chimney.

At the western end of the building the construction of the south wall is completely different, with no sole plate being present, and appears to be an added bay. A blocked door butted against the original west end of the building, with a stud and door frame for a doorway from this building into the modern garage extension. A wooded staircase (originally enclosed) to the first floor from the modern garage extension, and presumably originally from outside the building, is in the south-west corner of the south wall.

At first floor level, the south wall has four footbraces or downward braces, two against the central post, and one against each of the corner principal posts of the original two bay building (Fig. 14), the western brace continues below the wall plate and sits on top of the mid rail. The mid rails run between the central post and the principal posts of the original two bays, where they rest in a slot cut in the top of the principal posts. The remaining studs all stop at the mid rails, and above this, a number of short studs have been inserted between the mid rails and the wall plate. This latter insertion of short studs and wall plate appears to be quite late, and may have been associated with the re-roofing of the building. A short mid rail is situated in the added bay at the west end, and butts against the original western principal post.

#### **4.8 North wall**

The north wall has been much altered by later modifications and rebuilds to the front of the building, but where it survives, such as at the first floor level, it largely reflects what has been recorded for the south wall.

There was no sole plate visible in the north wall, and this has been removed at some stage in the past, with the wall largely now of brick built construction, although some evidence of the original timber framing survives in the upper part of the ground floor. The original principal post survived in the north-east corner, as did the wallplate, and the upper part of the central post, although there is a re-used timber lintel over the doors, which is different to that exposed on the outside of the wall.

The evaluation excavation revealed that below the brick wall footing there was a foundation formed of shaped sandstone blocks (Fig. 9) in three regular courses, with occasional pieces of tile used to level-up the courses. The dating of the tile confirms the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the wall, although this may be a later addition to the building.

The door in the western part of the north wall has a wooden frame, the eastern side of the frame having a mortice hole facing inwards, suggesting the previous presence of a partition.

At first floor level the north wall also has four footbraces or downward braces, two against the central post, and one against each of the corner principal posts of the original two bay building (Fig. 13). The wall plates run between the central post and the principal posts of the original two bays, where they rest in a slot cut in the top of the principal posts.

#### **4.9 West wall**

There is no sole plate for the west wall, instead the wall is constructed of roughly shaped sandstone blocks, 220mm thick, to ceiling height, and on the north side of the door has been covered with wooden planks nailed to a modern timber framework and the covered with chipboard. A doorway has been cut through this wall for the lean-to extension at the west end. There is no evidence for a west end wall at the west end of the original two-bay building.

#### **4.10 East wall**

The interior of the east wall shows the same changes in brickwork in the north-east corner that could be seen on the outside, although part of the interior had been rendered and whitewashed.

There was some evidence for the timber framing exposed in the upper part of the wall, with the upper part of a single stud and the crossbeams sitting on top of the brick wall.

#### **4.11 Roof**

The first floor is reached by the staircase in the south-west corner. The floor is 140mm thick and is formed of wooden planks on wooden joists, but it is not clear whether it is original or a more recent addition. The latter appears to be more likely.

Two large tie beams cross the first floor at the central post and western post locations relating to the original structure (Figs. 13 & 14), however there does not appear to be a similar tie beam at the east end. The two tie beams are substantial pieces of timber, measuring 230mm x 220mm and 210mm x 220mm respectively, and are some 4.3m in length, both are joined to the uprights by mortice and tenon joints held in place with wooden pegs. The central post tie beam has a pronounced curved profile.

Both tie beams have numerous slots and mortice holes in their undersides, suggesting that they have either been re-used from an earlier structure, or perhaps have had studs from internal divisions within the building fixed to their undersides.

The rafters and roof all appear to be of relatively recent construction, and both the roof and the east and west ends of the first floor do not seem to have any extant early timbers present.

#### **4.12 The south-east extension**

This part of the building also seems to have been of relatively early construction, although much modified in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The tiled roof has the same ceramic tiles as the tiled roof of the main building. Internally it is entered by a step up from the original building in its south-east corner. That this has been added at a later date is clear from the cut into the soleplate, and the blocking of the window.

The building is of brick construction and measures 3.6m x 5.9m internally. However it seems fairly clear both from the internal and external evidence that this building was originally 3.6m x 3.0m internally and was later extended further south to incorporate the toilet facilities.

A door enters the extension in the east wall, and there is another door opposite it in the west wall, all three doors appear to be original. There was a single exposed crossbeam, measuring 150mm x 150mm, in the ceiling, running east to west. Against the north wall there is a brick-built fireplace with an iron decorative surround. The fireplace sits against the wall, and the chimney stands away from the wall itself, suggesting it may be a later inserted structure.

The original south wall of the extension is only preserved in the central area, as entrances to a modern toilet extension have been knocked through on either side. The toilet extension is of breeze block construction, faced with brick on the outside. The remnant of original wall has a bricked-up window 0.96m wide and 1.08m high preserved within it.

#### **4.13 The modern garage**

This structure is of breeze block construction with an outer brick facing. It comprises three bays each with a metal up-and-over door in the west wall. There is an internal metal girder framework for the roof, which is tiled with different tiles to the other buildings. It has internal dimensions of 10.7m north to south and 6.7m east to west.

The southern bay is at a higher level, having a 260mm high step-up from the other two bays, and there is a step up to the door into the south-east extension. The floor is concrete, and there is a rectangular sunken vehicle inspection pit in the northern bay.

#### **Evaluation Excavation**

- 4.14** In Trench **1** there was only one layer above the natural. Context **1** was the topsoil which was between 100mm and 150mm thick and comprised a mid brown sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this layer were of CBM (ceramic building material) (10%) and sandstone pieces (1%). Artefacts recovered from this layer were pottery, glass and CBM of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.15** Below Context **1** was below Context **4**, a compact deposit of natural silty clay, yellow-brown in colour with orange-black staining, containing inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 50mm (2%). All the features were cut into this natural (Figs. 7, 9 & 17).
- 4.16** The first feature was a circular posthole (Cut **2**) with a diameter of 680mm. This cut had a sharp break of slope at the top which lead to fairly steeply sloping sides. The break of slope at the base of the feature was rounded in to the base which was slightly dished. This feature was shallow with a depth of 80mm and most likely very truncated.
- 4.17** Fill **3** was the single fill of Cut **2**, and was a mid greyish-brown sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. In the centre of the fill was a post pipe of 100mm diameter, comprising carbonised wood but did not extend deeply into the fill of the feature.
- 4.18** Context **5** was the backfill of the cut of a small petrol tank that had been removed from the north side of the building, and comprised a mid to dark brown sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions were of CBM (10%), other building materials (3%) and sandstone pieces up to 50mm (1%). This layer was not fully excavated and was in excess of 0.5m deep, and produced artefacts of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, CBM, metal and glass.

- 4.19** Context **6** was the foundation of the north wall of the stables, constructed of faced sandstone blocks, of three courses with a depth of 550mm (Fig. 9). In two places the sandstone blocks had been levelled-up using red ceramic roof tiles, of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The wall was originally thought to be made up from a single width of sandstone blocks with a width of 300mm, but after the primary recording the wall was pulled out by the digger to provide a section in the baulk of the trench (Fig. 7). This revealed that there was a second line of sandstone blocks behind the first.
- 4.20** Cut **8** was the cut of the wall footings for the wall (Context **6**), which had been cut into the natural (Context **4**), and was orientated east-west. The cut was straight sided on its south side with a depth of 500mm, and had a flat base. There was no north side to the cut, which had either been cut away by the adjacent petrol tank, or the foundation wall had been built within a terrace cut into the natural.
- 4.21** Context **7** appeared to form the fill of Cut **8** and was also found adjacent to the wall (Context **6**) on its north side. It comprised a mid greyish-brown sandy clay with a firm consistence, and having inclusions of tile fragments (1%) and sandstone pieces up to 30mm (2%). The depth of this fill was up to 100mm but appeared to have been very truncated by Context **5** on the north side of the wall.
- 4.22** Cut **9** was a posthole which had been into the natural and truncated by the floor of the building (Context **11**). The cut of this feature in plan was rectangular, with rounded corners, and measured 350mm by 240mm, with a depth of 200mm. The edge of the break of slope at the top of the feature was slightly degraded and eroded. The sides of the posthole were initially straight then slightly under cut, and the slightly rounded at the break of slope at the base which was flat.
- 4.21** Context **10** was the single fill of Cut **9**; this was a loose dark brown sandy clay loam with a large quantity of charcoal combined with the matrix. No artefacts were recovered from this context, but a soil sample was taken.
- 4.22** Context **11** was the floor inside the building, as recorded during the building survey. Most had been removed during the demolition of the building, but a remnant remained within Trench 1. The bricks measured 220mm length (Stretcher) by 100mm width (Header) and had a thickness of 60mm. The bricks were bonded with a cream to buff sandy mortar. A sample brick was taken from the floor and dated to between 1675 and 1825, although an 18<sup>th</sup> century date is most likely.
- 4.23** Cut **12** was a posthole which was positioned slightly to the southeast of Posthole **9** (Fig. 7). The cut of the posthole was rectangular in shape, with rounded corners, and measuring 400mm by 240mm with a depth of 380mm. The break of slope at the top of the posthole was slightly eroded which led to sides that were straight at the top and then undercut nearer the base, which was flat.



- 4.24** Context **13** was the single fill of Cut **12**, and was a mid greyish-brown sandy silty clay with a loose consistence. The fill had inclusions of CBM (5%) and wood (10%). The wood was only apparent in the lower half of the fill, with the upper part of the fill having been compacted with later material from above.
- 4.25** Cut **14** was a small rectangular feature or possible posthole to the east of Cut **12**. The feature was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, and measured 650mm in an east to west direction and 400mm north to south. The depth of the feature was up to 80mm. The break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp leading to sides that were steep. The break of slope at the base of the pit was sharp, but being more gradual on the eastern side, with the base being flat but irregular.
- 4.26** Context **15** was the single fill of Cut **14**, and was a mid greyish-brown sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions were of sandstone pieces up to 40mm (<1%) and small fragments of wood (5%).
- 4.27** To the east of Cut **14** was Cut **16**; a sub-circular feature with a diameter of 500mm and a depth of up to 500mm. Only half the posthole was within the trench, with the other half being outside the eastern baulk of the trench. The posthole had a break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp, with the sides being steep to a depth of 300mm where they were stepped- in to form a much narrower diameter. The base of the posthole was dished.
- 4.28** Context **17** was the single fill of Cut **16**, and was a mid greyish-brown sandy clay loam with a friable consistence. The fill was up to 500mm deep with inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 40mm (<1%), artefacts of CBM were recovered from this context. In the centre of the posthole fill was the *in-situ* remains of a square wooden post (Context **18**), which measured 500mm in length and was approximately 180mm square.
- 4.29** Cut **20** was to the north of the row of postholes in Trench **1** (Fig. 7) and appeared to be a very truncated feature. The cut was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners and measured approximately 500mm x 500mm. The break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp, with steep sides. The break of slope at the base was sharp, and the base was an irregular shape. The feature was very shallow with a depth of 80mm at its deepest point, and was either very truncated or possibly impacted from the layers above.
- 4.30** Context **21** was the fill of Cut **20**, and was a mid brownish-grey sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. This fill had inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 40mm, and no artefacts were recovered from this fill.

- 4.31** Cut **22** was a very irregular shaped feature in both plan and section, and measured 800mm by 600mm at its widest point with a depth of up to 90mm. The break of slope at the top of the feature was gradual, with irregular sloping sides which lead on to gradual break of slope at the base, which was irregular in shape.
- 4.32** Context **23** was the fill of Cut **22**, and was a loose yellowish-brown to grey sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. The fill had inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%), with artefacts of pottery and CBM being recovered. It was from this fill that the earliest piece of pottery dating to between 1550 up to 1750 was retrieved.
- 4.33** Trench **2** was situated to the west of Trench **1**, and orientated east-west (Fig. 6). Context **24** was the topsoil in Trench **2**; this was a layer of up to 400mm thick of mid brown sandy clay loam, with a loose consistence (Fig. 8). This layer was deepest at the western end of the trench. Artefacts recovered from this layer were of pottery and CBM of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.34** Context **25** was above Context **24**, and extended from approximately the midpoint to the western end of the trench (Fig. 8). It was an orange-brown silty clay up to 250mm deep with a loose consistence, and close to the west end of the trench this layer was replaced by tarmac.
- 4.35** Context **26** was the natural below Context **25** and was a yellowish-brown to orange with mid grey mottling silty clay with a firm consistence. Inclusions in this layer comprised sandstone pieces up to 60mm (5%), no artefacts were recovered from this layer.
- 4.36** Context **27** was an irregular deposit in the north-eastern corner of Trench **2** (Fig. 8) and was originally thought to be the cut of a feature which was very irregular in plan and section. Context **28** was the fill of Context **27** which was a mid brown sandy silty clay with a loose consistence, and a depth of up to 100mm. The inclusions were of sandstone pieces up to 40mm and manganese panning at (5%), the manganese panning was only apparent at the interface of this fill and the natural (Context **26**).
- 4.37** To gain a better understanding of Contexts **27** and **28** the north eastern corner Trench **2** was extended by a metre to the north, and with closer examination this was not a feature but an area of slightly different colour natural silty clay with amounts of manganese panning at the interface with the natural. The eventual revealed extent of Context **27** was 650mm x 900mm, and no artefacts were recovered from it. This may represent an area of previous disturbance, perhaps tree rooting.

- 4.38** Cut **29** was a sub-circular small pit cut into the natural, and was positioned on the northern side of Trench **2** (Fig. 8). The cut measured 700mm in a north to south axis and 500mm in an east to west, and having a depth of up to 300mm. The break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp leading to almost vertical sides. The break of slope at the base of the pit was gradual, with the base being dished.
- 4.39** Context **30** was the fill of Cut **29**, and was a mid brownish-grey silty clay with a loose consistence and a depth of up to 300mm. The inclusions in the fill were of sandstone pieces up to 60mm (<1%) and CBM (5%). A sample of the CBM was taken and this has been dated to between the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.40** Cut **31** was situated to the north of Context **29**, and cut into the natural. It was most likely a small posthole or stake hole. The cut was triangular in plan with rounded corners, measuring 240mm by 240mm, with a depth of 270mm at its deepest point. The break of slope at the top of the feature was sharp, with sides that were almost vertical. The break of slope was blended into the base which was very pointed.
- 4.41** Context **32** was the single fill of Cut **31**, and was a mid brownish-grey silty clay with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this fill were of sandstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%), with no artefacts being recovered from this context.
- 4.42** Cut **33** was positioned to the west of Cuts **29** and **31**, and was an irregular sub-circular shaped cut in the natural. The feature measured 460mm in a north to south direction and 450 in an east to west, with a depth of up to 70mm. The break of slope at the top of the feature was gradual, with very gently sloping sides. The break of the slope at the base of the feature was gradual, with an irregular base. The feature was either very badly truncated or possibly impacted from the layer above.
- 4.43** Context **34** was the fill of Cut **33** and was a mid brownish-grey sandy clay loam with a loose consistence. The inclusions in the fill were of sandstone pieces up to 20mm, no artefacts were recovered from this fill.
- 4.44** No further features or deposits were noted during the evaluation excavation.

## 5.0 The Finds.

**5.0.1** The archaeological work recovered a moderate sized assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarised in Table 1.

**5.0.2** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. This is due to the assemblage's small size, late date and lack of good sealed context groups. The assemblage does not warrant retention in a museum.

**Table 1 The Finds**

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Dating
Floor - brick samples	-	Brick 2/3,344g	-	c. 1675-1825
Tile sample from wall	-	Peg tile 2/978g	-	c. 1750-1900
1	1750-1900 – 2/31g	Wall tile 2/6g	Plaster 1/10g	c. 1850-1925
3	-	Brick 2/487g Peg tile 1/80g	Metal 1/52g	c. 1750-1900
5	1750-1900 – 5/111g	Wall tile 1/9g	Clay pipe 1/1g Glass 6/87g	c. 1850-1925
7	1750-1900 – 3/98g	Peg tile 3/92g Land drain 1/17g	Clay pipe 1/2g Stone 1/5g Oyster 13/60g Bone 1/2g Metal 2/111g	c. 1800-1900
13	-	Brick 2/1,211g	-	c. 1700-1850
17	-	Brick 5/44g	-	c. 1700-1900
22	1550-1750 – 1/1g 1750-1900 – 24/335g	Brick 2/112g Peg tile 3/168g	Stone 1/5g	c. 1840-1900
24	1750-1900 – 10/250g	Drain 1/109g	-	c. 1840 – 1900
30	-	Brick 3/1,777g	-	c. 1750-1900

Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

## **5.1. The Pottery** by Luke Barber

**5.1.1** The earliest pottery recovered from the site consists of a single small abraded sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century tin-glazed earthenware residual in Context **22**. The sherd is decorated with purple painted concentric lines and probably derives from a bowl or plate.

**5.1.2** The remaining pottery is typical of a domestic assemblage spanning the mid 19<sup>th</sup> to very early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Kitchen wares are well represented by local glazed redware large bowls (e.g. Context **7** and **22**), Sunderland-type slipware bowls (Contexts **22** and **24**), English stoneware bottles (Contexts **7** and **22**) and single sherds from yellow ware bowls from Contexts **7** and **22**.

**5.1.3** Table and tea wares are also present. These are primarily composed of transfer printed ware plates with blue willow pattern and floral designs but at least one coloured and moulded earthenware vase is present (Context **22** has five sherds from the same vessel) as well as a single piece of English porcelain (Context **24**).

## **5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes** by Luke Barber

**5.2.1** Only two fragments of clay pipe were recovered though both are quite fresh and of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century type. These consist of a plain stem fragment from Context **5** and the base of a bowl with spur from Context **7**. The latter has the unidentified maker's initials PR.

## **5.3 Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

**5.3.1** A small quantity of peg tile was recovered. The material all appears to be of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and consists of well formed and hard-fired tiles tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse iron oxides to 3mm. The largest pieces were recovered as samples from the wall. These were bedded in a fine sandy buff mortar with sandstone pellets to 4mm and measured 155mm wide by 11mm thick.

**5.3.2** The site produced a larger assemblage of brick fragments. Potentially the earliest of these were collected as samples. One of these fragments consists of a quite crudely formed but well fired example tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate/abundant iron oxides to 3mm and measures 92mm wide by 56-60mm high. The header is self-glazed but one stretcher face is heavily worn and blackened indicating it was used for flooring. The other example, which measures 102mm wide by 55mm high, is better formed and has notably fewer iron oxide inclusions but has the same wear pattern on one stretcher's face.

These bricks could be placed anywhere between the later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries though taken together an 18<sup>th</sup>- century date is probably the most likely.

**5.3.3** A further example with worn stretcher face (Context **13**) is of similar fabric to the iron oxide rich example mentioned above but is well formed and 63mm high. A similar date range is likely though the height and finish suggest the brick may come from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Contexts **13** and **22** produced other well formed and fired examples (60 and 63mm high respectively) tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxides (Context **13**) and sparse fine sand and white clay pellets to 3mm (Context **22**). Context **30** contained bricks of similar fabric/manufacture to those in Context **13** though measuring 59 and 68mm high. A mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date range is probable for all of the brick fragments from Contexts **13**, **22** and **30**.

**5.3.4** Other ceramic building material includes an unglazed 19<sup>th</sup> century land drain fragment (Context 7), a later 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century salt-glazed drain fragment from Context **24** and a few white/pale yellow glazed wall tile fragments with moulded backs, of later 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### **5.4 Other Finds** by Luke Barber & Chris Butler

**5.4.1** The only stone recovered from the site consists of two pieces of coal. In addition there is a single fragment of white painted sandy render from Context**1**, probably of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

**5.4.2** Six fragments of green coloured glass were recovered from Context **5**, five of which appear to be from the same mineral water bottle. The sixth piece derived from a smaller and thinner bottle. All of the glass is probably late 19<sup>th</sup> century in date

**5.4.3** Context 7 produced an assemblage of small fragments of oyster shell, and one small piece of unidentified animal bone, all probably kitchen waste.

**5.4.4** Two pieces of iron were found, both possibly building fittings. A copper-alloy buckle (24gms) was found in Context 7 (Fig. 18). This has a rectangular frame measuring 70mm x 55mm and is 2mm thick with a curved longitudinal profile. There is no obvious decoration. These large shoe buckles became very popular in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, and declined in use in the 1790's<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Whitehead, R. 1996 *Buckles 1250-1800*, Greenlight Publishing

## 5.5 The Environmental Sample by Chris Butler

- 5.5.1** A soil sample was taken from Context **10**, the fill of Posthole **9**. The entire sample of five litres was processed to assess whether the sample had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.
- 5.5.2** The sample was processed using bucket floatation, with the residue being washed through a 1mm mesh sieve. Once the residue was dry it was sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological and environmental interest. A magnet was used to see if there were any magnetic iron fragments in the residues, although none was found. The results are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Environmental Sample

<b>Context</b>	<b>Modern roots</b>	<b>Animal Bone</b>	<b>Charcoal</b>	<b>Magnetic</b>	<b>Residue</b>
10	-	-	***	-	Sandstone pieces, CBM, Iron.

Frequency Key: None - ; Very low \* ; Low \*\* ; Moderate \*\*\* ; High \*\*\*\*

- 5.5.3** The sample contained moderate quantities of charcoal, all of a small size, whilst the residue produced numerous small pieces (between 5mm and 25mm in size) of sandstone, three small pieces of unidentified CBM and a small fragment of corroded iron.
- 5.5.4** The charcoal has been retained in the site archive, and the remaining residue has been discarded.

## 6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** The Crown Garage almost certainly originated as the stables for the Crown Inn, with the original building probably being built in the later 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was originally a two bay timber-framed building, probably open to the roof, or perhaps with a loft over part for storage (Fig. 10). The sloping brick floor with drain, and the suggestion of internal divisions confirm its use as stables. The door to the stables was probably in the north end of the east wall, with a passageway along the north side, and stalls along the south side. It is possible that it was originally longer, with another bay at either the east or west ends, or possibly both.
- 6.2** The surviving elements of the original building could be seen most clearly in the south (Fig. 4) and east walls of the building and at first floor level (Fig. 5). The south wall was constructed on a timber sole plate on a brick dwarf foundation wall, the bricks are possibly a later modification to the wall, but there was never a stone foundation as was found for the north wall. The curving down braces at first floor level are typical of those found in 16<sup>th</sup> century barns, as by the later 17<sup>th</sup> century the braces tend to be straight<sup>11</sup>.
- 6.3** The unusual arrangement of mid rails in the south wall may indicate that at some stage the base of the central post had failed, causing the subsidence of the central part of the south wall (note the shorter central post in Fig. 4), thus causing the original wall plates to assume their current angled appearance, and the insertion of the present wall plate. It is likely that the brick foundation below the soleplate was added at this time as support. This is likely to have taken place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.4** It is not clear when the bay at the west end was added, but the completely different constructional methods make it clear that this end was a later addition. Interestingly the brick floor extends across this bay without change, suggesting that if it was a later addition it either replaced an earlier bay, or it was added soon after the initial construction, or that the floor itself is a later addition at the time of the western bay addition. This is also likely to have taken place in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.5** At some stage, probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, a small extension was added to the south-east corner. This had a fireplace and chimney, and may have been to provide accommodation for a groom(s) looking after the horses in the adjacent stables. The later 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps also show the building extending further east, as far as the north-west corner of the Crown Inn, however no evidence of this structure survives in the present building.

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<sup>11</sup> Martin, D. & B. 2006 *Farm Buildings of the Weald 1450-1750*, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.



- 6.6** The most interesting archaeological feature discovered during the excavations was the stone foundations of the north wall of the stables, and the tile that was used to level up the courses of stone blocks has been dated to between 1750 and 1900. The north wall of the garage had been rebuilt in brick with a metal window inserted, and the timber framing being removed up to the level of the first floor. It would appear from the evidence from the building survey and the excavations that the north wall of the building was of a different construction type to the southern wall. The stone foundation to the north wall could be contemporary with the western end of the garage building which is of a later date, and was also constructed of similar sandstone blocks. It is likely that some or all of these modifications were carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.7** The garage extension, together with the toilets and the lean-to extension all appear to have been added to the building by 1956, as an OS map of this date shows the outline of the buildings much as it was prior to demolition.
- 6.8** To the south of the north wall foundation were a number of Postholes (Contexts **2, 9, 12, 14, 16** and **22**). All of these were sealed below the brick built floor of the stables which was most likely laid down in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, apart from Posthole **20** which was on the line of the south wall of the stables. Unfortunately none of the fills of the postholes had any dateable artefacts recovered from them, the fragments of brick in the fills of Postholes **12** and **16** possibly being intrusive. Given that fragments of wood survived in many of the postholes, it is unlikely that these postholes are of any great antiquity, but could represent an earlier building on the same site, or given their location, could mark internal divisions prior to the insertion of the brick floor.
- 6.9** Cut **22**, a short distance to the south, produced the earliest dating evidence with a piece of pottery dating to between 1550 and 1750. Fewer archaeological features were noted in Trench **2**, and comprised a small pit (Cut **29**) and two other small cuts. The fill of the pit contained some fragments of brick which dated to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.10** The excavation has demonstrated that there are no Medieval or earlier features on the site, and the complete lack of cultural material from before 1550AD suggests that the settlement of Horsted Keynes had not extended to this area, perhaps being restricted to the area immediately around the church.
- 6.11** The Crown Inn dates from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and most of the other early houses around The Green date from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries or later. There are hints of activity from the 16<sup>th</sup> century on the site, but most activity appears to be related to the construction of the stables in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the development of that building through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and its subsequent use as a garage in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7.0 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** I would like to thank Geoffrey Sloan and Victor Cooper of Geoffrey Sloan Associates on behalf of Lynford Properties Ltd for commissioning this archaeological evaluation excavation and building survey and the co-operation and assistance of their on-site contactors.
- 7.2** I would also like to thank Luke Barber reported on the pottery and CBM, and Jane Russell prepared the drawings. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler and monitored for WSCC by John Mills.

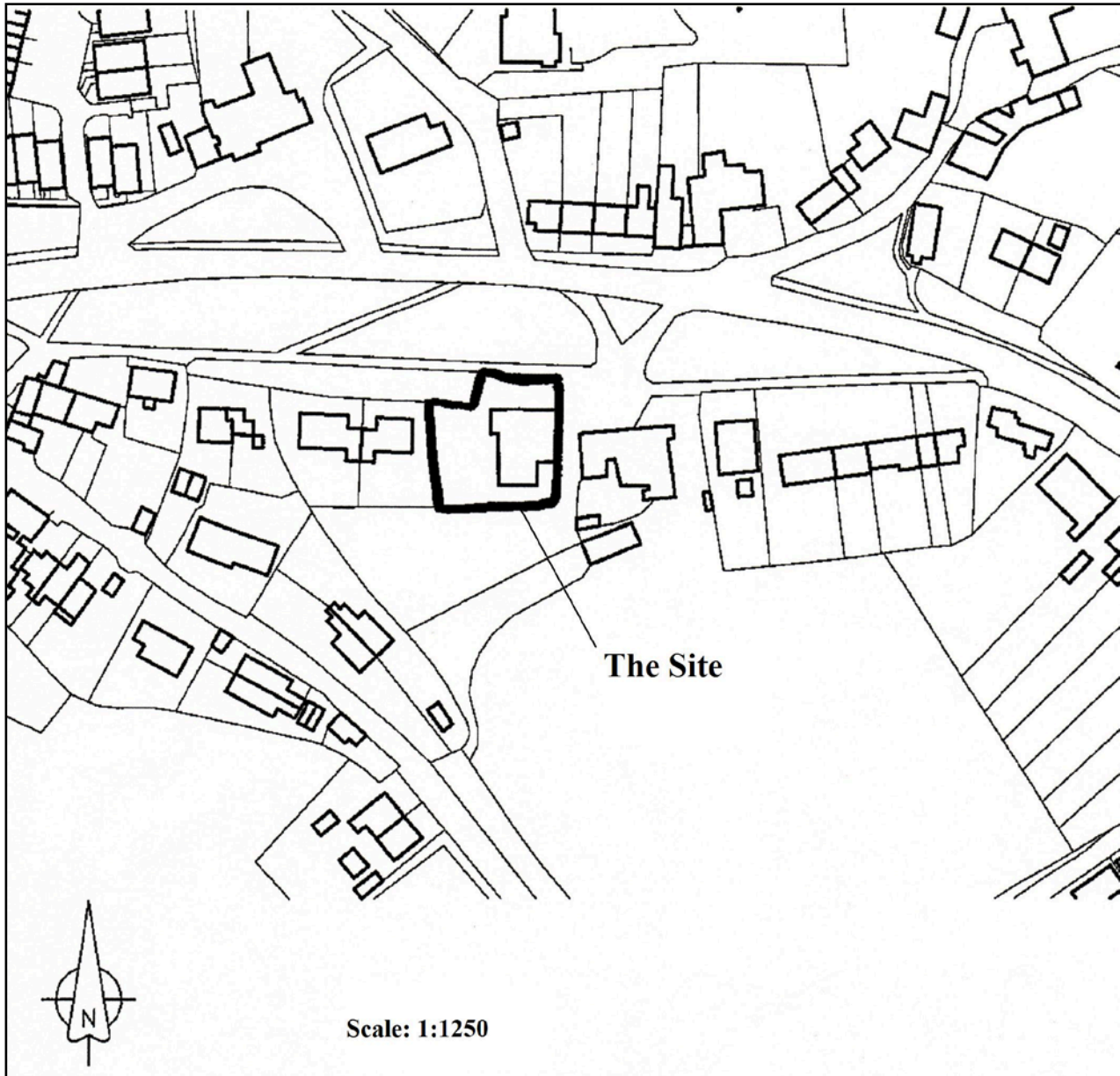


Fig. 1: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Site location  
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Fig. 2: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (1899) showing the location of the site and the stable building

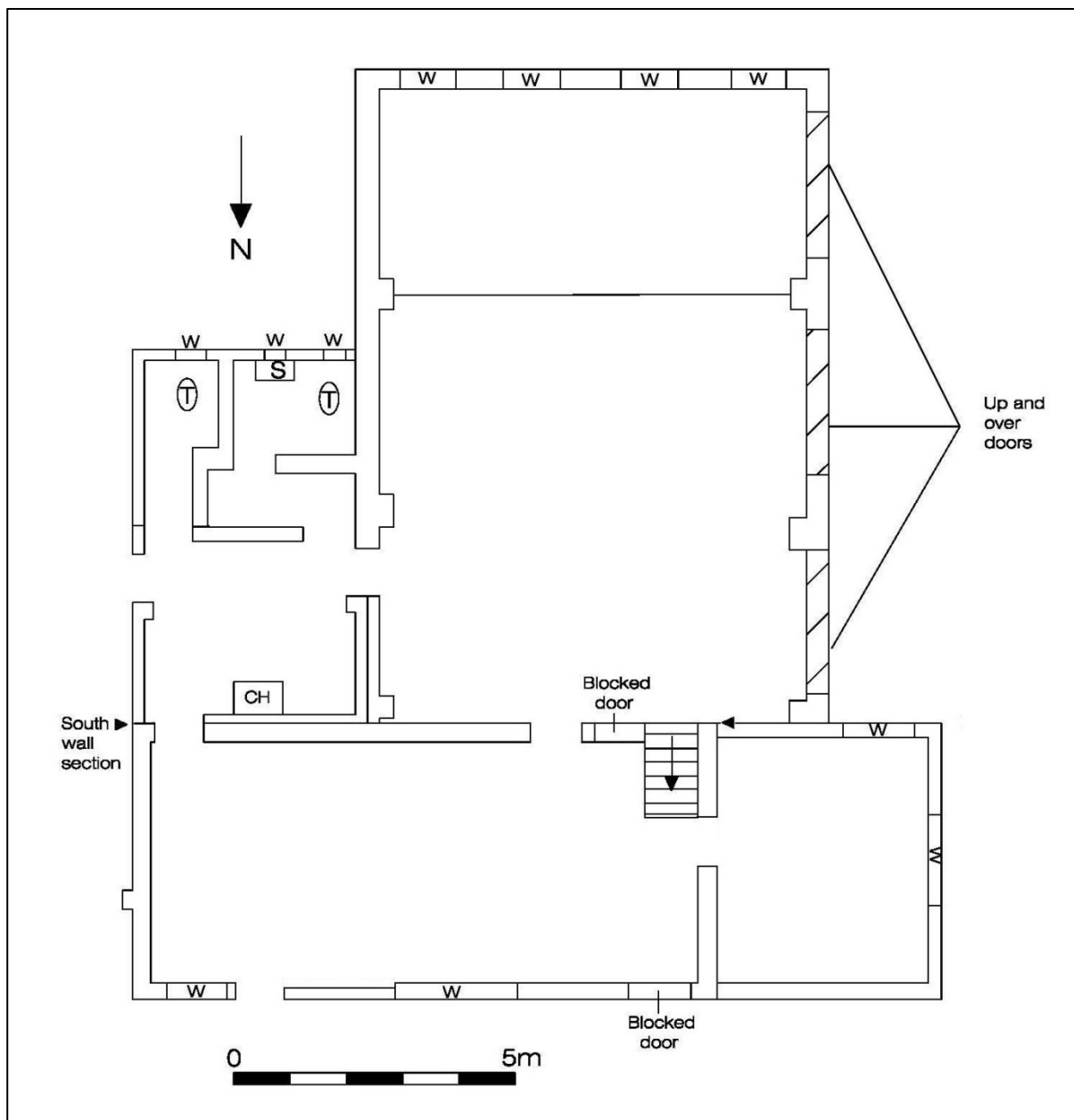


Fig. 3: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Ground floor plan of Crown Garage Building

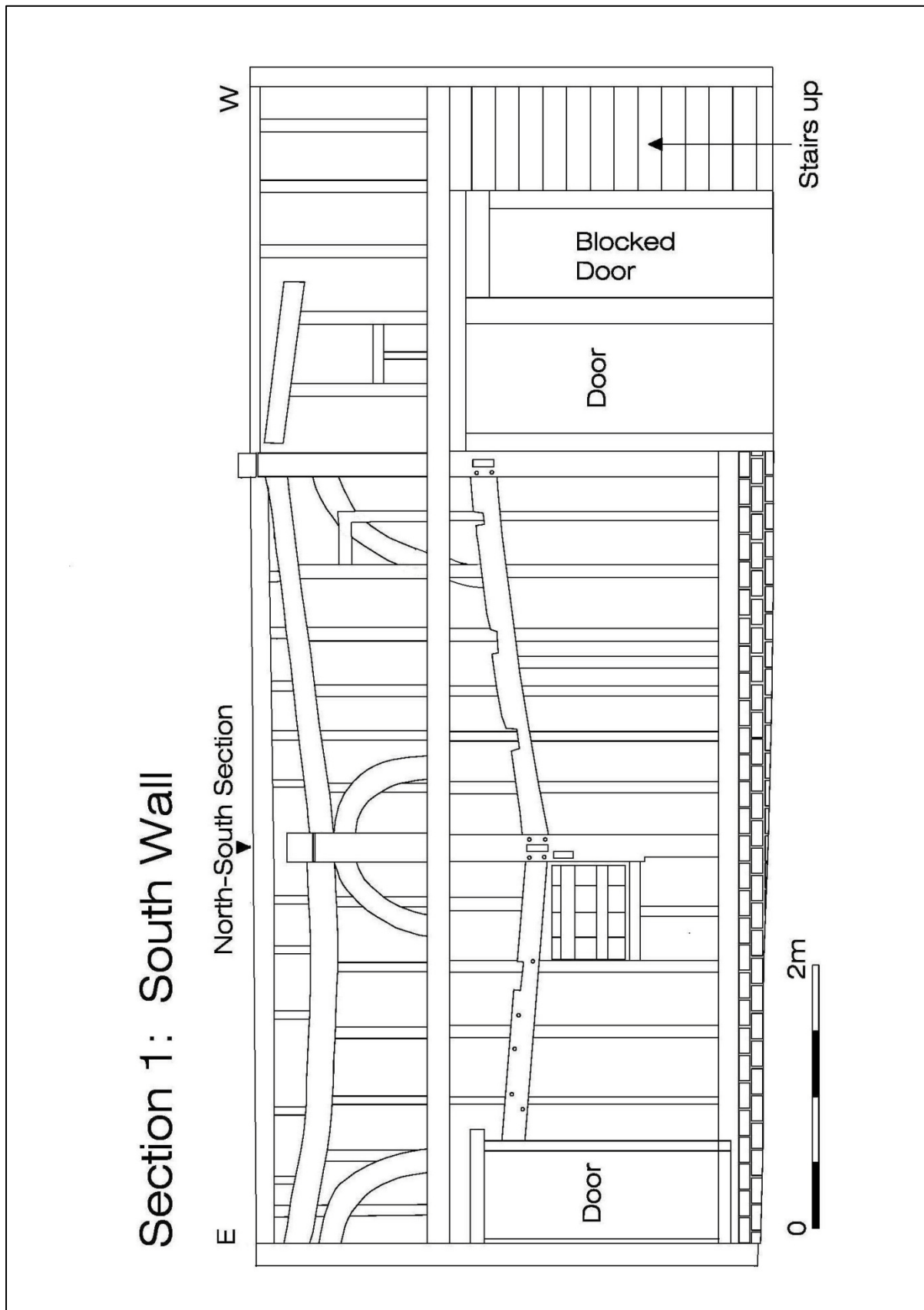


Fig. 4: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: South Wall section

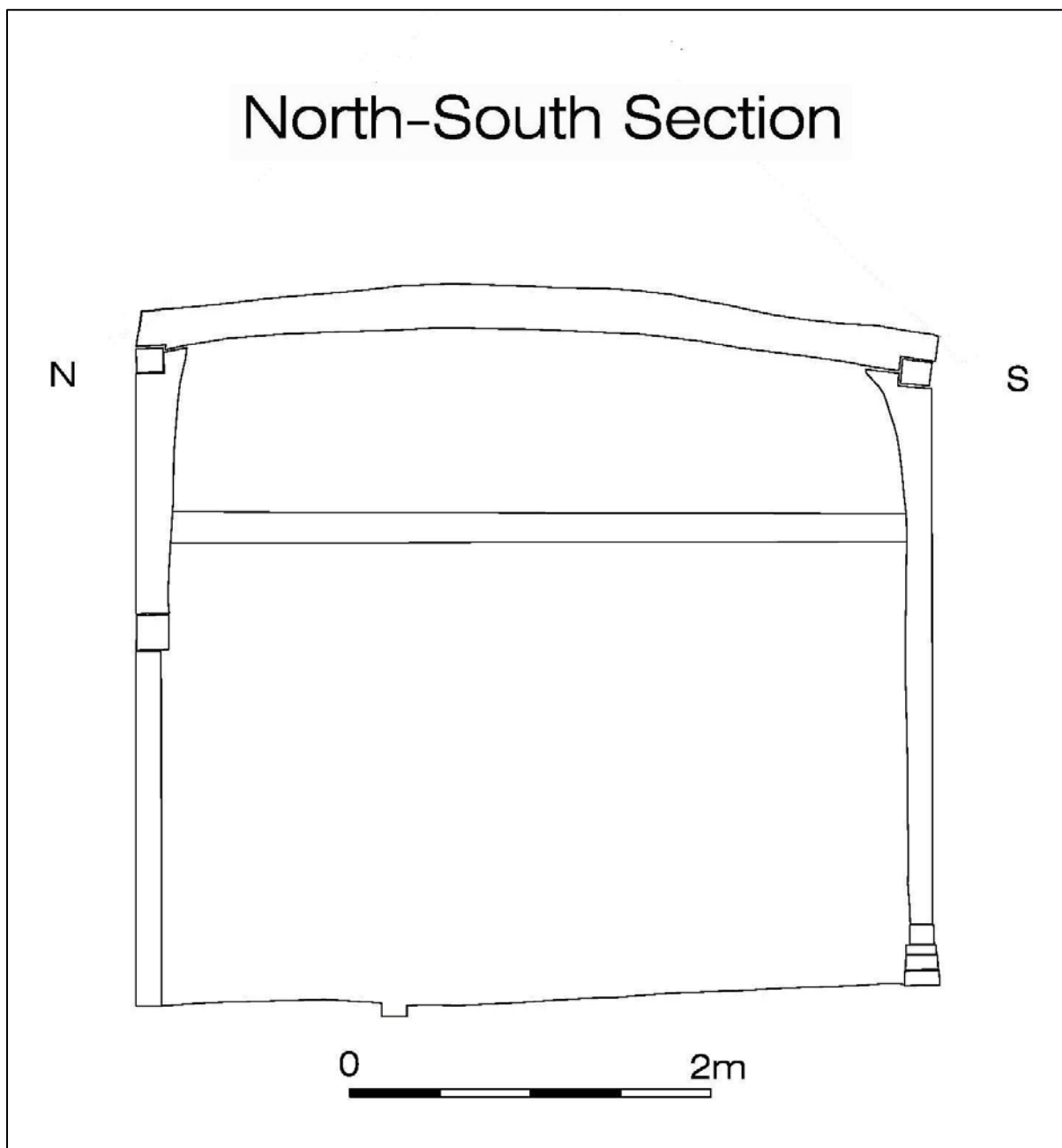


Fig. 5: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Section through Stable building showing the central truss and posts





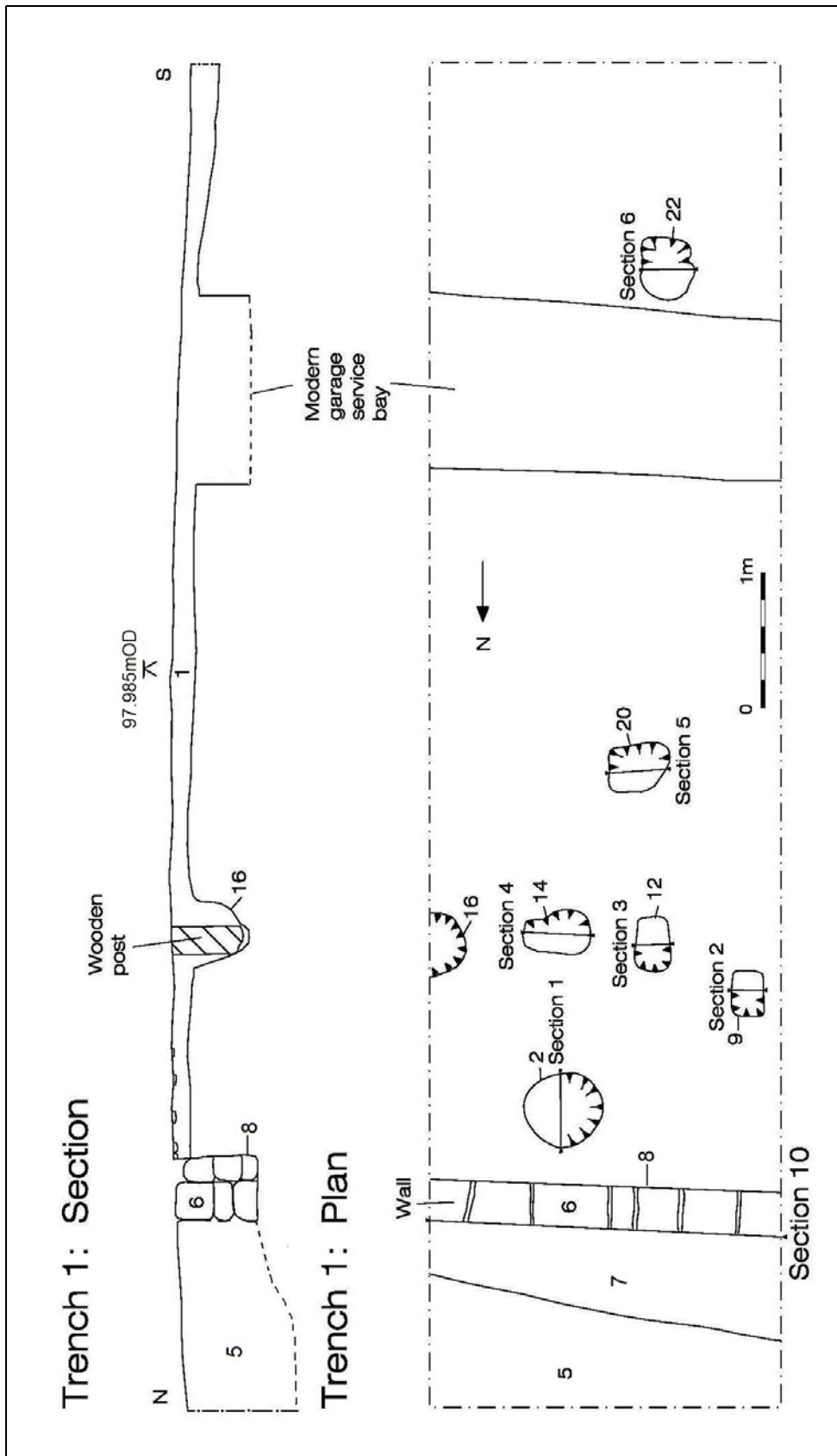


Fig. 7: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Trench 1: Plan and Section

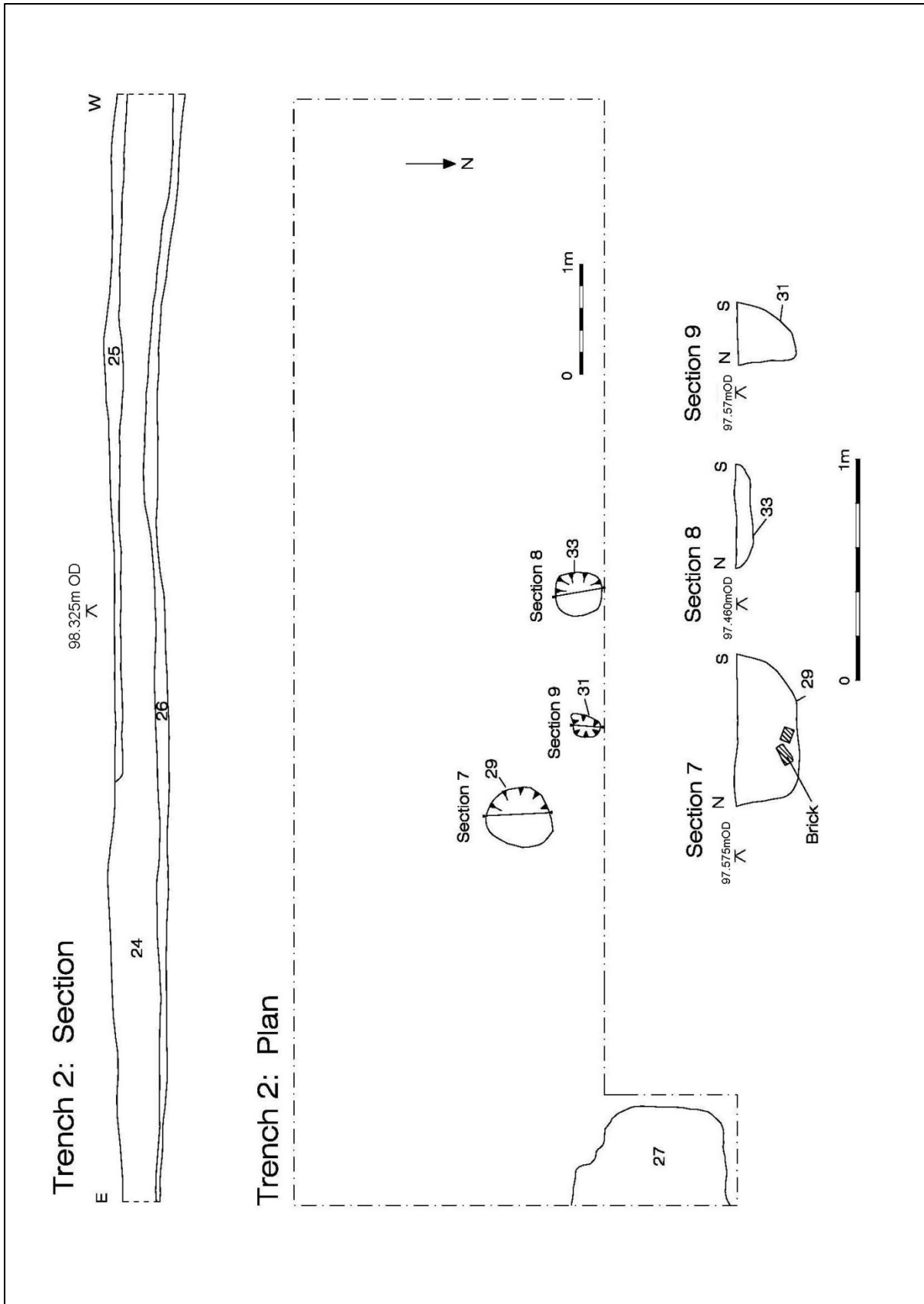


Fig. 8: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Trench 2: Plan and Section

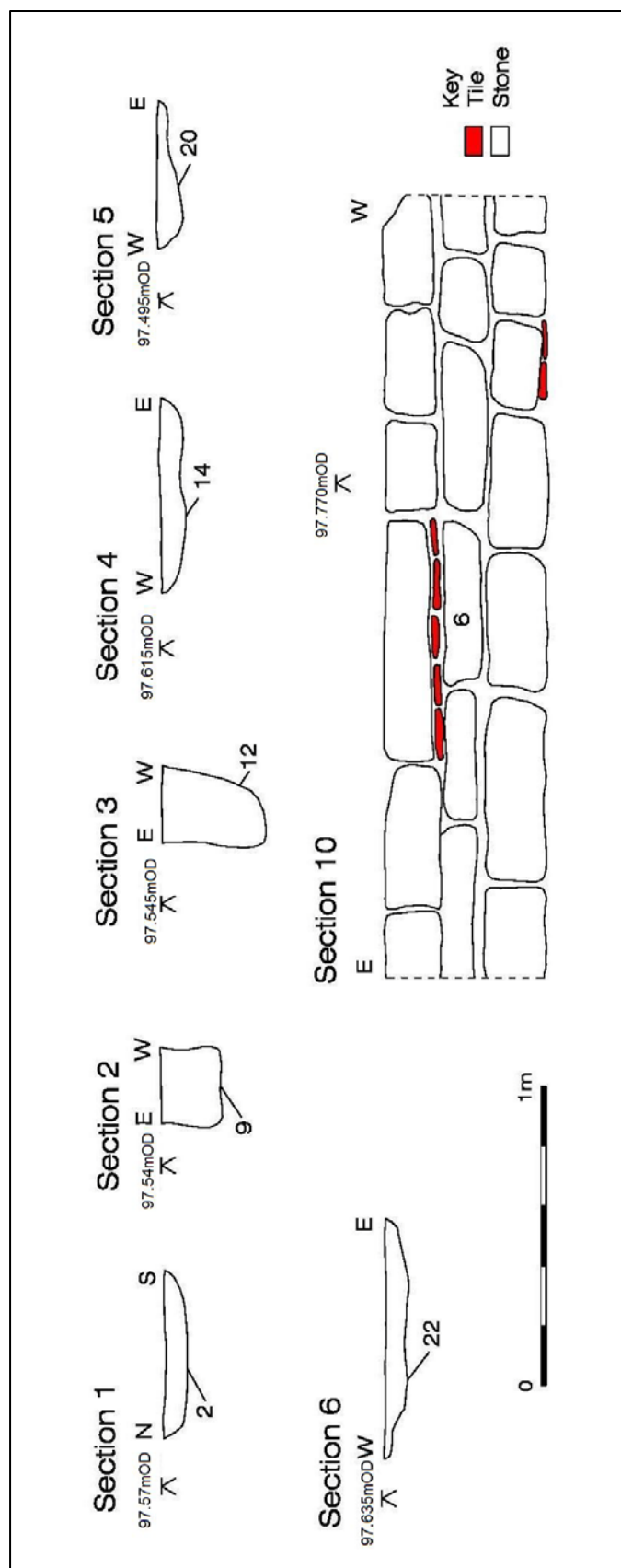


Fig. 9: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Trench 1: Sections

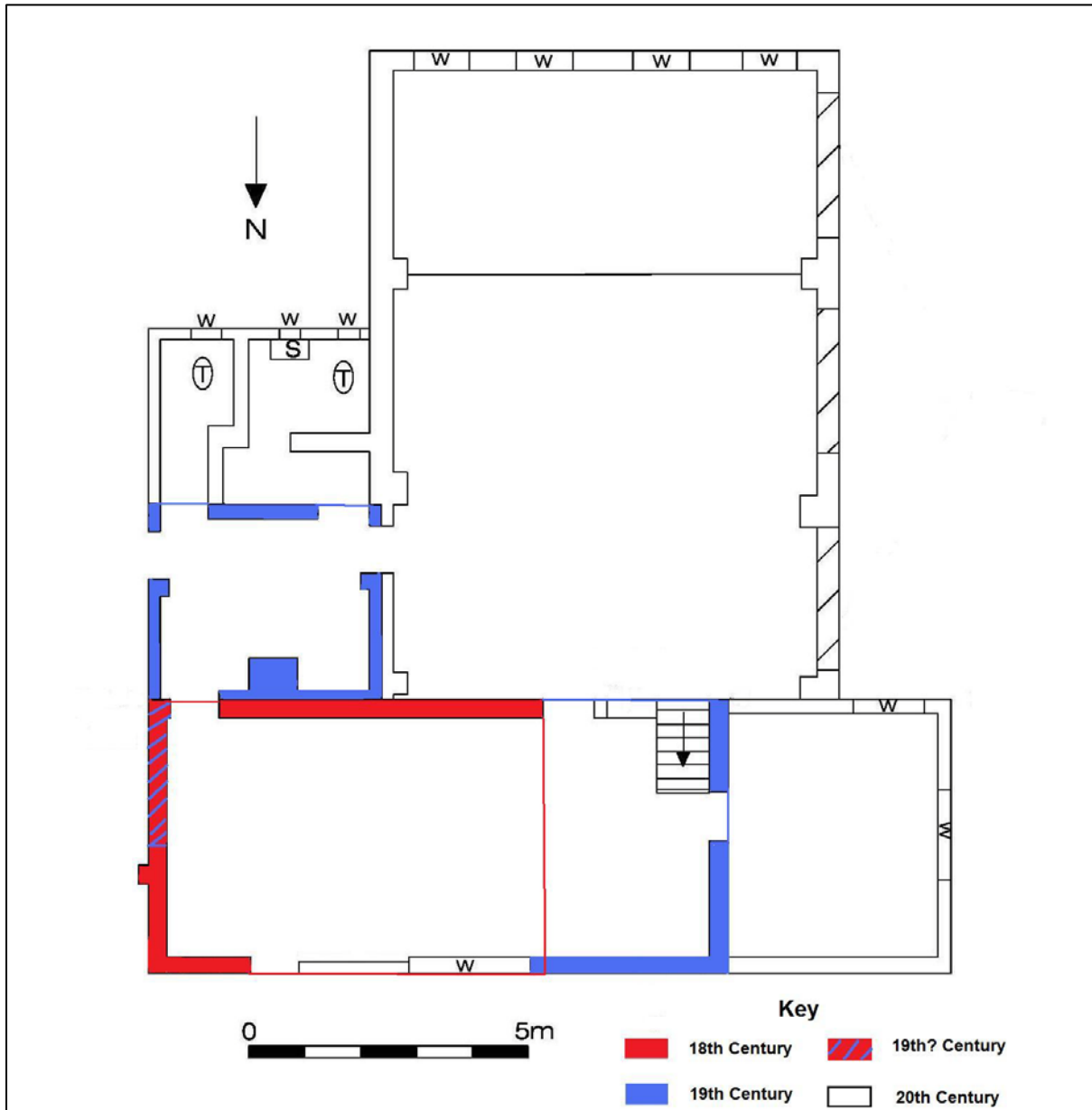


Fig. 10: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Phased plan of Crown Garage Building



Fig. 11: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Inside the stable building showing brick floor & south wall on right side



Fig. 12: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: External view of east wall



Fig. 13: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: First floor roof space



Fig. 14: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: First floor roof space



Fig. 15: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: External view of south wall during demolition



Fig. 16: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Shutter revealed in south wall during demolition



Fig. 17: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Trench 1 showing wall with postholes beyond



Fig. 18: Crown View, Horsted Keynes: Late 18<sup>th</sup> century shoe buckle



### Appendix 1 Contexts

Context No.	Context Type	Sub Division	Relationship
1	Layer	Trench 1	Topsoil
2	Cut	-//-	Cut 4 filled by 3
3	Fill	-//-	Fill of 2
4	Layer	-//-	Natural
5	Layer	-//-	20 <sup>th</sup> cent backfill north of wall
6	Masonry	-//-	North wall of stables
7	Fill	-//-	Fill of 8 below 5
8	Cut	-//-	Cut for wall 6
9	Cut	-//-	Posthole
10	Fill	-//-	Fill of 9
11	Floor	-//-	Floor of stables
12	Cut	-//-	Posthole cut into 4
13	Fill	-//-	Fill of 12
14	Cut	-//-	Posthole cut into 4
15	Fill	-//-	Fill of 14
16	Cut	-//-	Posthole cut into 4
17	Fill	-//-	Fill of 16
18	Wooden Post	-//-	Within 16
19	VOID	VOID	VOID
20	Cut	Trench 1	Pit cut into 4 Filled by 20
21	Fill	-//-	Fill of 20
22	Cut	-//-	Pit cut into 4 Filled by 23
23	Fill	-//-	Fill of 22
24	Layer	Trench 2	Topsoil
25	Layer	-//-	Above 24 west end of trench
26	Layer	-//-	Natural
27	Cut	-//-	Cut into 26 Filled by 28
28	Fill	-//-	Fill of 27
29	Cut	-//-	Cut into 26 Filled by 30
30	Fill	-//-	Fill of 29
31	Cut	-//-	Cut into 26 Filled by 32
32	Fill	-//-	Fill of 31
33	Cut	-//-	Cut into 26 Filled by 34
34	Fill	-//-	Fill of 33

## Appendix 2 HER Summary Form

Site Code	CVH 10					
Identification Name and Address	Crown View, The Green, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Mid Sussex District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3850 2817					
Geology	Ashdown Formation Sandstone with Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand to the south. and Wadhurst Clay to the north.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure <b>X</b>	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 29-3-10 31-03-10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Geoffrey Sloan Associates on behalf of Lynford Properties Ltd					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PIFA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A standing building survey was carried out on the old Crown Garage building, Horsted Keynes, West Sussex, prior to, and during, its demolition. This survey confirmed that the building had been used as the stables for the adjacent Crown Inn, and probably dated to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p> <p><i>Two evaluation trenches were excavated after the demolition of the building. A number of features were encountered including the sandstone foundations of the north wall of the stable building, and a row of postholes that were below the floor of the stables, and may indicate the presence of an earlier building or divisions during an earlier phase of the building. The artefacts recovered were of mainly ceramic building material. This all dated to the Post Medieval period, with the earliest being a sherd of pottery dated to between 1550 and 1750.</i></p>						

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

**Chris Butler Archaeological Services** is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

# **Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services**

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