

Short articles

An Early Bronze Age burial and Iron Age ditch at East Brighton Golf Club

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INTRODUCTION

In October 2003 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were asked to conduct a watching-brief at the East Brighton Golf Club (Fig. 1), on land where a new building would disturb land north of the existing building (TQ34150360).

During the watching-brief a dark area cut into the chalk was noted. This feature proved to be a grave, which the contractors had unfortunately cut through and removed the southern section. The whole of the development area was examined and other features with exposed finds of bone and pottery were noted (Fig. 2).

THE EXCAVATIONS

THE GRAVE CUT (Fig. 3, Section 1)

Despite the destruction of parts of the bone assemblage, the cutting away of the side of the grave by the contractors had produced a clear section of the grave, with fragments of the skull clearly visible on the west side of the grave cut. The turf above the grave was removed and the layer of topsoil was found to contain finds dating from prehistoric to modern times (context 2A). There were a few flint nodules and flakes found within the grave (context 2C), and once the grave fill had been sieved a number of clay beads were recovered. The finds of pottery were very few, but a piece of very coarse pottery tempered with calcined flint was recovered from between the leg bones. A further two small pieces of pottery were found in the fill of chalky loam immediately above the burial (context 2B). No trace of any metalwork was found with the burial and copper-alloy staining was completely absent.

The grave was flat-bottomed and level and measured 1.75 m in length from east to west and 0.75 m wide from the edge of the contractors' cut to its north side. It had been cut 0.5 m into the chalk bedrock, but including the soil and turf above, its overall depth was 0.67 m. Time restrictions placed on the excavation prevented the northern edge of the grave from being uncovered to its outer limits and a certain amount of chalk rubble was not removed.

THE BURIAL (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Section 1 and Fig. 4)

The grave was positioned east/west with the body placed in a crouched position with the head to the west and lying on the left side facing north, i.e. with the back to the south and the sea. Unfortunately, the vertebrae, pelvis, feet and part of the leg bones had been removed by the contractors. The bones remaining consisted of the skull, with some minor damage to the rear of the cranium, (caused by the contractors' machinery), the hand bones and several parts of the leg bones. Both of the patellae were recovered. The finger bones had been clenched under the lower jawbone. The bones were very fragile and required considerable conservation prior to removal from the grave cut. The contractors had deposited the spoil from the grave area in a large pit close-by and a survey of this re-deposited material failed to recover any of the missing remains.

THE DITCH (Fig. 3, Section 2)

While the contractors were clearing an area to the west of the burial several pieces of bone were observed on the ground, and it was thought that another burial had been found. The subsequent excavation of this area revealed a ditch orientated southeast–northwest and measuring 0.82 m wide and 6.8 m long. The ditch had been severely truncated by earlier developments on the golf course and there was very little depth remaining to the feature. The ditch had a deeper, smaller section (220 mm wide and 210 mm deep) on the east side of the main feature. The contractors had defined the north perimeter of their development by cutting into the chalk at a steep angle and a number of bone fragments were lying on the side of this incline, close to the location of the ditch. The loose soil was removed from the proximity of the bone finds and it soon became apparent that preserved in the south-facing boundary was a section of the ditch excavated earlier in the day.

The ditch section was carefully cleaned back a few centimetres as the excavation could only progress back to the boundary of the development. The ditch had a maximum width of 1.75 m at the top, and was steep-sided to a depth of 580 mm. The west side of the ditch was flat-bottomed, with a small gully which ran along the base towards the east side taking the ditch to a maximum depth of 0.79 m. On its west side the ditch was cut by a shallow circular pit (Fig. 2, context 3). No dateable finds were recovered from this pit.

Ditch Fill, Context 1B

The upper fill of the ditch contained a dark, medium brown, soft fill of chalky loam. The finds from this upper layer included fragments of bone, flint flakes and a number of sherds of pottery.

Ditch Fill, Context 1C

The lower primary fill of the ditch consisted of a beige/white chalky loam containing a preponderance of large and medium

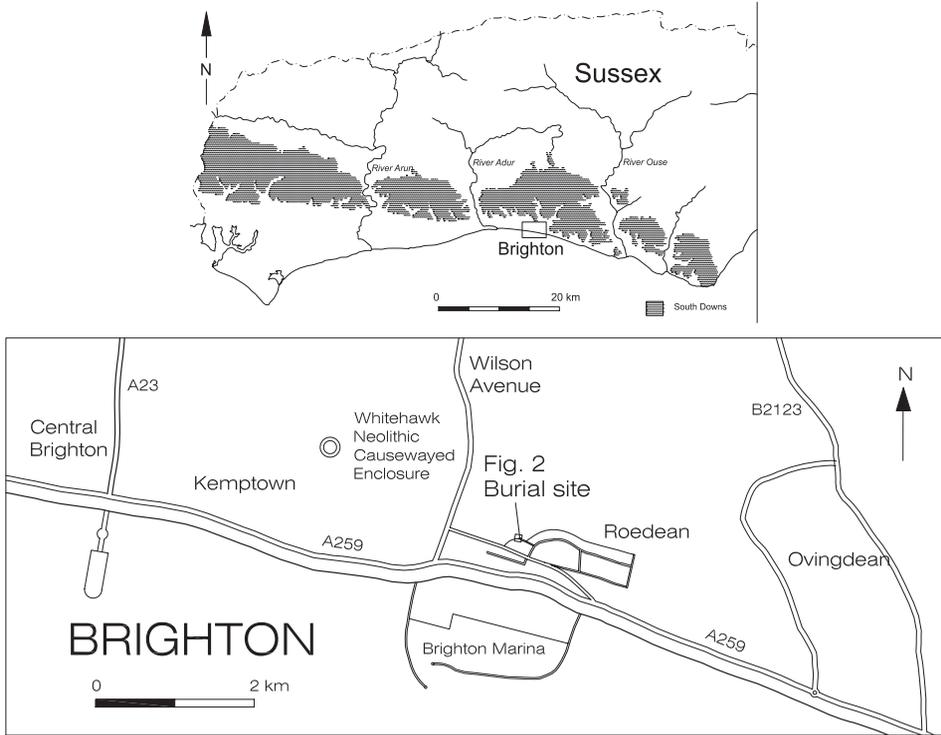


Fig. 1. Site location.

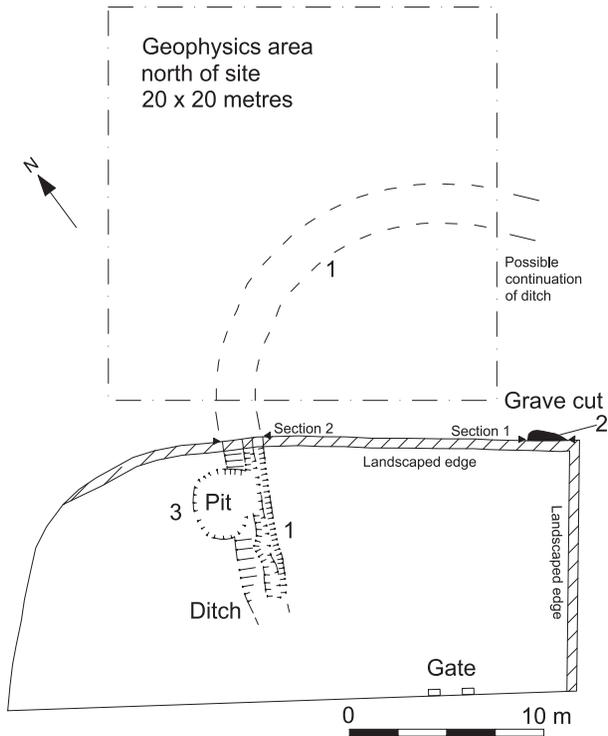
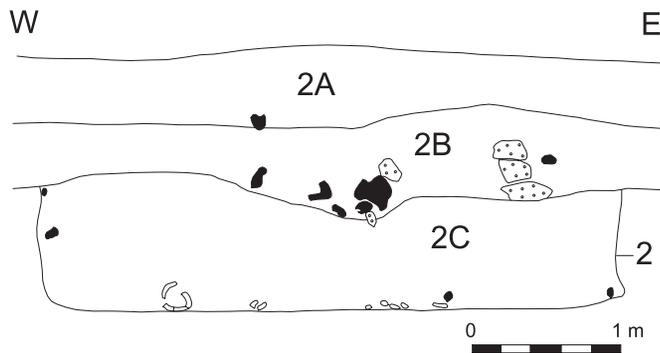


Fig. 2. Site plan.

Section 1: The Grave Cut



Section 2: The Ditch

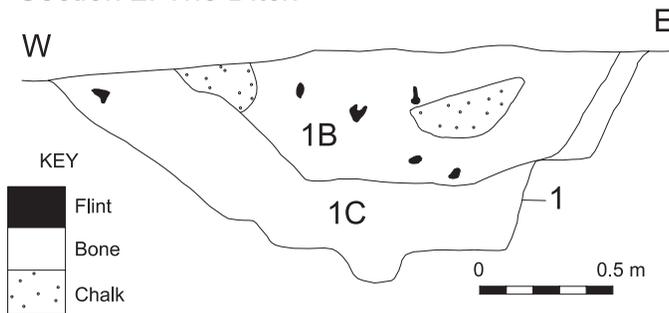


Fig. 3. Sections.

chalk nodules. The finds from this fill included a number of flint flakes and a whetstone.

THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Using a TR Systems resistivity machine, a small geophysical survey was conducted to the north of the area of excavation. The area examined was a single 20-metre square. The measurements were recorded in ohms and readings were taken at 1-metre intervals. The results of the resistivity survey clearly show that the ditch (context 1) continues running northwards across the driveway of the golf course and curves to the east. It is possible that the ditch surrounds the burial area.

THE FINDS

FLINT REPORT

The majority of the flintwork is hard hammer-struck and virtually all of the flakes have a pale blue to white patination. At least 95% have some vestige of cortex remaining. A total of 148 pieces of flint were collected from all of the features examined, and of these only one piece can be classified as a tool: a white patinated side-scraper from Context 2A, the

topsoil layer immediately above the grave cut. A rough core came from the upper ditch fill, Context 1B. The flintwork is a typical late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age collection.

POTTERY

Fifty pottery sherds were collected. The three sherds from the grave-cut were flint-tempered and reduced. A number of similar sherds were found in the topsoil layer, above the burial, and a similar piece was recovered from the ditch fill to the west. The majority of sherds were grog-tempered East Sussex Ware and these were mainly recovered from the soil layer immediately above the grave-cut. The pottery was briefly examined by Sue Hamilton who considers that the pottery from the grave-cut (Context 2C) is Early Bronze Age and that the pottery from the ditch (Context 1B) probably dates to the Middle Iron Age.

CLAY BEADS

Two clay beads were recovered from sieving the fill of the grave cut:

- 1) 12 mm diameter overall with a hole 2 mm in diameter (Context 2C);
- 2) 14 mm diameter overall with a hole 5 mm in diameter (Context 2C).

STONE OBJECTS

Two pieces of flat stone were recovered

- 1) A flat stone from the upper level of the burial (Context 2C) measured 65 mm long, 90 mm wide and 20 mm thick. It is similar to a stone found in the Amesbury archer burial (Chris Butler pers. comm.) and is possibly to be associated with metalworking. The stone resembles a broken Neolithic polished axe but is wider and has curved edges.
- 2) A portion of flat stone was also recovered from the lower fill of the ditch section (Context 1C). This, a smaller fragment measuring 48 mm long, 35 mm wide and 20 mm thick, is a corner section of an item similar to stone 1 and may even have been part of the same artefact.

INHUMATION REPORT by Carol White

The skeleton

The human bones were extremely fragile and were temporarily conserved during the excavation. The grave fill within the skull was removed off site. The majority of the vertebrae, the pelvis, feet, ribs and sternum were missing owing to the contractors' disturbance. The femur, tibia, fibula and humerus were all damaged, and had lost either proximal or distal extremities.

Skull

Fusion appeared incomplete but this could be trauma due to the builders' excavation intrusion. The supra orbital ridge



Fig. 4. Crouched burial.

and margin may suggest a male. The nose ridge would appear to indicate quite a prominent nose. The maxilla appears to overhang the mandible but this could be a result of the weight of the grave fill slightly compressing the skull.

Stature

Only three long bones were undamaged, and these measured:

Bone	Side	Measurement
Ulna	Right	260 mm
Radius	Right	235 mm
Radius	Left	235 mm

When these are compared to the inhumation report (Sanderson in Butler SAC 129, 18), it can be noted that these are marginally shorter:-

Bone	Side	Measurement
Ulna	Right	285 mm
Radius	Right	264 mm
Radius	Left	263 mm

'Pyecombe Man' was estimated to be 1.79 m (5'10").

The left ulna exhibited evidence of historic abnormal bone growth to the proximal end.

Hands

Only two phalanges were missing.

Teeth

All teeth had erupted and this would indicate an age of at least 21 years. However, the tooth wear (attrition) would seem to indicate an individual of much older years (Brothwell 1981); though this may be due to a rough diet.

To the mandible, all molars exhibited excessive wear with the first molar on the right-hand side lost (only partial root remaining) through a possible abscess; and the first molar to the left-hand side exhibiting approximately 60% decay through to the root.

To the maxilla, the molars exhibited moderate to heavy wear (particularly to the first molar right-hand side) with the first and second molars to the left-hand side exhibiting uneven wear. Premolar 4 showed evidence of 'linear' wear in a parallel pattern across the tooth, possibly indicative of breaking thread/yarn.

Tooth wear to the molars in particular could indicate an age range from 21–40+, but as stated above, could also indicate a coarse diet.

Bone discussion

It is not possible to sex the skeleton definitively as the pelvis is missing. None of the bones are particularly robust. From evidence of the skull (after Acsadi & Nemeskeri 1970, fig. 16) the score would appear to be intermediate. As the pelvis is missing, these data are excluded.

The excessive bone growth to the left ulna, together with the unusual wear pattern to maxilla right hand side P4 could be indicative of the use of a bow or some weaving activity, and the breaking of thread with the teeth.



With severe decay to M1 to the mandible right side, and left-hand M1 missing with decay evident to the mandible, possibly due to an abscess, this person must have suffered from severe toothache. It is possible with the evidence of the abscess that this was a contributory factor to the death of the individual. There were no other indications of illness/cause of death on the bones remaining in the grave.

CONCLUSION

The recent landscaping of the hill, so visible in section during the excavations, is possibly the reason why nothing remains of any mound, if it ever existed. The apparent dearth of high-status artefact finds in the Roedean, East Brighton, interment and the lack of burial mound may indicate that this is the location of a 'low-status' Bronze Age burial. This burial is an addition to a number of other similar Bronze Age burials previously found at Roedean. The Sites and Monuments Record notes another three Bronze Age burials within a range of 500 metres of the most recent find.

The ditch revealed to the west of the new burial is a distinct, curved feature and may be associated with the burial. However, the dimensions of this ditch, if centred on the burial, would be approximately 34 metres in diameter, which would be extraordinarily large. Flint flakes found from the primary fill of the ditch suggest that the original ditch may have been created in the Early Bronze Age, whilst the pottery evidence indicates that the feature was later re-used during the Middle Iron Age. The three sherds of pottery found in the grave fill, while being of a very coarse fabric confirm the burial as being of an Early Bronze Age type.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Dr Andrew Woodcock, former East Sussex County Archaeologist, Mr Geoff. Bennett of Brighton and Hove City Council, Mr Alan Hood of East Brighton Golf Club, and the development contractors for allowing access to the grounds. The author would also like to thank Carol White, Dot McBrien and Deon Whittaker, as well as all members of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society who participated in the excavation and also Jane Russell for the illustrations and for editing the final report.

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The Roman pottery assemblage from Hills Place, Horsham, West Sussex

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INTRODUCTION

In 1986 excavations in the grounds of Hills Place, Horsham (TQ 16253080) carried out by the Horsham Museum Society Archaeology Group under John Kirby unexpectedly uncovered a large Roman rubbish pit containing appreciable amounts of mid-second-century pottery. The pit was found in Trench F just to the south of the now-demolished Edwardian house at Hills Place. The excavation archive is minimal and none of the pottery is labelled or marked. This deficiency would make the 404 sherds (7728 g) of pottery unfit for publication under normal circumstances, but the knowledge that all of the material came from a single-site feature in a part of Wealden Sussex where little Roman occupational activity has previously been detected makes the assemblage worth publishing. The site archive is deposited at Horsham Museum (HORSM 1999.300).

METHODOLOGY

The entire assemblage was quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale to determine the nature, frequency and forms of added inclusions and were classified in numerical sequence under two headings: C for coarse and F for fine and specialized wares.

The assemblage was further quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975) in order to determine both the relative significance of the various fabrics and forms produced in them.

FABRICS

COARSEWARES

- C.1A. Very-fine-sanded Arun Valley (Hardham) industry greywares with profuse multi-coloured and iron-stained quartz and soft ferrous inclusions >0.50 mm.
- C.1B. Coarse version of the same fabric, with profuse inclusions >2.00 mm.
- C.1C. Arun Valley industry fabric similar to C.1A, but fired reddish-brown with rough black surfaces.
- C.2. Thameside BB2 from North Kent (Monaghan 1987, Fabric S1bs).
- C.3. Very-fine-sanded Alice Holt/Farnham industry greyware with profuse colourless quartz filler >0.20 mm (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, Fabric A).
- C.4. Handmade East Sussex Ware fired patchy black/grey/buff with profuse crushed cream siltstone grog >2.00 mm and very sparse angular red-brown ironstone inclusions >2.00 mm.
- C.5. Miscellaneous very-fine-sanded greywares. Most of these wares probably have an Arun Valley industry origin.

- C.6. Dorset BB1. Only one fragment is present; from an open form with burnished scrolling on the underside.
- C.7. Very-fine-sanded white fabric fired grey, with sparse to moderate black ferrous inclusions >1.00 mm.

FINEWARES

- F.1. Central Gaulish samian.
- F.2. Colchester Colour-coated wares.
- F.3. Sand-free greyware fired polished red.
- F.4A. Sand-free Wiggonholt cream fabric.
- F.4B. Very-fine-sanded Wiggonholt cream fabric with profuse quartz and ferrous inclusions >0.50 mm (Evans 1974, 130).
- F.5. Sand-free Upchurch greyware with sparse to moderate grey-brown grog inclusions >1.00 mm (Monaghan 1987, Fabric N1/1b).
- F.6. Sand-free white fabric fired smooth medium grey.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

This was quantified by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) (see Table 1).

The assemblage is not ideal for EVEs quantification in that it includes vessels capable of part-reconstruction as well as single sherds from other pots. One such vessel is a bowl in Cliffe BB2 fabric (C.2) from the North Kent coast, the presence of which has led to the percentage of wares in that fabric being somewhat inflated. Nevertheless, the EVEs quantification is of some use in that it reveals that the assemblage is dominated by wares in Arun Valley (Hardham/Wiggonholt) industry fabrics C.1A, 1B, 1C, 5,F4A and 4B; which together make up at least two-thirds of the material.

East Sussex Ware is surprisingly sparse considering its significance at Broadfields, Crawley, only 10 kilometres to the northeast (Rudling 1992, 52). These native handmade

grog-tempered wares tend to be predominant in pottery assemblages from Roman sites in Sussex east of the River Adur and it has been suggested that the use of Stane Street for the dissemination of the superior wheel-turned wares produced by Hardham/Wiggonholt and Rowlands Castle potters effectively blocked off Wealden East Sussex Ware distribution to the west of it (Lyne 1994, 317).

The Hills Place site lies only five kilometres east of Stane Street at its nearest point and 18 kilometres from the main Hardham and Wiggonholt pottery production areas: the proximity of the site to the main northwards marketing route used by those potters probably explains the predominance of their wares in the assemblage. The Broadfields iron-production site at Crawley is a somewhat greater 12 kilometres from Stane Street at its nearest point and this may have been enough to result in the far more significant showing of East Sussex Ware on that site.

Minority wares include at least two pie-dishes in Cliffe BB2 fabric from the Medway marshes of North Kent, Upchurch ware beaker fragments from the same area, small amounts of Alice Holt/Farnham ware from the Hampshire-Surrey borders 33 kilometres to the northwest, Colchester Colour-coated beakers from Essex (c. AD 130–200) and Central Gaulish samian. The few white-cored greyware sherds in Fabrics C.7 and F.6 are in similar fabrics to sherds associated with the earliest phase of activity at the Wickham Barn kilns in Chilmington near the junction of the Sussex Greensand Way with the London-Lewes Roman road (Lyne 2001).

The forms and their fabrics indicate a c. AD 120–160 date range for the assemblage and include the following (Fig. 1):

1. Gallo-Belgic platter imitation in gritty grey Fabric C.1A fired rough black externally and rough pink-grey internally. External rim diameter 160 mm. The greater part of this vessel is present.

Table 1. Quantification of assemblage by EVEs.

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beaker	Store-jars	Others	Total	%
C1A	0.27	0.08					0.35	5.3
C1B	1.31	0.30	0.58		0.01	Lids 0.64	2.84	43.5
C1C	P						P	P
C2		1.16					1.16	17.8
C3	0.09	0.05		0.25		Lid 0.06	0.45	6.9
C4	0.62						0.62	9.5
C5	0.77		0.08				0.85	13.0
C6		P					P	P
C7	P						P	P
Total Coarse	3.06	1.59	0.66	0.25	0.01	0.70	6.27	96.0
F1			0.06				0.06	0.9
F2				P			P	P
F3				0.05			0.05	0.8
F4A						Flagon 0.10	0.10	1.5
F4B	0.05						0.05	0.8
F5				P			P	P
F6				P			P	P
Total all	3.11	1.59	0.72	0.30	0.01	0.80	6.53	
	47.6%	24.3%	11.0%	4.6%	0.2%	12.3%		

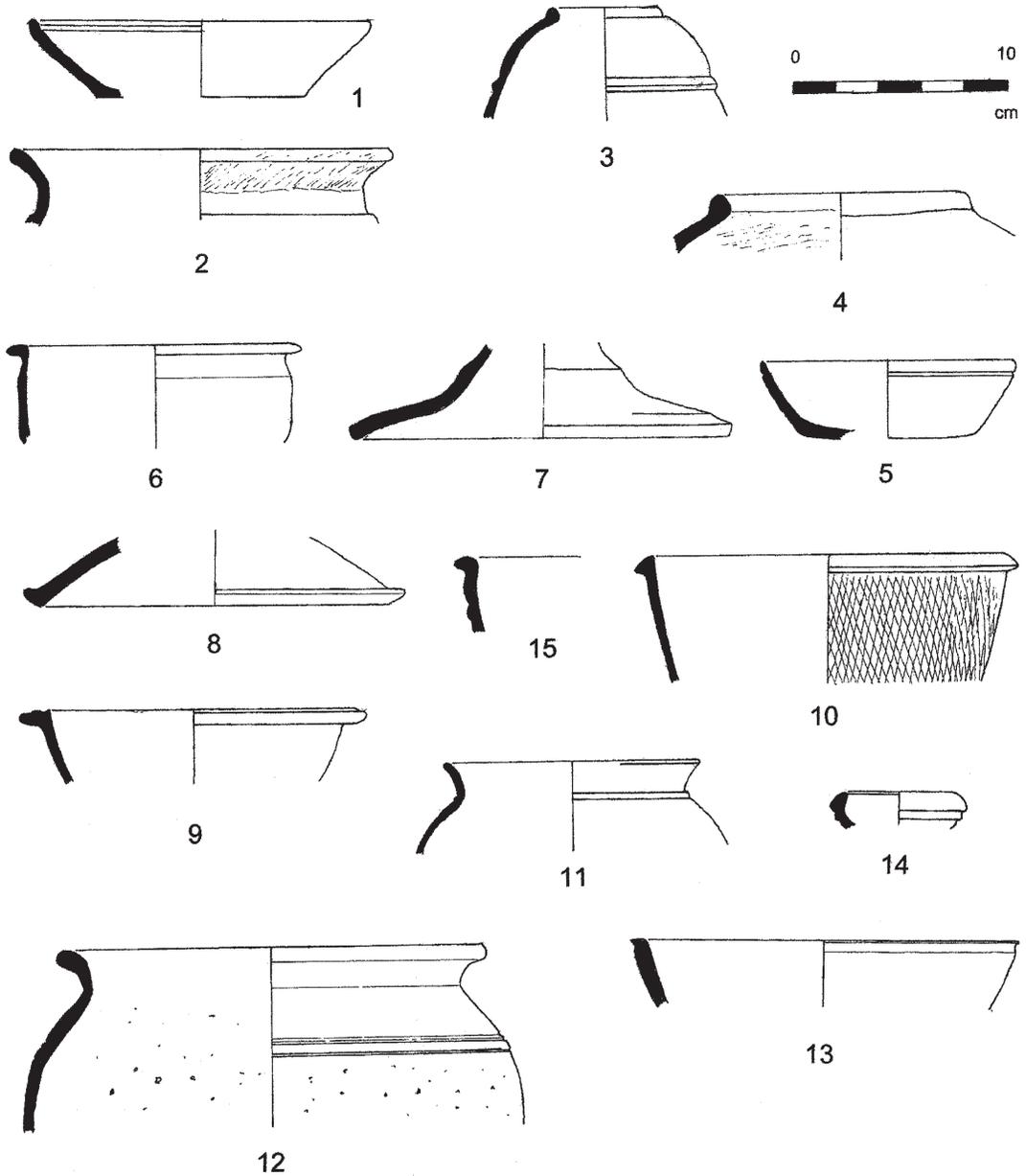


Fig. 1. Pottery.

2. Large part of rim of cordoned jar in hard grey Fabric C.5 with traces of black resinous? sealant below the exterior of the rim. External rim diameter 180 mm. This vessel may have been used for packaging an unknown but probably dry commodity from the Pulborough area. The pit produced fragments from at least six other jars with similarly slack rim profiles in both Fabrics C.1B and C.5.
3. Bag-shaped bead-rim beaker with at least one body cordon, in rough grey fabric C.1B. External rim diameter 50 mm. A similar form in the same fabric is present in the Antonine pottery Group VII from the Meeching School, Newhaven site (Green 1976, fig. 29.136).
4. Handmade bead-rim jar in grey-black fabric C.1A. External rim diameter 120 mm. This vessel is probably mid-late first century in date and residual in its context. It does, however, suggest earlier Roman occupation nearby.

5. Dish with chamfered base and beaded rim in rough grey Fabric C.1B fired patchy brown/black and perhaps imitating Gillam BB1 form 69 dated c. AD 120–160 (1977). External rim diameter 120 mm.
 6. Flanged bowl in coarse buff-grey fabric C.1B. External rim diameter 140 mm.
 7. Simple handmade lid in rough buff-grey fabric C.1B fired black on its upper surface. External rim diameter 180 mm.
 8. Another handmade lid in similar fabric fired grey-black with rough brown surfaces. External rim diameter 180 mm. Similar to second-century examples from Wiggonholt (Evans 1974, fig. 14-107). One of two.
 9. Reeded-rim bowl in grey fabric C.1A fired smooth black. External rim diameter 160 mm. Similar to c. AD 100–175 dated examples produced by both the Canterbury and Verulamium Region Whiteware kilns.
 10. Greater part of roll-rimmed 'pie-dish' of Monaghan Type 5D2.1 (1987) in grey fabric C.2 fired polished black with burnished acute-lattice decoration. External rim diameter 180 mm c. AD 110/120–150/180.
 11. Small everted-rim beaker with neck cordon in grey Alice Holt/Farnham ware fabric C.3 (Lyne & Jefferies 1979, Fabric A). The fragments are probably from a vessel of Lyne and Jefferies Class 2, but the distinctive pedestal base associated with vessels of that type is missing. External rim diameter 120 mm.
 12. Handmade everted rim jar in lumpy black fabric C.4 with shoulder cordon. External rim diameter 200 mm. Several similar vessels in East Sussex Ware are present in the mid-second-century Group VIII pottery assemblage from the upper fill of the enclosure ditch at the Meeching School site in Newhaven (Green 1976, fig. 30.156–9). One of two.
 13. Fragment from bead-rimmed dish in grey fabric C.5 fired polished black. External rim diameter 180 mm.
 14. Fragment from small screw-neck flagon with cupped rim, in pink Wiggonholt fabric F.4A. External rim diameter 50 mm. Paralleled at Wiggonholt in an early-second-century context (Evans 1974, fig. 10-8).
 15. Bead-rimmed bowl fragment in grey Hardham imitation samian fabric F.3 fired polished red. Paralleled at Hardham (Winbolt 1927, pl. II.17) c. AD 70–140.
- The Central Gaulish samian includes a rim sherd from either a Dr.18/31 or 31 platter and a fragment from Dr.30 bowl.

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An assemblage of medieval pottery found at the former Police House, Lewes Road, Ringmer, East Sussex (TQ 453 127)

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In mid-2002 the owner of Crowthorne House, Lewes Road (the former Police House) recovered a large quantity of medieval pottery from an electricity trench at the rear of the house. (Fig. 1) The assemblage, weighing 16,260 g, consisted of a total of 1638 sherds plus a fragment of burnt clay and one intrusive post-medieval sherd (not included in this report). All pottery vessel descriptions conform to the nationally-recommended classification (*Medieval Pottery Research Group* 1989).

Of the 1638 sherds 240 could be ascribed to either a certain or uncertain vessel form. All the sherds had a consistent fabric very similar to the phase-2 pottery found at Norlington Lane, Ringmer (Gregory in prep.). Although in the majority of cases there were fewer inclusions, a very small quantity of sherds had a high amount of organic material mixed in with the clay. In comparison to the Norlington Lane phase-2 assemblage fewer vessel types were represented in the current assemblage. Also, glazing techniques had not been employed to nearly the same extent. It was noticed that several wide-necked jars (cooking-pots) had an incised, wavy-line decoration on the rim of the vessel, a distinctive feature found on many of the phase-2 wide-necked jars from Norlington Lane. A small number of roof and hearth tiles were also represented in the assemblage, as also noted at Norlington Lane where the potter would probably have produced them from the same kiln as the pottery vessels. Four vessels showed signs of firing faults: blow-outs, where large portions of the vessels' surfaces were blown away. None of the vessels showed any sign of sooting, or any signs that they had been used for domestic purposes.

WEIGHT

To differentiate between the fabrics from Norlington Lane and those from Lewes Road it was decided not to carry on the numerical fabric sequence from Norlington Lane, but to include the initials LR, (Lewes Road) (Table 1).

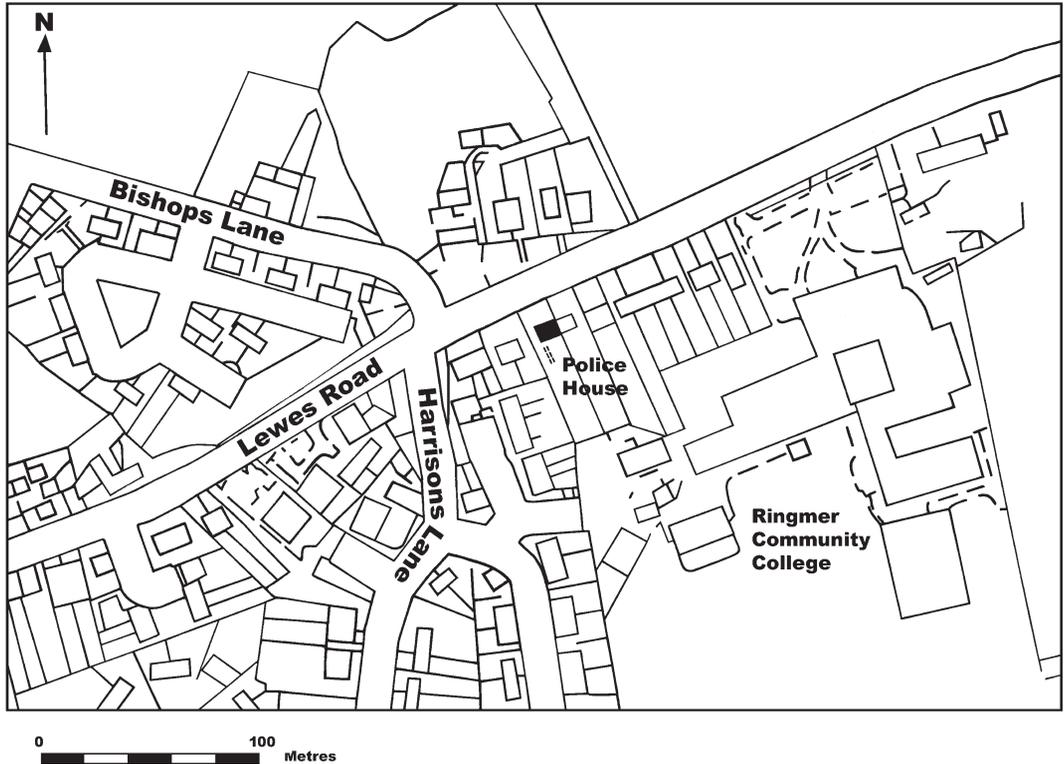


Fig. 1. Location plan of the former Police House, with the approximate location of the pottery assemblage shown as a dotted line.

FABRIC

Fabric LR1: (184 fragments 0.11%). Well-fired fabric, tempered with abundant, well-sorted, rounded/subangular quartz. Occasional larger inclusions of quartz to over 1 mm (similar to Norlington Lane Fabric 1).

Fabric LR2: (1448 fragments 0.88%). As Fabric LR1 but with sparser coarse quartz inclusions (similar to Norlington Lane Fabric 3).

Fabric LR3: (5 fragments 0.003%). Well-fired fabric, tempered with very abundant, poorly-sorted, subangular quartz and angular flint/chert inclusions (0.5–1.8 mm). Hearth tiles only. (Similar to Norlington Lane Fabric 4.)

Fabric LR2 was by far the most common at Lewes Road,

Table 1. The weight of the assemblage in grams.

Rims	4345	Decorated sherds	995
Glazed	565	Body sherds	5400
Handles	940	Tiles	1185
Bases	2380	Burnt clay	450
Total weight 16,260 g			

contrasting with Norlington Lane, where it would appear that Fabric 1 was the most used, although the calculations for fabric use have yet to be carried out on the Norlington Lane pottery.

COLOUR

A range from salmon pink to an orange brown is present. Most of the cores are reduced to a light grey, but in some incidences oxidation has occurred throughout the whole vessel.

VESSEL FORMS

Figure 2 shows the vessel forms identified. It should be understood this chart represents the potter's failure rating for the vessels produced, and does not possibly represent the ratio of products he produced. However, the large percentage of wide-necked jars shows that this was probably the most common of his products.

WIDE-NECKED JARS

There are 128 definite and 30 probable wide-necked jar fragments. The majority of these have the rim edge finished off with a tool, causing a horizontal line squared-off with the ridge of the rim, (Fig. 3, Rim Type 4), in some cases with

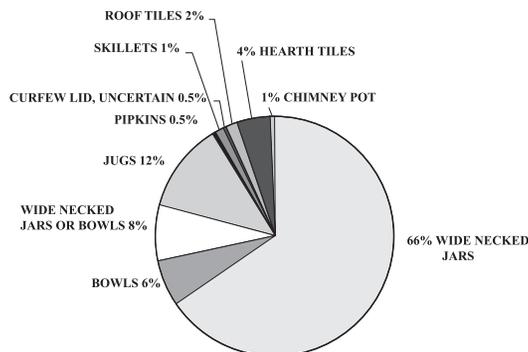


Fig. 2. Pie chart demonstrating the certain and uncertain vessel forms of the 240 identified sherds.

a wavy line decoration (*see* Decoration). Seven different rim types were found on the wide-necked jars; the variety would appear very similar to those in the Norlington Lane vessel range (including rim Type 10). Some of the vessels had strips of clay thumbed to the body of the jar.

BOWLS

There are five definite and 15 probable bowl fragments, possibly five vessels being glazed internally.

STORAGE JARS

There are six possible storage jar fragments, all showing evidence of strapping, but no rims were positively identified.

JUGS

There are 23 definite and six probable jug fragments. Unlike the Norlington Lane jugs, for which a slightly finer fabric was mostly used, it was noted that a large proportion of jugs and wide-necked vessels consisted of the same fabric type. It would appear most of the bases were embellished with a series of round thumbed indentations (five examples); another two were of a series of long drawn thumbed vertical indentations, also common on the Norlington Lane Pottery. Nine fragments probably related to handles on jugs were recovered: four strap handles and four rod handles (one circular and three rectangular in section), plus one of uncertain form.

SKILLETS

Three skillet sherds with the remains of hollow handles were recovered. Two were positively identified as socketed handles, open at the end and partially hollow, probably to act as a socket for a wood handle. These vessels have long been associated with Ringmer; several examples of this type came from the Barnetts Mead kiln. (Hadfield 1981.)

OTHER VESSEL TYPES

Three other types listed below were identified:

One sherd of a possible curfew with diagonal slashing on the upper surface.

A pipkin fragment with the remains of a rectangular sectioned handle rectangular in section.

A possible dish fragment, but this is not certain; it could be a misshapen bowl.

GLAZE

Only 20 sherds showed any trace of glaze. Of these, eight were possible jug fragments and green-glazed externally except for one with orange glaze; five were possible bowl fragments glazed green internally. The vessel form of the seven other fragments was not identified; three were green-glazed, three brown-glazed and one sherd had probably accidental green glazing.

ROOF TILE, HEARTH TILES AND CHIMNEY POTS

Four roof tile fragments were identified, one with the remains of a round peg-hole. Thickness varies between 10 and 12 mm. The fabric consists of medium quartz inclusions, similar to the pottery fragments, Fabric LR2.

Ten hearth tiles were recovered; five examples were randomly stabbed on the lower surface. Only two examples gave thickness measurements of 19 and 22 mm. All were of Fabric LR3.

One definite chimney pot fragment was present along with the possible base of another. Several similar fragments were found at Norlington Lane.

DECORATION

A total of 94 sherds had decoration of some type; this excludes fragments with glaze and base embellishments. Applied thumbed strips on the body were most common, totalling 40 examples. Four examples showed evidence of knife-slashed decoration on the body of vessels.

A distinctive feature of both this assemblage and the Norlington Lane one is the presence of incised wavy line decoration on the rims, some 23 examples being present: 19 from wide-necked jars, certain and uncertain; and four from bowls. Another type of embellishment was pricked or stabbed holes in a measured pattern around the top of the rims, (nine examples). One bowl showed thumbed embellishment on the top of the rim. All these types of decoration on rims were found on the Norlington Lane vessels.

RIMS

Thirteen rim types were identified from the assemblage (Fig. 3), four are from jugs, but one profile from a jug where the top of the handle is flush with the rim is not illustrated. The jug rims are poorly represented, and probably do not illustrate the most frequent jug types within the assemblage.

Wide-necked jars are the most frequently identified:

Type 4 - 127 examples, typically with a 200 mm diameter (Fig. 3). A large proportion of the Type-4, rims had a wavy line incised on the surface.

Type 3 - nine examples, the next most common.

Type 5 - this profile demonstrates that some of the jars were designed to take lids, on the illustrated example a fillet of clay was used to support and strengthen the rim.

Type 7 is a variation of Type 4, but has a distinct groove below the exterior rim.

Types 8 and 9 are probably residual from an earlier medieval

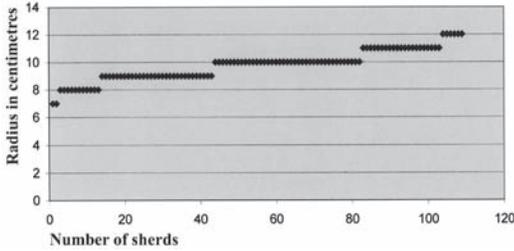


Fig. 3. Radius frequency of Type 4 wide-necked jars. The above graph illustrates that for rim Type 4 wide-necked jars the average size was 20 cm diameter, however there was a range between 14 cm and 24 cm diameter.

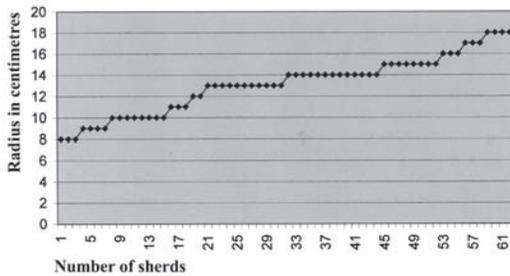


Fig. 5. Radius frequency of Sagging Obtuse-angle bases.

phase, only the one example of each appeared in the assemblage.

Bowls are represented by the drawing Types 10, 11 and 12, although the exact vessel type for Type 10 has not been identified. However, it appears to have a very large diameter, although it is possible this is a badly formed, wide-necked jar fragment. The Type 11 rim is the most frequently represented and various patterns were sometimes used to decorate the top surface of the rims, again the wavy line is the most frequent. Type 12 is a fragment from a very large bowl, but is so badly distorted that it was not possible to ascertain the rim diameter, and the exact size has been guessed at.

BASES

Except in a very few rare instances bases without embellishments were classified as sagging obtuse-angled bases. One base fragment with a diameter of 28 cm., was probably from a storage vessel and is probably a sagging acute-angled base.

It is not possible to differentiate between vessel forms for bases, however, as demonstrated from the rims, the Type 4 wide-rim jar with an approximate 20 cm rim diameter is the most frequent vessel occurring in the assemblage; therefore there is a high possibility that the mean average for bases will reflect the average base measurement for this vessel. This suggests that the average diameter is between 25 and 28 cm. for these vessels. Large diameters suggest Storage Jars and small diameters perhaps examples coming from pipkin or jug-size vessels.

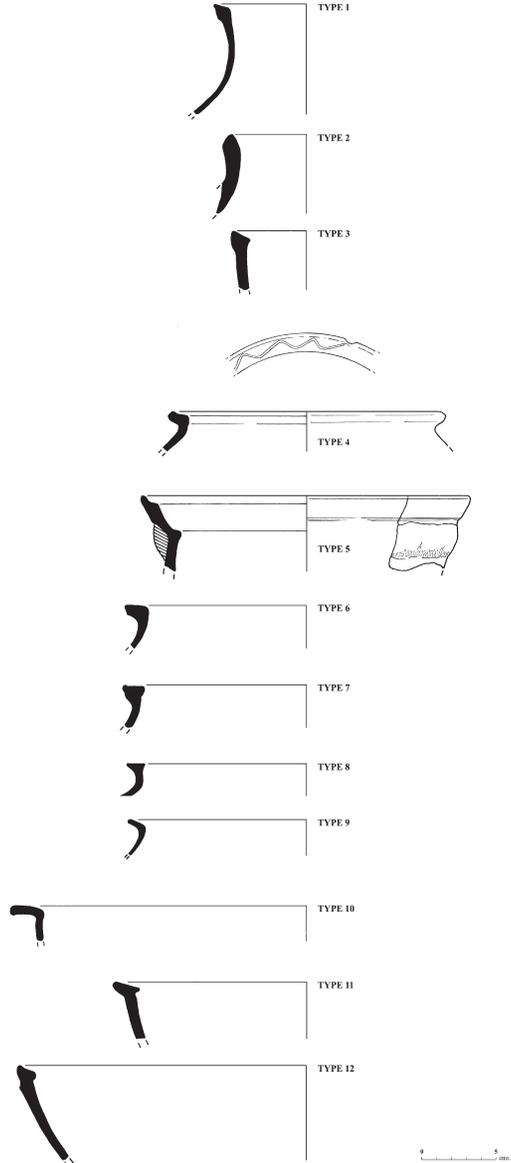


Fig. 4. Rim types.

Sixty-eight plain bases (0.89%) against eight embellished bases (0.10%) were identified out of a total of 78 base fragments. However, using the graph in Figure 5 demonstrates that a high proportion of the jugs had an embellished base.

HANDLES

Ten handles were identified in the assemblage; two hollow handles with an average width across the top of 36 mm,



four rod-sectioned handles were also recovered, one circular in section (25 mm in diameter), and three with rectangular sectioned handles (an average width of 33 mm.). Finally four strap handles, these being fairly flat with a central groove down the middle, (average width 31 mm except for one with a width of 52 mm) were also present. With the exception of the hollow handles all the others were probably wheel-thrown.

DISCUSSION

It is highly possible that this pottery assemblage is the remains of a waster heap from a nearby kiln. There are many similarities between the wares from the phase-2 workshop at Norlington Lane and the current assemblage.

But it appears that decoration techniques were not used to the same extent. Compared with vessels from the phase-2 workshop at Norlington Lane, little use was made of glaze, and no vessels were found with mould-stamping (a mould is held against the wall of the vessel, which is pressed into the mould from the inside. Both a daisy flower type, and a wheat sheaf type decoration were found on several jugs from Norlington Lane). However, it does appear that Fabric LR2 was most used in the production of all vessel types, this fabric had fewer inclusions than found in the Fabric 3 from Norlington Lane. It may be that a consistently higher temperature was obtained from the kiln associated with the current assemblage.

The current assemblage would appear to be roughly contemporary in date to the phase-2 pottery from Norlington Lane (Kiln last fired; archaeomagnetic date range of AD 1220–1255 at the 68% confidence level and AD 1200–1270 at the 95% confidence level (McCann 1998).

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Chris Humphrey-Smart the owner who found the pottery, and Dr John Kay for allowing me access to the assemblage. I would also like to thank Jean Petrie and Allan Fennimore for their patient help in identification and inputting the data on the computer. Thanks are also due to Luke Barber for his comments and help in preparing this report.

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Excavations at The Pilgrims Rest, Park Lane, Battle, East Sussex

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with contributions by Luke Barber and Lucy Sibun

In April 2003, Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of a proposed residential development in a garden to the rear of The Pilgrims Rest restaurant, Park Lane, Battle, East Sussex (Fig. 1; NGR TQ 7489 1580). Owing to the confined nature of the site, and the small scale of the development, a conventional archaeological evaluation was not feasible. It was decided, in agreement with East Sussex County Archaeologist (Dr A. Woodcock), that the footprint of the building should be stripped of its overburden under archaeological direction, with a rapid assessment made of any archaeological features revealed. These would then be subject to excavation. This resulted in a rectangular trench measuring 11 m north–south and 8 m east–west.

THE SITE

The site occupied a rectangular plot aligned north–south situated immediately behind and west of The Pilgrims Rest restaurant which is located at the junction of High Street and Park Lane, Battle. The site is accessed from Park Lane and, at the time of the archaeological fieldwork, was an overgrown and neglected garden containing a brick garage in its southwestern corner. The site occupies a terrace overlooking the properties immediately to the west. The southern aspect is dominated by the precinct wall of Battle Abbey. The underlying geology (British Geological Survey 1980) comprises Wadhurst Clay, a unit of banded shales, mudstones and silty mudstones containing lesser deposits of silts, sandstones, limestone and ironstone (Gallois 1965, 25).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the centre of medieval Battle, just northwest of the Abbey Gatehouse. The Pilgrims Rest originated as the Almoner's House of the Abbey. The existing building is largely of fifteenth-century date, and little is known of the original structure on the site (Martin & Martin 2002). Documentary sources suggest that the original building was constructed in 1158 by Brihtwise, Beadle of the Abbey Liberties, using the proceeds of a land sale in Bec, Normandy (Behrens 1937). In 1171, the death of Abbot Walter de Luci saw the custody of the abbey temporarily given to Peter de Criol and Hugh de Beche, two abbey officers who held the tenement nearest the gate (Searle 1980).

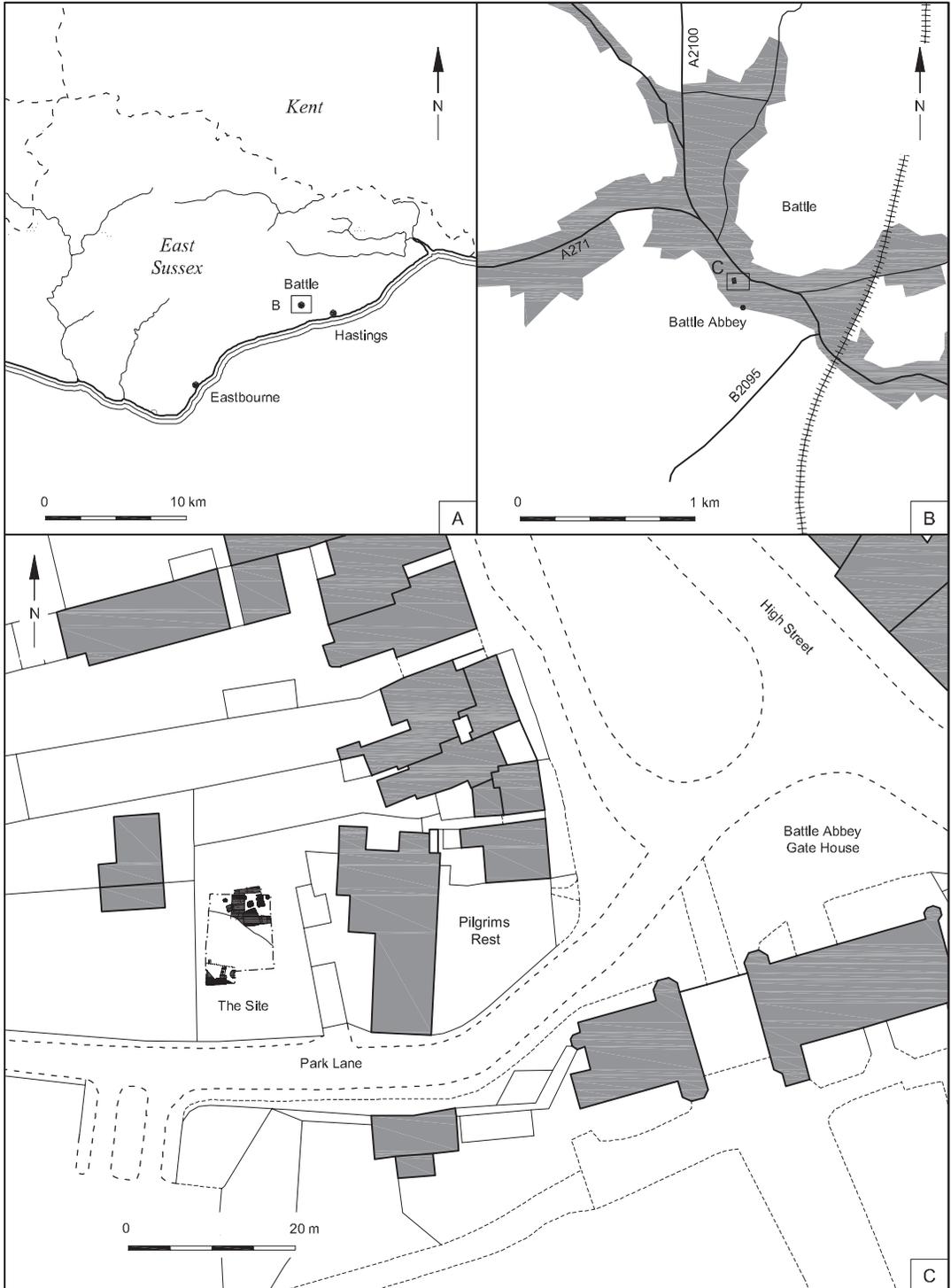


Fig. 1. Site location.

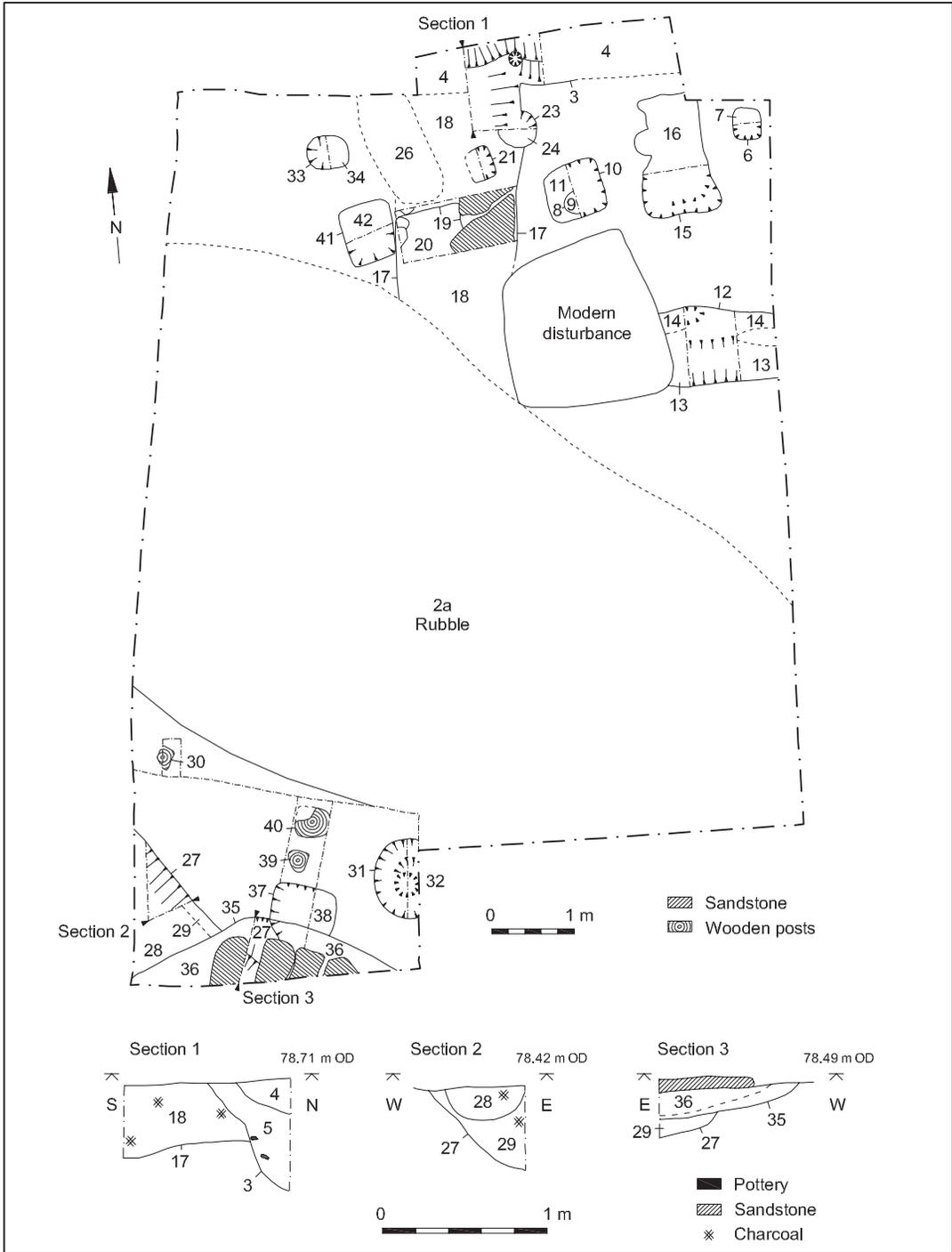


Fig. 2. Site plan and sections.

Map evidence suggests that The Pilgrims Rest lay at the street frontage with a long croft extending back to a prominent boundary still evident in the modern landscape. This appears to have been the situation pertaining in 1569, as reconstructed from the Manorial Survey of that year (ESRO BAT 42). Later maps from Richard Budgen's 1724 estate plan of Battle Abbey (ESRO BAT 4421(12)) through to the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1937 (Sheet 57/4) show the site occupied by gardens. This is the case even when the remainder of the plot to the west had been built on in the early nineteenth century. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the site has been part of the curtilage of The Pilgrims Rest since its formation in the twelfth century. As such, and by analogy with medieval tenement plots elsewhere, it may well have had a number of temporary structures such as sheds or workshops built upon it at various times in its history. These structures would probably have left little visible trace after demolition.

THE EXCAVATION

The overburden, a mixed garden loam, varied in depth across the site between 0.5–1.2 m, deepening towards the west as the natural hillside fell away. The eastern edge of the site effectively formed a flat terrace. The centre of the trench was occupied by a large spread of sandstone rubble mixed with roof tiles, broken bricks, animal bones and some oyster shells (Context [2a]) (Fig. 2). No clear dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, but the absence of any demonstrably modern material suggests that it may be demolition material relating to the dissolution of the adjacent Abbey, brought on to site at a later date to provide a levelling deposit (this context was seen to coincide with the natural hillside, but was not present in the northeastern corner of the trench where the natural slope was seen to level off). The rubble had sunk into the soft clay natural beneath, effectively destroying any archaeological features that may have underlain it.

Two areas of surviving archaeological features were noted cut into the clay natural at the northern and southern ends of the trench, beyond the limits of the rubble. Artefactual evidence from these features was not extensive, but allowed five main phases to be identified:

- Phase 1: Late twelfth to mid-fourteenth century
- Phase 2: Fourteenth to fifteenth century
- Phase 3: Mid-fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century
- Phase 4: Sixteenth to seventeenth century
- Phase 5: Nineteenth century

PHASE 1

The earliest features on site comprised two ditches and two possibly discrete truncated pits. The northern half of the trench contained a heavily truncated ditch aligned east–west [12]. Just over a metre of the ditch was visible, sandwiched between the trench edge and a large modern pit. The pit had destroyed the relationship between ditch [12] and a shallow sub-rectangular feature [19] that had been truncated by a later ditch [17] and was only observed following the excavation of a slot to investigate feature [17]. Feature [19] was seen to terminate within the slot, although it was impossible to determine whether it was a discrete feature or the end of a linear ditch. The southern end of the trench contained one sub-rectangular, charcoal-filled feature [37], probably a pit,

although its southern edge was destroyed by a later ditch cut. A further ditch [27] aligned northwest–southeast, lay in the extreme southwestern corner of the trench and contained no dating evidence but is likely to be from this phase on stratigraphic grounds (Fig. 2, Section 2).

PHASE 1/2

This transitional medieval phase saw the addition of a large ditch [17] aligned north–south across the centre of the trench. The southern extent of this ditch had been destroyed by rubble deposit [2a]. Several large sandstone slabs lay on the southern side and base of the ditch. The only dating evidence produced by this feature was a small whetstone, made from Norwegian ragstone and pierced for a belt-hanging. Such artefacts are fairly common in medieval contexts but can rarely be closely dated. Nevertheless, the feature can be securely positioned on stratigraphic grounds between Phases 1 and 2. The ditch is a substantial feature, and may have formed a boundary between the 'toft' immediately surrounding the house and the 'croft' beyond. An irregular feature, or agglomeration of features [15], 2 m east of the ditch, may be the truncated base of a group of pits.

PHASE 2

This later medieval phase is represented by two features at the northern and southern extremities of the trench. Ditch [3] ran along the northern trench edge and clearly cut through the silted-up ditch [17]. It contained two fills (Fig. 2, Section 1), the lowermost, [5] produced five sherds of sand-tempered pottery. Feature [35] at the southern end of the trench was clearly seen to cut pit [37] and ditch [27]. The latter was deeper and was seen in section below the base of [35] (Fig. 2, Section 3). The exact form of [35] was impossible to determine — it may be a ditch or part of a large shallow pit. Three sherds of fourteenth-century pottery were recovered, including one parrot-beaked spout from a jug in French unglazed whiteware. Three large flat sandstone slabs were set into the top of the fill. These are clearly of later date than the feature itself, and may relate to a later flagstone footpath.

PHASE 3

This phase, of early Tudor date, is represented by one small shallow pit/posthole, [33] containing three sherds of pottery. Two other similar features to the east, [6] and [23], form a line across the site suggesting that they are contemporary, perhaps forming a fence-line perpetuating the boundary formerly marked by ditch [3].

PHASE 4

This Early Modern phase is represented by two truncated square pits [10] and [41]. Both features contained significant amounts of building material. Pit [10] also contained a clay pipe.

PHASE 5

Only one feature was found to be of nineteenth-century date, a large and deep rubbish pit, [31] situated at the southern end of the trench.

UNDATED

The site also contained several undated features, most of which are likely to be post-medieval on stratigraphic grounds. The most prominent was a large shallow pit [25/26], cut into

the silted-up ditch [17]. More problematic were three wooden posts driven into the clay natural at the southern end of the trench; [30], [39] and [40]. The posts were very degraded in condition, but had clearly been roughly squared. Two of the posts, [30] and [39], had a scantling in the range 200–250 mm, while post [40] was larger with a scantling of 400 mm. The posts appeared to lie beneath rubble layer [2a], but no stratigraphical relationships survived with any other deposits. However, post [40] was found in association with eight pieces of West Country slate, which had been pushed vertically into the clay around the post. While the slate could be of medieval date, they are likely to be residual/re-used as the preservation of the posts (albeit in a fairly degraded state) suggests they are probably post-medieval in date.

THE FINDS

THE POTTERY by Luke Barber

The excavations produced only 49 sherds of pottery, weighing 459 g, from nine individually numbered contexts. The sherds are all small but do not show extensive signs of abrasion. Although only a small assemblage, it clearly demonstrates activity on the site during a period of nearly 650 years. The earliest material consists of three flint- and shell-tempered sherds (40 g) from pit [37], which probably belong to the late twelfth to mid-thirteenth centuries. However, the majority of the medieval pottery can be dated to the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries (25 sherds). The pottery at this time is dominated by oxidized sand-tempered cooking-pots and jugs, the latter with thumbled bases. Part of the parrot-beak spout from an unglazed French whiteware jug (probably Saintonge), is present in [36]. A few sherds of hard-fired sandy earthenware demonstrate a continued presence in the fifteenth to mid-sixteenth centuries (pit [33]) and the presence of a single sherd of green-glazed buff 'Wealden Ware' and one of tin-glazed earthenware, together with a few clay pipe stems, (feature [41] and [10] respectively) are indicators of seventeenth-century activity. The latest pottery is from pit [31], which produced 14 sherds of English stoneware, Creamware, Black Basaltes, porcelain and transfer-printed pearlware indicative of a very late eighteenth-, or more probably, early nineteenth-century date.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 75 pieces of tile (5.76 kg) and six brick fragments (1.52 kg) from nine different contexts. The assemblage is from thirteenth- to nineteenth- century deposits and it is clear there is much residual material in the post-medieval contexts. Where identifiable, the tile consists of peg-tile with a few ridge tile fragments. The brick is probably of sixteenth- to seventeenth- century date. The material is fully listed in the archive.

THE GEOLOGICAL MATERIAL by Luke Barber

Thirteen pieces of stone were recovered, weighing 118 g, from five different contexts. The medieval material includes 10 pieces of West Country slate (65 g) though some of this probably relates to refurbishment/demolition of nearby buildings in the sixteenth century (pit [41]), possibly associated with the Dissolution. Other medieval stone consists

of local Hastings Beds sandstones and one small pierced whetstone made of Norwegian Ragstone. This item is broken, with a surviving length of 54 mm and tapering rectangular section ranging from 12 × 8 mm by the suspension hole, to 8 × 5 mm close to the broken end. Similar examples have been found elsewhere (cf. Moore & Oakley 1979, H26–7).

THE OTHER MATERIAL by Luke Barber

Two fragments of post-medieval glass (dating to both the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries) were located along with five clay pipe stems of a similar period. Pit [31] produced a small assemblage of nineteenth-century iron nails while fill [16] (pit [15]) contained a bent fragment of decorated copper-alloy bar with two suspension holes along it. This item is most probably part of a medieval balance.

ANIMAL BONE by Lucy Sibun

A total of 23 fragments of bone weighing 428 g were recovered from seven contexts. Three of these are medieval in date ([5], [16], [20]), two are post-medieval ([32], [42]) and two are undated ([7], [22]). Fragments identified as cattle were present in all three groups with the addition of pig in the medieval and undated contexts and sheep in the post-medieval contexts. None of the fragments displayed butchery marks and a single post-medieval fragment showed signs of carnivorous gnawing.

DISCUSSION

Recent work in Battle by Archaeology South-East has begun to illuminate the archaeological potential of the historic core of the town. Work on the Jenner and Simpson Mill site in 1999 (James, this volume) investigated a substantial part of a tenement plot in the northern end of the town. The site had been subjected to severe truncation by nineteenth- to twentieth-century industrial use, but a number of medieval features survived, including refuse pits, boundary ditches and evidence for two medieval stone buildings.

The Pilgrims Rest site has produced a similar range of medieval features, although the small size of the trench and the extensive destruction caused by later rubble dumping inevitably limits interpretation. Despite these problems, however, the excavation has revealed a broad picture of successive boundary features, both open ditches and fence-lines, subdividing the plot into separate compartments. The presence of a number of pits is a standard component of medieval urban sites (e.g. Kirk 1995). No evidence was found to indicate the former presence of buildings on site, indicating that the site has probably formed part of the rear garden associated with The Pilgrims Rest throughout its history.

Despite a finds assemblage of limited quantity, the presence of French pottery, although only a single sherd, and a Norwegian whetstone does indicate that this area of the town had access to imported goods. This is indicative of the wide links maintained by medieval towns, even those as landlocked as Battle, although the presence of the Abbey was undoubtedly a major factor. The finds, although few, are of high status and consistent with the historical evidence of the plot as part of the Abbey holdings.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies on the northern edge of the presumed extent of the medieval market town (Hughes 1986), which spread northwards from a possible late Anglo-Saxon settlement at the crossing point of the River Arun (Aldsworth & Freke 1976, 33–5). Horsham had gained borough status by 1235 (Bleach & Gardiner 1999, 42–3) and continues as an important commercial and retail centre to this day. There have been a number of archaeological projects in and around the medieval core of the town, but few have identified significant archaeological remains. Exceptions include a recent watching-brief at St Mary's Church during which c. 50 burials were recorded (Butler & Knight 2004). There have also been small-scale excavations at Causeway House, (Kirby 1978), and more recently at the King & Barnes site (Stevenson in prep.) and the Vicarage garden, Causeway (Stevens forthcoming), all of which uncovered evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity.

The site lies within the medieval plot known historically as Northchapel, probably land administered by a guild known as the Fraternity of St John and St Anne, which set up a chantry chapel at St Mary's Church in 1457. The Fraternity was suppressed in 1545 when a record was made of a 'capital message there called the Brothered house lying in the North street with the kitchen, stable and garden' (quoted in Hughes 1986, 85, where it is equated with No. 42). The house has been much altered since the medieval period, including the addition of an external staircase or *vryse*, but Hughes suggests that the building was originally an open hall-house.

THE SITE

THE WATCHING BRIEF (NEW EXTENSION FOOTPRINT)

Mechanical ground reduction within the footprint of the new extension measuring c. 11 m by c. 2.5 m was monitored (Fig. 2). The overburden was removed to the top of the 'natural' Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand deposits under supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. There had been considerable disturbance close to the existing structure from the laying of drains and other services. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

THE FEATURES (Fig. 2)

Despite the extensive truncation, a small number of archaeological features survived. An eighteenth-century pit [4] produced a small assemblage of artefacts but otherwise the material was medieval in date.

To the southeast, two gullies ran across the site. The oldest of these features was recorded as [6] and [14]. It was 260 mm deep but had been heavily truncated by the later gully. The fills contained medieval pottery.

The later gully lay on a slightly different orientation, and appeared to terminate just inside the western baulk of the trench. It was recorded as [8] and [12], and had a maximum depth of 350 mm. The fills also contained medieval pottery and ironworking slag.

The last feature in the sequence was a pit 150 mm deep, [10], which lay partly under the eastern baulk of the trench. No datable artefacts were recovered from it.

An archaeological investigation at 42 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex

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with contributions by Luke Barber and Lynne Keys

INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was granted by Horsham District Council for the construction of an extension to the existing property at no. 42 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex (NGR TQ 17760 30866) (Fig. 1). Following consultation between Horsham District Council and West Sussex County Council, a requirement for archaeological monitoring of groundworks was made a condition of that permission.

Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London's Centre for Applied Archaeology) was commissioned by PMMS Consulting to undertake the archaeological work, which was carried out in late July and early August 2005. Following initial monitoring of the mechanical ground reduction in the footprint of the new extension, a small group of archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded according to a strategy agreed with John Mills, Archaeological Officer, West Sussex County Council. A watching brief was also maintained during the mechanical excavation of a soakaway pit to the southeast of the new extension (Fig. 1, Area 2). The current report represents a summary of the main archive report (Stevens 2005), which is housed with the remainder of the archive in Horsham Museum.

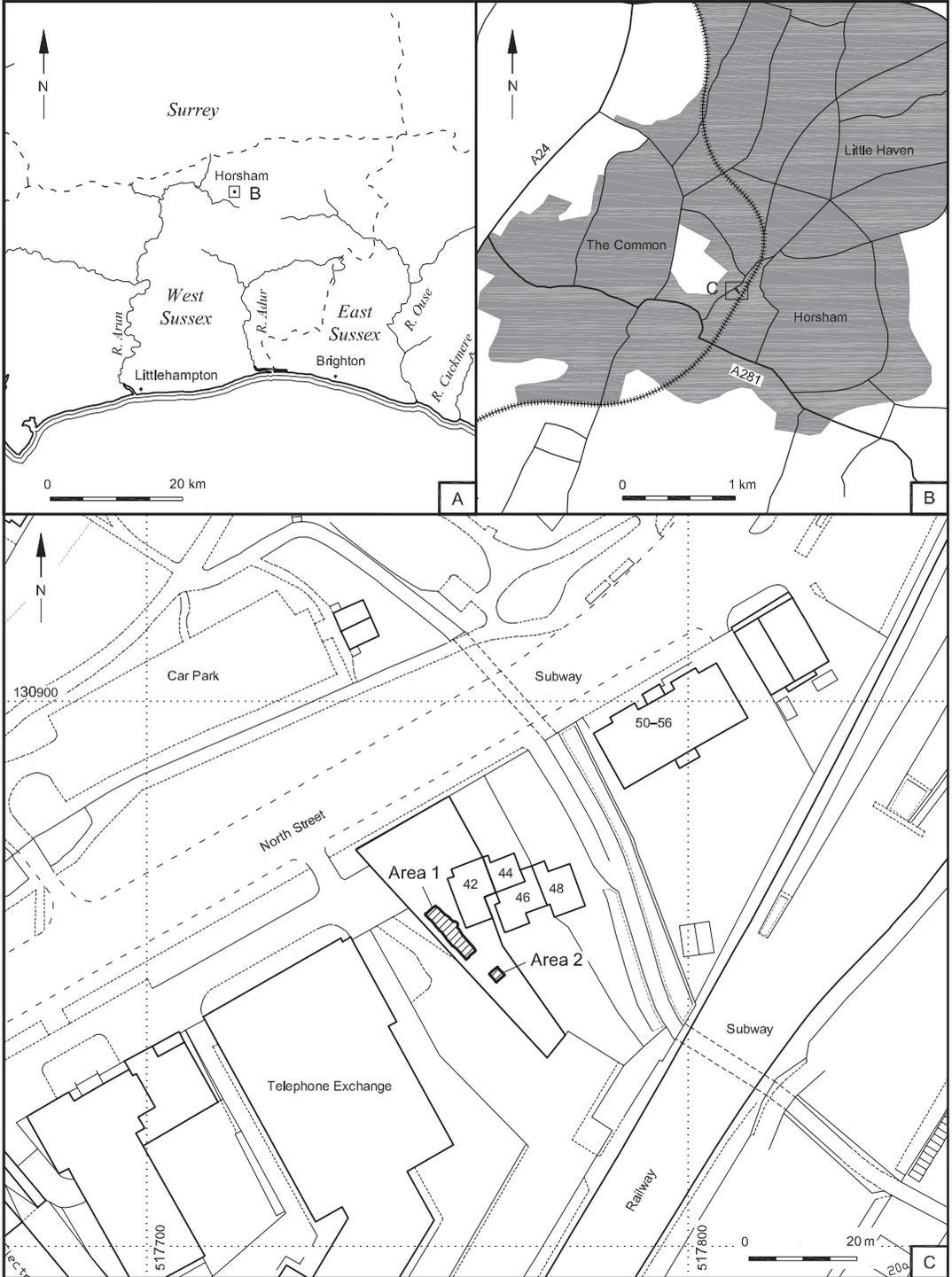


Fig. 1. Site location.

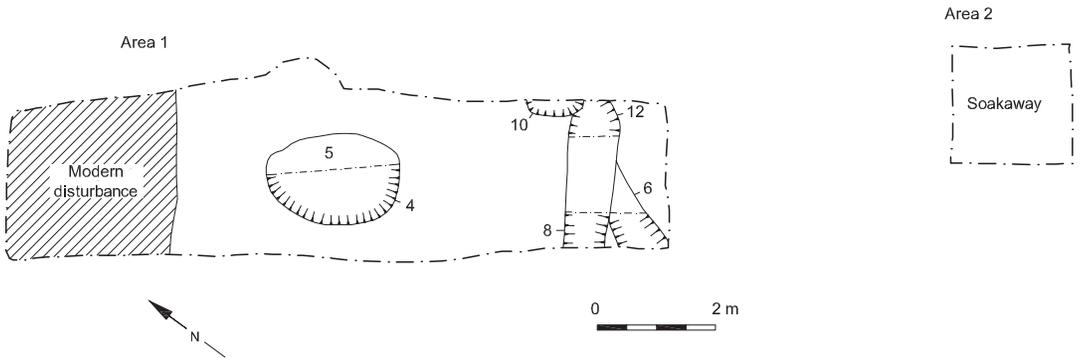


Fig. 2. Site plan.

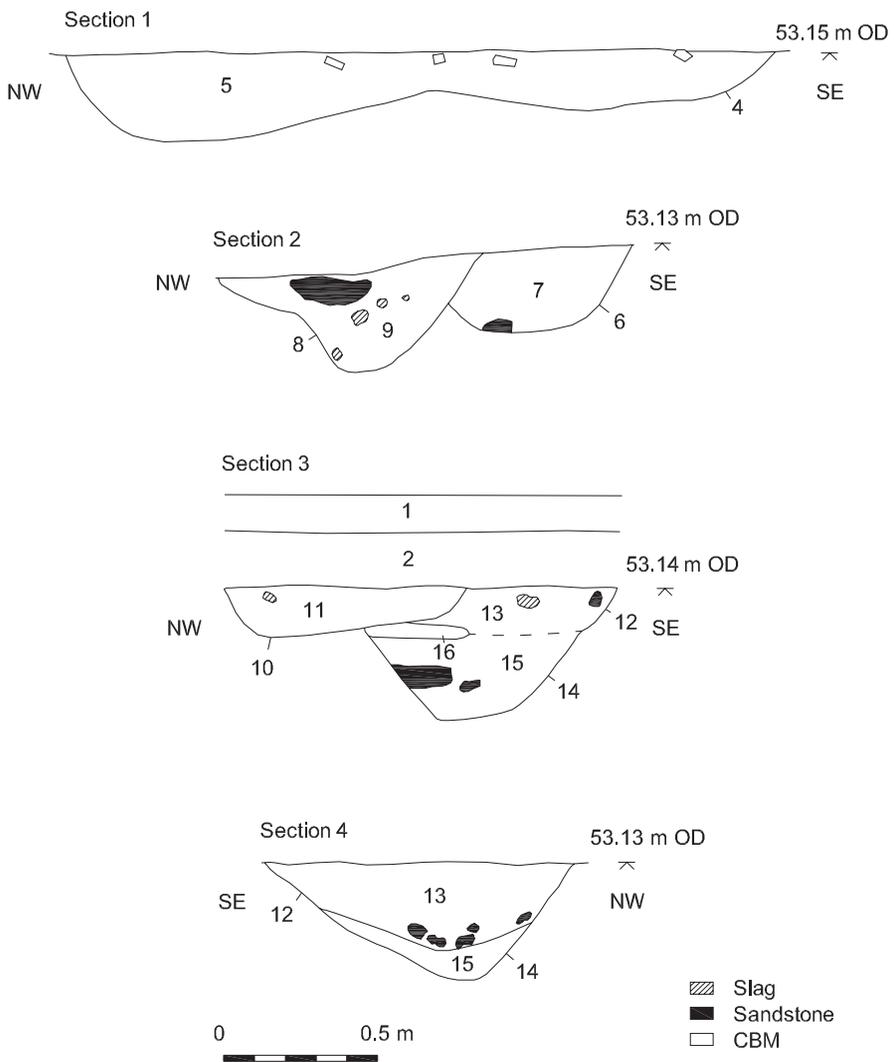


Fig. 3. Sections.

THE WATCHING-BRIEF (THE SOAK-AWAY PIT)

A watching-brief was maintained during the mechanical excavation of a soak-away pit measuring c. 2 m by c. 2 m and located 5 m to the southeast of the extension (Fig. 2). A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden, including a collection of closely dated clay pipes.

THE FINDS

Full details of all finds and environmental material recovered are contained within the site archive. Only the more significant assemblages of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and metallurgical remains are discussed further below.

THE POTTERY by Luke Barber

The site produced a relatively small assemblage of pottery: 212 sherds (just over 5.3 kg), from five different deposits. Although spanning a considerable chronological range (eleventh/twelfth to early twentieth centuries), the vast majority relates to the later eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. The material has been fully listed for the archive.

The earliest material consists of a single body sherd from a shell-tempered cooking-pot (the shell has burnt out leaving voids) (residual in gully [12]). This fabric is likely to be of eleventh- or, more probably, twelfth-century date and has also been found at Crawley (Barber 2008: WS: S/M1).

The later medieval period is represented by a scatter of sherds in well-fired fine (jugs), or medium (cooking-pots), sand-tempered wares. Most of these vessels appear to belong to the fourteenth/early fifteenth centuries. Three sherds (42 g) were recovered from unstratified deposits. These consist of two coarse Surrey whiteware cooking-pots, one with internal green glazing on the base, and a jug bodysherd painted with white slip under clear glaze. Gully [6] produced both a cooking-pot (3/22 g) tempered with sparse fine sand and well-fired glazed jug sherds (2/6 g) of this period and Gully [12] produced two cooking-pot sherds, one with internal glazing, in medium sand-tempered wares. These are likely to date to the late thirteenth to mid/late fourteenth century.

The fifteenth to early sixteenth centuries are represented by a few sherds of 'painted' ware (sparse/fine/sand-tempered cooking-pots/pitchers with knife-trimmed bases). Two sherds

(36 g) were recovered from unstratified deposits. A single sherd of fine well-fired earthenware also from Gully [12] (26 g) is likely to be of later fifteenth- to sixteenth-century date.

The late post-medieval assemblage is predominantly composed of two groups. The largest consists of unstratified material. A wide variety of wares were recovered from both excavation areas and full details are housed in the archive. Although there are some eighteenth-century sherds present (16 sherds weighing 205 g comprising glazed red earthenwares, London stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, Chinese porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware) the majority are of the nineteenth century (114/2734 g). The latter include glazed red earthenwares, unglazed earthenwares, English stoneware (including Nottingham products), German stoneware bottles, Yellow ware, Staffordshire brown-glazed whitewares, industrial slipware, English porcelain, pearlware and plain/transfer-printed 'china'. Of interest are two fragments from a wheel-thrown crucible in sandy grey stoneware with patches of vitrification and internal glass/enamel residues. It is unfortunate that this vessel is unstratified although it is almost certainly of later post-medieval date. Two fragments from a ceramic water closet are also present.

The second group of late post-medieval material comes from Pit [4] (65 sherds weighing just over 1.8 kg). This assemblage is summarized in Table 1.

Two probably residual sherds, both of the seventeenth to early eighteenth century, are present within the group but are easily isolated, with the remainder of sherds probably all being in contemporary usage. The glazed red earthenwares make up the largest proportion of the assemblage and can be divided between the true eighteenth-century vessels, which tend to have thinner glazes and a more 'rustic' appearance, and the late eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century vessels which are more refined and usually have an even thick glaze. The finewares include two sherds of a hard, dull red stoneware (Jasper-type), one of which is the handle from a teapot with moulded basketwork pattern. The creamware is all quite pale suggesting a date later in the eighteenth century, and consists of a foot-ring bowl and two dinner plates, one of Queen's shape, the other with feather-edge decoration. The latest material consists of two small sherds of hand-painted underglaze decorated pearlware saucers. A date between 1770 and 1800 is suggested for the group.

Table 1. Pottery from Pit [4], fill [5].

Fabric	Jars/bowls	Platters	Plates	Saucer	Other/uncertain
Tin-glazed earthenware	-	-	-	-	1/1 g (abraded/residual)
Frechen stoneware	-	-	-	-	Bellarmino 1/3 g (abraded/residual)
Glazed red earthenware C18th	14/596 g (mnv 6)	2/144 g (mnv 2)	-	-	-
Glazed red earthenware Later C18th/early C19th	17/699 g (mnv 4)	-	-	-	-
Jasper-type ware	-	-	-	-	Small dish 1/29 g Teapot handle 1/22 g
Scratch Blue stoneware	-	-	-	1/12 g	-
Creamware	2/63 g (mnv 1)	-	23/295 g (mnv 2)	-	-
Pearlware	-	-	-	2/5 g (mnv 2)	-

The pottery assemblage from the site is small and lacks both medieval pieces in any quantity and, in most instances, secure context. However, it is useful in indicating the presence of eleventh-/twelfth-century activity in the area (the shell-tempered sherd is low-fired and would not have survived continual redeposition) and the advent of more activity, probably in the fourteenth century. It is during this period that most activity appears to have started at the King and Barnes site (Barber in prep.). Further assemblages, from secure contexts, are still needed for the town and future excavations will hopefully rectify the current gap in the ceramic record.

THE CLAY PIPE by Luke Barber

Some 104 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. These are predominantly plain stem fragments, however, 15 complete or partial bowls are also present. The only stratified group comes from Pit [4], which contained one residual seventeenth-century stem fragment and two later eighteenth- to nineteenth-century stem fragments. The unstratified assemblage shows a chronological spread spanning the mid/late seventeenth (61 bowl/stem pieces with the earliest starting about 1640), early eighteenth-century (20 stem pieces) and later eighteenth to nineteenth centuries (20 bowl/stem pieces running up to the 1890s), though the majority of seventeenth-century pipes came from Area 2 (47 pieces, including 11 bowls). A single decorated bowl is present — a fluted pipe of the mid-nineteenth century. Only two makers' stamps are present, both on late-nineteenth-century stems. Both are stamped Harrington, though one is stamped Brighton (James Harrington 1864-1910), the other Horsham (H. Harrington, working in Horsham between 1866 and 1899) (Atkinson 1977).

THE METALLURGICAL REMAINS by Lynne Keys

Just over 6 kg of material was visually examined and categorized on the basis of morphology alone. Each slag type in each context was weighed; additionally, a magnet was run through the soil sample to detect microslags such as hammerscale.

The assemblage appears to represent smelting — even with many of the types fragmentary — but the microslags (flake and spheroid hammerscale) indicate that smithing was also taking place: either primary smithing took place here, accompanied by occasional secondary smithing, or the full spectrum (smelting through to secondary smithing of iron to produce objects) took place on or near the site.

DISCUSSION

The site at No. 42 North Street was small in area and in the number of archaeological features and finds; however, given the paucity of sites systematically excavated and recorded in the medieval town of Horsham, the results are of some significance. Presuming that the settlement did originate at the crossing point of the River Arun, and subsequently spread northwards, the current site lies some distance from the original settlement, and from the later medieval market place at Carfax (Aldsworth & Freke 1976), but there was clear evidence of medieval activity.

The pottery assemblage, although limited, suggests eleventh-/twelfth-century activity in this part of the settlement, with evidence of continued utilization of the area

into the fourteenth/early fifteenth centuries. Clearly there was activity of some kind in the vicinity at a date soon after the Conquest and the clay pipe groups and late eighteenth-century rubbish pit show the use of the site for the disposal of domestic refuse through into the post-medieval period.

The site forms part of an increasing corpus of small-scale excavations carried out in the medieval towns of Sussex. Although the results were not perhaps as interesting as those from other recent, equally small-scale investigations in towns such as Seaford (Stevens 2004), there is potential for gaining insight into the medieval period in the area of the Weald, away from the more intensively excavated sites on the coast. Obviously, the limited pottery assemblage precludes any definitive conclusions on trade, and similarly the restricted faunal and environmental assemblages give few clues as to the medieval diet, but the current site does have the potential to increase our understanding of the extent of industrial activity in the Weald.

The metallurgical remains suggest the presence of both smelting and smithing activity in the vicinity of the site in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Recent excavations in Crawley have uncovered large quantities of both smelting and smithing slag and two sites excavated in Horsham's Wealden neighbour have produced evidence of *in-situ* medieval ironworking hearths, one slightly earlier than the current site (late twelfth/early thirteenth century based on a radiocarbon date; Stevens 2008), and one contemporary or slightly later (late fourteenth/early fifteenth century based on archaeomagnetic dating; Cooke 2001). It is hoped that further archaeological work in Horsham will result in similar discoveries relating to ironworking, and will perhaps yield more detailed information pertaining to the origins and development of the medieval town.

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