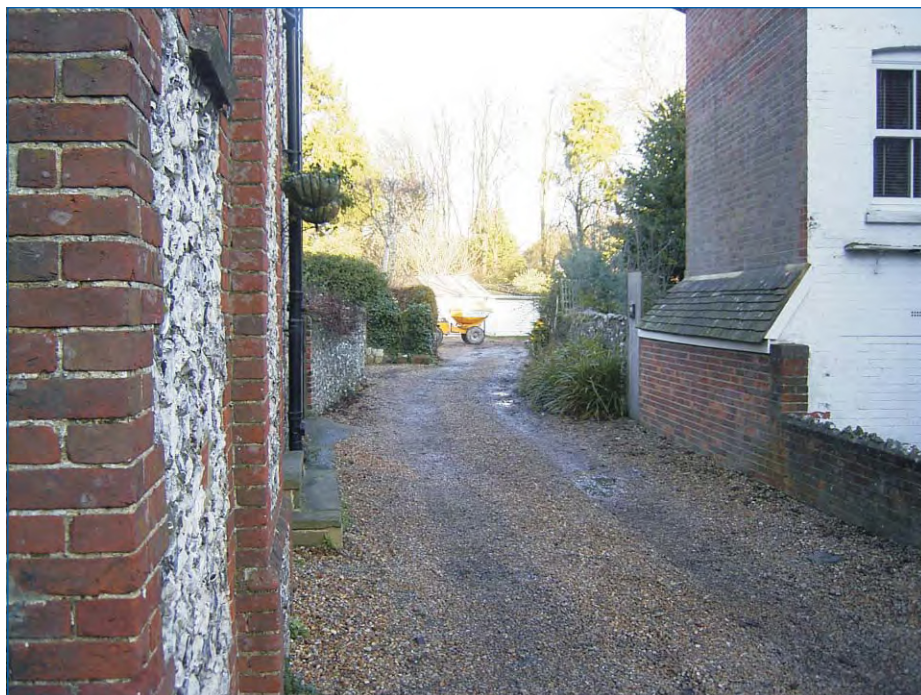


Steyping High Street and Wykeham Close, Steyping, West Sussex

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





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**STEYNING HIGH STREET AND WYKEHAM CLOSE
STEYNING, WEST SUSSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

prepared on behalf of

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STEYNING HIGH STREET AND WYKEHAM CLOSE STEYNING, WEST SUSSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the High Street and Wykeham Close, Steyning, West Sussex, centred on NGR 517790, 111090. As the route of the pipeline was within an archaeologically sensitive area, the Archaeological Planning Officer for West Sussex County Council required a watching brief to take place during the period of the works. Fieldwork was undertaken between 12th of January and 24th of February 2006.

No archaeological features were observed, but a series of alluvial layers, assumed to relate to the nearby Bradbourne Stream were recorded. The earliest datable layers contained pottery from the 12th /13th centuries, and two wooden stakes were also recorded within the alluvium that may suggest the presence of wooden structures such as revetments, again associated with the Bradbourne.

Slightly later, but within the same period the area may have been drained or the stream banks reinforced to prevent extensive flooding, indicating an intensification of land-use from this time onwards. The finds assemblage recovered from these deposits is largely of domestic refuse, but also suggest the nearby presence of light industry, such as tanning and horn working, and a gradual encroachment of settlement into the area during this time.

The results of the watching brief are consistent with existing archaeological and historical interpretations of the area along the High Street which sees it as a secondary medieval settlement core, developing after the abandonment of the Late Saxon port.

**STEYNING HIGH STREET AND WYKEHAM CLOSE
STEYNING, WEST SUSSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CgMs Consulting commissioned the archaeological watching brief on behalf of Southern Water Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank John Lord of CgMs for his assistance throughout the course of the project. The investigation was monitored by John Mills, Archaeological Officer for West Sussex County Council. His advice and comments were appreciated.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Smith, Dr Catherine Chisham and Vaughan Birbeck. The report was prepared by Jonathan Smith, assisted by Brigitte Buss. Geoarchaeological advice and wood identification were undertaken by Dr Catherine Chisham. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. Illustrations were prepared by Liz James, and the project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Nick Truckle.

**STEYNING HIGH STREET AND WYKEHAM CLOSE
STEYNING, WEST SUSSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of Southern Water Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a replacement foul sewer and combined storm overflow at High Street and Wykeham Close, Steyning, East Sussex, NGR 517790, 111090 (**Figure 1**, hereafter ‘the Site’). The works consisted of open cut trenching within the highway of High Street and along a gravel cul-de-sac between residential properties.

1.1.2 The Site falls within an archaeologically sensitive area, and consequently the Archaeological Planning Officer for West Sussex County Council required a watching brief to be undertaken during the work in order to record any archaeological remains that may be encountered.

1.1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between 12th January and 24th February, 2006.

1.2 Topography, Geology and Hydrology

1.2.1 The Site lies at approximately 12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology within the area surrounding the pipeline route comprises Lower Chalk. The Lower Chalk deposits are the sole surface solid geological deposits north along the pipeline route from 24 to 20 High Street. From 20 High Street southwards along the High Street and eastwards along Wykeham Close Head deposits overlie chalk.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

General

1.3.1 A port existed on the River Ardur since the Saxon period, and prior to 1066 this appears to have been St. Cuthman’s port at Steyning. Silting of the tidal marshes caused a move of the port closer to the river mouth, near Old Shoreham, by the 11th century. The course of the medieval river may still be represented by a creek behind St Andrew’s church. Documentary evidence suggests that the river at Steyning remained navigable until the 12th century (VCH. 1980: 220-26).

- 1.3.2 A Saxon mint was established at Steyning in 1018, suggesting that the settlement was fully urban at this time (ibid).
- 1.3.3 The present High Street is situated on a promontory formed by two of the Ardur's tributaries, and it has been suggested that this area was populated in the medieval period following the abandonment of the harbour. Most of the extant medieval buildings in the town are concentrated along this road (ibid).

Sites And Monuments Record

- 1.3.4 A search of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within a Study Area defined as a 300m radius around the Site was undertaken in preparation of this report. This produced a total of thirteen sites, presented in full in **Appendix 1** and **Figure 2**.
- 1.3.5 The majority of SMR entries in the Study Area are of a predominantly Early Medieval, Medieval and earlier Post-medieval date (**WA 3-11**), related to the Late Saxon historic origins of the town.
- 1.3.6 **WA 12** and **WA 13** represent recent (2001 and 2002 respectively) archaeological interventions which through negative evidence trace the limits of the medieval settlement in those two locations.
- 1.3.7 Excavations undertaken prior to the construction of a new Community Centre (Coombe Court, **WA 1**, **WA 2** and **WA 6**) recovered residual prehistoric flintwork and pottery as well as several ephemeral features, ranging in date from the 13th through to the 15th century.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 General aims

- 2.1.1 The general aim of the fieldwork was to record, as far as practicably possible, any archaeological deposits revealed during the trench excavations.
- 2.1.2 Particular attention was to be paid to the Dog Lane/Wykeham Close section (the southern section along the High Street) and to the eastern end of the Wykeham Close section.
- 2.1.3 Following the commencement of the works, a high level of disturbance from modern services was observed along the High Street itself, and the area was subsequently excluded from the archaeological monitoring in agreement with West Sussex County Council's Archaeological Officer.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The methodology employed during the watching brief is set out in full in the specification prepared by CgMs Consulting (Doc ref. JL/5727) and will not be reiterated in full here.

3.1.2 The pipe trench was generally excavated in five to seven metre sections. For the purposes of archaeological recording, the individual sections were labelled 'Test Pits' and allocated a number following the order of their excavation. (see **Figure 1**).

3.2 Surveying

3.2.1 The pipe route was approximately level, varying between 11.5-10.8m aOD west to east. Therefore measurements for each test pit were taken as below ground level readings (BGL) in relation to the values given on the contractor's drawings (No 720546/A047/1005/A).

3.3 Fieldwork conditions and confidence rating

3.3.1 Weather and ground conditions during the fieldwork period varied between mild dry weather, heavy snow and heavy rainfall resulting in waterlogged and frozen ground. Archaeological visibility during machine excavation was, however, not affected, and conditions only marginally affected the identification of the nature of the deposits encountered.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 No archaeological cut features were encountered in any of the Test Pits.

4.1.2 The general stratigraphic sequence of deposits encountered can be summarised as follows:

Description	Interpretation/Date
Made ground	Modern usage incl. road bedding
Occupation layers, incl. buried soil horizons	Post-medieval occupation
Alluvium	12 th /13 th century marshland
Alluvium	12 th /13 th century flood deposits, including some evidence of wooden structures
Alluvium	Undated – medieval or earlier

4.2 Results by Test Pit

4.2.1 The location of all Test Pits is shown on **Figure 1**.

4.2.2 Test Pits **1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 19** and **20** all contained no archaeological or geoarchaeological evidence due to the extent of truncation by modern services and are therefore not discussed in detail here.

Test Pit 3

4.2.3 **Test Pit 3** was located east of the gateway to Bradbourne house and contained a layer of mid brown silty alluvial clay. No datable evidence was retrieved from this deposit.

Test Pit 4

4.2.4 **Test Pit 4** was located 25m to the south west of Test Pit 3 and contained a layer of light greyish brown alluvial clay. No datable evidence was retrieved from this deposit.

Test Pit 10

4.2.5 **Test Pit 10** was located at the most easterly end of the Wykeham Close section of pipe trench. A 0.15m layer of topsoil overlay 0.39m of modern made ground. A small amount of light grey alluvial clay was located at the base of the Test Pit. All of these deposits were heavily bioturbated by modern tree roots planted in the gardens of Bradbourne house immediately adjacent to Test Pit 10.

Test Pit 11

4.2.6 **Test Pit 11** was located at the most easterly end of the Wykeham Close section of pipe trench. As this Test Pit was sunk to allow the addition of a manhole to the proposed sewage pipe, a depth of 2.60m below ground level was reached. However the top 0.50m which comprised entirely modern made ground was unstable in section and was therefore stepped back in order to allow safe access for recording. Shoring was added to allow access for the recording of the lower 1.40m. This was the richest Test Pit in terms of alluvial deposits.

4.2.7 Evidence of a possible watercourse was noted in the form of deposit **(1105)**. This consisted of a layer of dark grey silty sand and contained numerous animal remains, including cattle, horse and the femur of a large dog. Unfortunately no datable evidence was retrieved from any of the deposits although the deposits showed a marked similarity with those dated to the 12th/13th century observed in other Test Pits, and can therefore assumed to be contemporary.

4.2.8 The Wessex Archaeology environmental specialist was consulted on deposits encountered in this Test Pit who suggested that deposits **(1107)**, **(1108)** and **(1109)** were in keeping with a marshland environment **(1103)**, **(1104)**, **(1105)** and **(1106)** were consistent with a period of more extensive flooding.

Test Pit 13

- 4.2.9 **Test Pit 13** was located east of the gateway to Bradbourne house and contained layers of dark grey silty alluvial clay. No datable evidence was retrieved from this deposit.

Test Pit 14

- 4.2.10 **Test Pit 14** was located west of the gateway to Bradbourne house and also contained layers of alluvial silty clay. Pottery datable to the 12th/13th centuries and a small amount of animal bone was retrieved from deposit **(1403)**. The soil matrix suggested that this deposit was within a marshland environment. This overlay **(1402)** which consisted of a low energy alluvial deposit which contained one sherd of abraded late Bronze Age pottery. A high degree of abrasion suggested that this may have been residual.

Test Pit 17

- 4.2.11 **Test Pit 17** was placed halfway along Wykeham Close and contained layers of alluvial silty clay. Beneath modern and post medieval layers, deposit **(1704)** contained pottery dating to the 12th/13th centuries, and an iron object, probably a nail, as well as some animal bone.

Test Pit 18

- 4.2.12 **Test Pit 18** was placed along Wykeham Close, close to the High Street, and represents the last Test Pit excavated that contained undisturbed alluvium. A modern pipe and its corresponding trench **[1804]** and **(1805)** truncated a post-medieval deposit **(1803)** containing 19th century pearlware. Beneath this a layer of alluvium, **(1802)**, whose sands and gravels suggest a low energy regime, could be observed. Evidence of iron staining suggests this deposit dried out at some point and **(1802)** may represent a period of transition from fluvial activity to marshland. Beneath this a layer of low energy alluvium **(1801)** containing 12th/13th century pottery and oyster shell was also observed. In the interface between deposits **(1801)** and **(1802)** the remnants of a length of wood, possibly a stake, was recorded. (**Figure 3, Plate 2**).

- 4.2.13 The wood was found in an upright position and upon removal appeared to be one of a number of similar stakes remaining *in situ* in the trench section. The stake was in a poor state of preservation which made it difficult to ascertain whether it had been worked. Species identification as oak roundwood to some extent supports the suggestion that it had formed part of a structure, such as maybe a revetment. Stratigraphic relationships and interpretation of the object remain ambiguous, but as the only wood recovered from the earlier deposits observed it is noteworthy.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, consisting largely of animal bone, with other material types more sparsely

represented (pottery, oyster shell, burnt, unworked flint, iron, **Table 1**). Amongst this small assemblage, the only datable material is the pottery – eight sherds from five contexts, of which one is prehistoric, four medieval and three post-medieval.

Pottery

- 5.1.2 The prehistoric sherd came from context **(1402)**, and is in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric characteristic of the Late Bronze Age. This is a small, abraded and undiagnostic body sherd. The four medieval sherds are likewise undiagnostic; these came from contexts **(1403)**, **(1704)** and **(1801)** and are in sandy/flint-tempered and sandy/shelly fabrics equivalent to Adur Valley Saxo-Norman (10th/11th century) fabrics DE and DH respectively (e.g. Gardiner 1990). The remaining three sherds (context **(1803)**) are post-medieval.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	Iron	Pottery	Oyster Shell
1105	28/1258				2/123
1107	20/55				
1108	8/205				1/23
1402		1/21		1/16	
1403	1/4			2/2	
1704	1/18	1/2	1/3	1/10	
1801	1/16			1/6	1/105
1802	1/107		1/19		
1803			1/6	3/68	
TOTAL	60/1663	2/23	3/28	8/102	4/251

Animal Bone

- 5.1.3 Sixty bones were hand-recovered. All bones derive from mammals. It is highly likely that the material is biased because of the poor preservative conditions and the nature of their recovery.
- 5.1.4 Most of the bone fragments were poorly preserved and fragmented, with 29% in moderate or good condition. As a result of the poor preservative conditions, it is likely that the bones of large mammals are overrepresented. 5% of the material was not identified to species (**Table 2**). Gnawing was seen on some bones and this indicates that scavenger destruction was not a biasing factor.

Table 2: Bone condition and percentage (% of total)

Unidentified	Gnawed	Loose teeth	Burnt	Measured	Aged	Butchered	Total number of fragments
5	20	2	-	14	15	3	60

- 5.1.5 Of the domestic mammals, cattle dominate with low proportions of sheep/goat and horse. No pig bones were identified (**Table 3**). The right femur of a large adult dog (context **(1108)**) had an estimated height at the withers of 78 cm (Harcourt 1974).

Table 3: Species present as a percentage of identified fragments.

Horse	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Dog	Identified Fragments
7	82	17	5	57

- 5.1.6 Nine bones could be aged. The material includes adult horses, cattle and the right mandible of an approximately nine-month-old sheep/goat (Habermehl 1975). Eight bones were measurable.
- 5.1.7 Although butchery marks were only seen on two bones, it is believed that the material analysed represents domestic waste. The butchery marks comprised of a cattle vertebra split longitudinally and a cattle tibia with a chop mark just above the foramen. The chopping up of vertebrae occurs when the carcass is portioned. The chopping mark on the tibia might have occurred during filleting.
- 5.1.8 The high number of cattle horn cores (at least five, contexts **(1105)**, **(1107)**) might indicate tanning activities or horn working activities. The size of the horn cores points to cows.

• **DISCUSSION**

- 5.1.9 Much of the potential for archaeology across the impact area had been removed by the previous installation of modern services.
- 5.1.10 Prior to the 12th /13th century the area along the Bradbourne Stream was subject to repeated episodes of flooding. The alluvial deposits of these periods show no definite evidence of human activity, however one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery within alluvial deposit **(1402)**, albeit residual, indicates the potential for nearby occupation during the period.
- 5.1.11 Various later layers of alluvium contained pottery dating to the 12th/13th centuries. The deposits imply that during the earlier part of this period the area was marshland. There is also some indication that a spring or small pond may have been present in the impact area at the time. The wooden

stake and its un-recovered counterpart suggest that basic wooden structures, such as small revetments, were in use at this time, suggesting a now more intensive human use of the area. Extant late medieval timber structures with continuous jetties have been recorded along the High Street and Church Street in modern times (VCH. 1980: 220-26).

- 5.1.12 In the later part of the period sediments can be observed to become more terrestrial, possibly indicating some management of the course of the Bradbourne stream, perhaps reflected by the presence of oak stakes that may indicate revetting. This may indicate a more formal ownership of the area as well as a general intensification of its use.
- 5.1.13 The animal bone assemblage dating to this period is consistent with domestic refuse but possibly also industrial usage (horn working, tanning), suggesting that such activities were taking place not too far away. This proves a gradual encroachment of the town and its peripheral industry onto these hitherto marginal lands in the earlier medieval period.
- 5.1.14 A buried topsoil of a post-medieval date, probably the remnants of Victorian gardens related to Bradbourne House, represents the final phase of land-use observed in the watching brief, demonstrating the full incorporation of the area into the town by that time.

- **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1.15 The archaeological evidence proves the survival of earlier medieval deposits, possibly including that of structural wood, within this area of the historic town. The evidence recovered is consistent with the presence a marginal marshland along the Bradbourne Stream until the later 12th /13th centuries. After this time the use of the area appears to become more formalised and intensified, and settlement as well as industry starts to extend into it.
- 5.1.16 The evidence of settlement and industry developing in the this area of the town in the later medieval period is consistent with the historic interpretation that sees the surviving medieval core of the town as an area of secondary medieval growth, developing after the abandonment of the port.
- 5.1.17 The results of the fieldwork are of limited local significance, and therefore no further work on this archive is recommended.

6 ARCHIVE

- 6.1.1 The project archive is stable and currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **62000**. It is proposed that the archive will be deposited with Steyning Museum.

REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 – Test Pit Descriptions

Test Pit No 1	Length: 2.30m	Width: 0.80m	Max Depth: 1.60m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
101	Topsoil and made ground – black, wet, highly organic silt loam with abundant fragments of tarmac. Abrupt boundary.		0 – 0.20
102	Levelling layer – (weathered) pale grey chalk slurry with angular chalk rubble, rare brick (machined) and recent clay drain pipe fragments – made ground. Abrupt boundary.		0.20 – 0.52
103	Made ground and soil – Highly calcareous organic dark grey sticky silty clay with abundant chalk fragments <3mm, lumps of sticky yellow clay up to 2cm well developed crumb – small blocky structure, common fine fleshy rootlets. Rare, medium, strong Fe mottles. Rare 1cm fragments of cbm. (Truncated modern soil profile and made ground.)		0.52 – 1.10
104	Pale buff to cream firm weathered chalk rubble (up to 200mm) in firm clay silt size chalk matrix. Common medium Fe stains. Large modern 600mm pipe at 1.6m. Occasional modern brick.		1.1 - +

Test Pit No 2	Length: 1.00m	Width: 0.80m	Max Depth: 0.30m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
201	Loose gravel driveway over tarmac and made ground with occasional CBM, cement bag and chalk rubble in organic silt loam matrix. Several services at shallow depth. Hidden manhole at 0.05m immediately south of existing, modern water-main due north at 0.30m, stopped.		0 – 0.20

Test Pit No 3	Length: 3.00m	Width: 1.00m	Max Depth: 1.30m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (mBGL)	
301	Modern gravel surface.	0 – 0.15	
302	Sand Bedding.	0.15 - 0.25	
303	Chalk surface – Seals modern pipe.	0.25 – 0.45	
304	Cut of modern surface water drain.	0.45 – 0.90	
305	Backfill of modern surface water drain trench.	0.45 – 0.90	
306	Light greyish brown silty clay loam with common flint, mortar and modern brick inc. possible buried topsoil.	0.45 – 0.70	
307	Alluvium - Mid reddish brown calcareous silty clay – small chalk inc. toward base of deposits	0.70 – 1.20	
308	Natural - Pale grey – white weathered chalk	1.2 - +	

Test Pit No 4	Length: 2.50m	Width: 2.00m	Max Depth: 0.90m
Alignment:	North - South		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (mBGL)	
401	Modern gravel surface	0 – 0.15	
402	Brick and mortar rubble bedding	0.15 – 0.30	
403	Gravel – Probably buried metalled surface	0.30 – 0.37	
404	Re-deposited chalk with rare brick inclusions	0.37 – 0.70	
405	Light greyish brown calcareous silty clay alluvium – cut by modern culvert and sewer trenches	0.70 – 0.90	

Test Pit No 10	Length: 1.20m	Width: 0.80m	Max Depth: 1.05m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (mBGL)	
1003	Topsoil – Dark grey, Heavily bioturbated.	0 – 0.15	
1002	Modern made ground – Dark grey silty clay.	0.15 – 0.54	
1001	Alluvium – light grey sticky silty clay with orange mottling. 1% chalk inclusions 5 – 15mm, poorly sorted.	0.54 - ?	

Test Pit No.: 11	Length: 2.20m	Width: 1.70m	Max Depth: 2.10m
Alignment:	Northeast - southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
1109	Alluvium – Mid to dark grey silty clay with orange mottling. 1% chalk inclusions.		0.84 – 1.06
1108	Alluvium – Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, 1% chalk inclusions.		0.84 – 1.50
1107	Alluvium – Mid to Dark grey silty clay with orange mottling. 1% chalk inclusions.		0.84 – 1.16
1106	Alluvium – Mid grey silty sand with orange mottling. No visible inclusions.		1.10 – 1.30
1105	Alluvium – Very dark grey silty sand, 1% chalk inclusions, 3% manganese staining and nodules, 2 – 4mm, poorly sorted.		1.20 – 1.40
1104	Alluvium – Very silty sand, very dark grey, 1% chalk inclusions, 3% manganese staining and nodules, 2 – 4mm, poorly sorted.		1.30 – 1.50
1103	Alluvium – Dark greyish brown silty clay, very clayey. 3% manganese nodules, 2 – 5mm, poorly sorted. 2% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, 5 – 50mm, poorly sorted.		1.44 – 2.03
1102	Alluvium – Mid brown silty clay with 40%sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, 10 – 25mm, poorly sorted. 3% chalk flecks 2 – 6mm, poorly sorted.		2.03 – 2.14
1101	Alluvium – Very light brown silty clay with orange mottling, no visible inclusions.		2.14 – 2.44

Test Pit.:13	Length: 6.40m	Width: 2.10m	Max depth: 1.19m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (mBGL)	
1308	Cut of service trench.	0.55 - ?	
1307	Modern backfill of service trench.	0.55 - ?	
1306	Modern backfill – Made ground.	0 - 0.11	
1305	Modern backfill – Made ground.	0.11 – 0.32	
1304	Modern backfill – Made ground.	0.32 – 0.41	
1303	Modern backfill – Made ground.	0.41 – 0.55	
1302	Alluvium - Very dark grey silty clay, 1% chalk inclusions. Chalk flecks 5 - 10mm, poorly sorted.	0.55 – 1.04	
1301	Alluvium – Very dark grey silty clay, 1% chalk inclusions, poorly sorted, 3% manganese staining and nodules 2 – 4mm, poorly sorted.	1.04 - +	

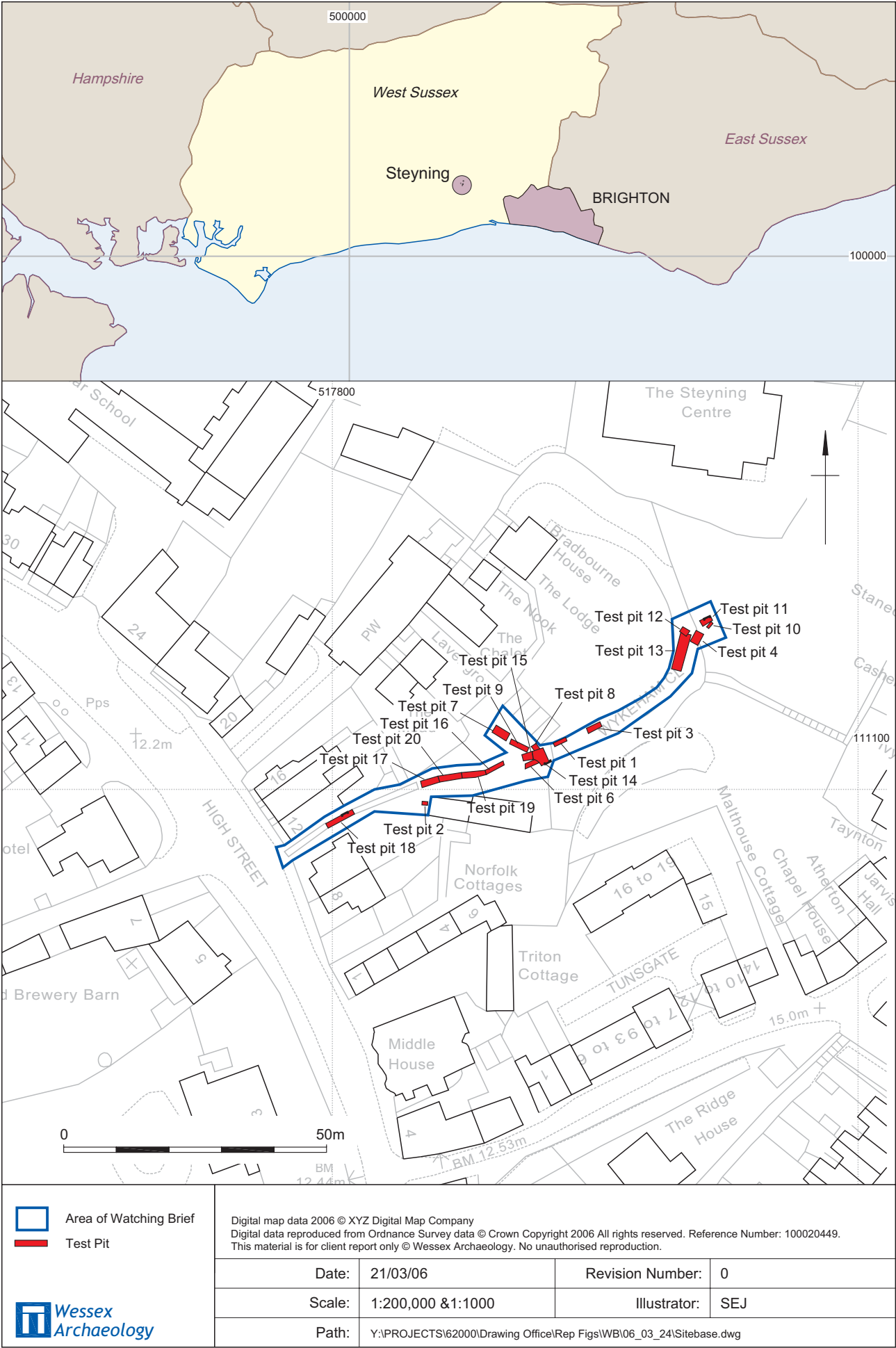
Test Pit No.: 14	Length: 5.55m	Width: 2.90m	Max depth: 1.36m
Alignment:	East - West		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (mBGL)	
1407	Made ground – modern layers of driveway material machined away to allow safe access to trench to record section #5.	0 – 0.23	
1406	Modern backfill - of modern drainage pipe.	0.23 – 0.70	
1405	Cut of modern drainage pipe.	0.23 – 0.70	
1404	Buried topsoil – light greyish brown silty clay loam with common flint, mortar and modern brick.	0.23 – 0.61	
1403	Light greyish brown silty clay with manganese staining, 3% chalk nodules 3 – 15mm, poorly sorted, 1 % charcoal flecks 2 – 4mm, poorly sorted.	0.70 – 0.86	
1402	Alluvium – Dark greyish silty clay with manganese staining, 1% chalk nodules 3 – 25mm, poorly sorted, 1 % charcoal flecks, 2 – 3mm.	0.86 – 1.06	
1401	Natural – Very light greyish yellow with orange mottling, very silty clay. No visible inclusions.	1.06 – 1.36	

Test Pit No.: 17	Length: 3.95m	Width: 1.40m	Max depth: 1.89m
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
1706	Made ground		0 – 0.35
1705	Made ground		0.35 – 0.71
1704	Alluvium – Dark greyish brown silty clay, very clayey, 3% orange manganese nodules, poorly sorted 5mm. 2% sub angular and rounded flint nodules, 5 – 50mm. 2% chalk flecks 5 – 25mm, poorly sorted.		0.71 – 1.01
1703	Alluvium – Mid grey with orange mottling silty clay with 1% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles.		1.01 – 1.09
1702	Alluvium - Light grey silty clay with orange mottling, no visible inclusions.		1.09 – 1.18
1701	Natural - Mid grey with orange mottling, no visible inclusions.		1.18 - +

Test Pit no.: 18	Length: 6.10m	Width: 1.66m	Max depth: 1.30
Alignment:	Northeast - Southwest		11.5-10.8m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (mBGL)
1805	Modern Backfill of disused water-pipe trench.		0 – 0.60
1804	Cut of disused modern water pipe		0 – 0.60
1803	Alluvium - Mid grey silty clay very poorly sorted. 5% chalk nodules, 5 – 50 mm, very poorly sorted. 2% sub angular and rounded flint nodules.		0.48 – 0.90
1802	Alluvium – Light grey sandy silt with orange manganese staining, laminated, no peds, 5% chalk nodules 5 – 25mm, fairly sorted.		0.78 – 0.99
1801	Alluvium – Light to mid grey very clayey with 4% chalky flecks and nodules. 1 – 55mm, poorly sorted. 1 % sub angular and rounded flint nodules.		0.99 - +

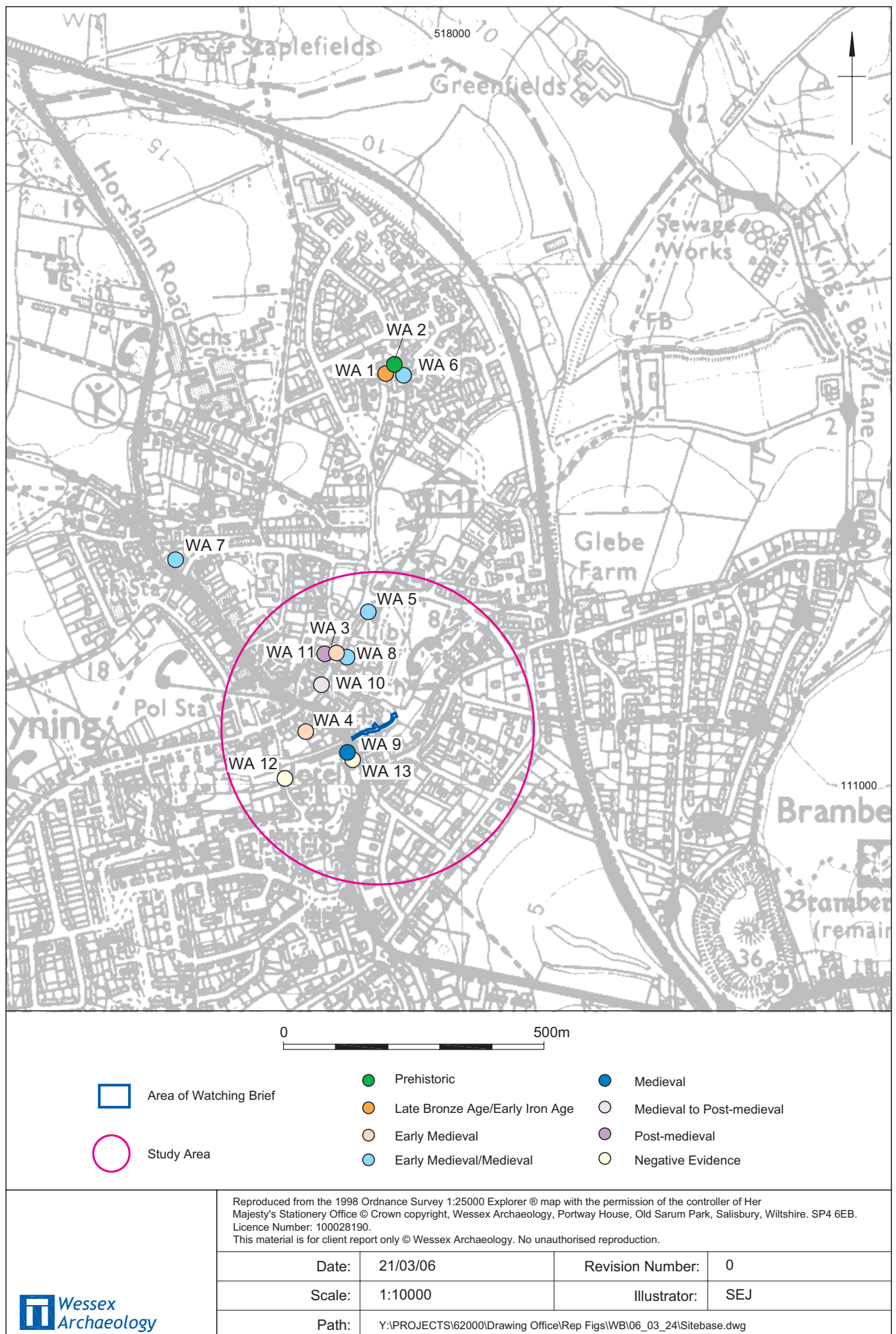
APPENDIX 2 – SMR sites gazetteer

WA ref	Name	Place	NGR easting	NGR northing	Date	Description	SMR No
1	Coombe Court	Steypning, Horsham	517870	111800	Prehistoric	residual flint flakes recovered during excavation	5673-MWS4388
2	Coombe Court	Steypning, Horsham	517870	111800	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Residual pottery recovered during excavations	5673-MWS4388
3	Steypning Town	Steypning, Horsham	517750	111250	Early Medieval	Inhumation burial	4335-MWS5768
4	Saxon mint - Steypning	Steypning, Horsham	517700	111100	Early Medieval	Find spot of coins attributed to a mint at Steypning dated to the C11	3539-MWS5521
5	Steypning New Museum	Steypning, Horsham	517820	111330	Early Medieval-Medieval	Excavations in advance of the museum. Revealed low level archaeology of C10-C15 date with wide range of artefactual material	7850 - MWS7943
6	Coombe Court	Steypning, Horsham	517870	111800	Early Medieval-Medieval	Excavation revealed C10-C12 structures and two C11 rubbish pits	5674-MWS4389
7	Tanyard Lane	Steypning, Horsham	517450	111430	Early Medieval-Medieval	Archaeological evaluation revealed an area of C12-C14 rubbish pits, most likely related to a nearby pottery industry	5671-MWS4243
8	Steypning Town	Steypning, Horsham	517750	111250	Early Medieval-Medieval	C10-C12 occupation area overlain by C13-C16 cobbles	4335-MWS5768
9	No name	Steypning, Horsham	517780	111060	Medieval	'Holy' well, now covered over	3507-MWS449
10	Steypning Grammar School	Steypning, Horsham	517730	111190	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Extant building used as school offices, possibly originally monastic C15 building turned into school after dissolution in 1614.	3531-MWS5519
11	The Old Bakery	Steypning, Horsham	517740	111250	Post-medieval	C17 bakery oven	7483 - MWS7556
12	Penfold Way	Steypning, Horsham	517660	111010	Negative evidence	Archaeological evaluation showed are void of features or finds	6709-MWS6726
13	Bidlington', High Street	Steypning, Horsham	517790	111046	Negative evidence	Archaeological watching brief showed area void of no features or finds	6695-MWS6713



Site and Test Pit location

Figure 1



Site and Study area showing SMR plots

Figure 2



Plate 1. View of extent of modern services in Wykeham Close



Plate 2. Close up of *in situ* preserved wood in Test pit 18

