

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington,  
West Sussex**

**NGR 508707 114067  
(TQ 08707 14067)**

**Horsham District Council Planning Reference DC/09/2025**

**Project No. 5317  
Site Code: SJO11**

**ASE Report No. 2012008  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-116878**

**By  
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**With contributions from  
Karine Le Hégarat, Anna Doherty, Luke Barber,  
Sarah Porteus, Trista Clifford and Lucy Sibun**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex (NGR 508707 114067).*

*Fifteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site during late December 2011 and early January 2012. Although there were areas of relatively recent truncation across the site, archaeological features of varying date and character survived in the majority of the trenches. A small assemblage of artefacts was also recovered from the overburden and a larger, more varied assemblage from the archaeological features.*

*Archaeological features found included pits, post-holes, ditches, gullies and stretches of masonry. Prehistoric material (including residual Bronze Age pottery) was recovered as well as substantial quantities of medieval artefacts including pottery, animal bone and a half silver penny of Richard I (1189-99). Post-medieval assemblages were also recovered from a number of features. Samples showed some potential for the survival of a range of environmental evidence including charcoal and charred cereal grains.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex (NGR 508707 114067) (Fig. 1).

### **1.2 Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The 1.1ha site is situated in the heart of the historic centre of the town of Storrington, at the corner of Church Street and Brown's Lane. It is divided into two separate plots, positioned on a gentle north east facing slope lying between c.40mAOD and c.45mAOD. It is bounded to the west by Church Street, and to the south by buildings of the St. Joseph's Abbey complex, and by No. 37 Church Street. The northern boundary is formed by Brown's Lane and properties fronting onto it, and the eastern boundary formed by further properties fronting onto Brown's Lane, and with the local allotments.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock across the entire site is part of the Folkestone Formation of Lower Greensand. There is no recorded superficial geology in the western part of the site, but Head Deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel underlie the eastern half (BGS 2011).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission for the development was granted by Horsham District Council in 2009 (planning reference DC/09/2025). Following consultation between Horsham District Council and West Sussex County Council (Horsham District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition (No.9) was attached to the permission requiring that:

*'An archaeological investigation shall be carried out within the site at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing and before the commencement of building works.'*

*Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development in accordance with PPG 16 (Archaeology and Planning) and Policy DC10 (Archaeological Sites and Ancient Monuments) of the Horsham District Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies (2007)'*

1.3.2 Following consultation between CgMs Consulting Ltd. and West Sussex County Council, it was established that an archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching was appropriate. To that end a pattern of evaluation trenches providing a c.10% sample of the site was provided by ASE in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2011).

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological work described in the current report were given in the Specification (ASE 2011)

*'The evaluation will aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened will be studied.*

*The evaluation will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.*

*Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:*

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development. The aims of the archaeological works are to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to inform as to the need for any further mitigation as necessary.*
- *Identify any evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation and its nature and extent*

*Specific Aims of the Evaluation*

- *Is there evidence of pre-medieval activity on the site?*
- *Is there evidence that the site lies within the medieval core of the town and what was the character of this area of Storrington during the medieval period?*
- *What was the nature of the later medieval and post-medieval development of the site?'*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological work at the site carried out in late December 2011 and early January 2012 by a team comprising Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Liz Chambers, Cat Douglas, Becky Peacock (Archaeological Assistants) and Rob Cole (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Summary**

- 2.1.1 An appreciation of the archaeological background of the site has been given in the desk based assessment (DBA) produced by Southern Archaeological Services prior to the grant of planning permission (SAS 2008). The site was considered to have high archaeological potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval material, based on the site's position within the historic core of the town (close to a church with surviving 13<sup>th</sup> century elements, and probable 11<sup>th</sup> century origins) and on an examination of available cartographic and documentary sources.
- 2.1.2 There has been little in the way of reported archaeological fieldwork in the Storrington area (cf. Howard-Davies and Matthews 2002), and none of substance in the historic core of the town (i.e. in the vicinity of the current site). Harris (2005) includes part of the site in the *Historical Urban Character Area* associated with the church, and suggests it lay to the south of the area of medieval settlement defined by regular boundaries, but might include more irregular plots fronting onto Church Street.
- 2.1.3 The heavily decorated wooden gateway in the north-eastern corner of the site has been described as '*intriguing.... a mixture of Moorish and Renaissance, very delicately done*' (Nairn & Pevsner 1965, 343). It was erected in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is listed (SAS 2008).

### **2.2 Conclusion**

- 2.2.1 In essence, the paucity of fieldwork previously carried out in the area restricts the conclusions which can be drawn. However, given the physical location of the Church Street frontage of the site directly opposite a church thought to have Norman or earlier origins, is in itself highly significant.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A pattern of nineteen trenches was produced by ASE to investigate a c.10% sample of the site, but in order to avoid areas of ecological constraint, 15 trenches were ultimately excavated. The Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011.) outlined a two phase approach to the evaluation.
- 3.2 The location of each of the trenches was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The archaeological evaluation trenches were then excavated by an 8 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a five-foot (1.54m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of 'natural' geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.4 Following on-site discussions between ASE, CgMS Consulting and John Mills (WSCC) it was decided that sufficient archaeological features would be excavated to date and characterise the ancient activity at the site. The remainder were accurately planned and given context numbers and any finds present collected from their surface deposits but were left in-situ and not excavated.
- 3.5 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East *pro forma* recording sheets.
- 3.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive which is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade. At present Horsham District Museum are unable to accept the archive owing to its size. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	207
Trench Record Sheets	15
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	3
Photographs	80 digital images
Bulk finds	10 boxes
Registered finds	1 coin
Environmental flots/residue	3 of each

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trial trenching was undertaken during late December 2011 and early January 2012. Weather conditions were variable with occasional bouts of heavy rain. However, levels of light were for-the-most-part good, or at least adequate for the identification, investigation and recording of archaeological features even in relatively deep trenches.

4.1.2 All of the archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation were cut into the natural sand and sealed by the subsoil (where present) or the topsoil.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	500mm
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	360mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
1/004	Deposit	Made Ground	200mm
1/005	Deposit	Made Ground	200mm
1/006	Deposit	Made Ground	850mm

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located close to the Church Street frontage at the near to the south-west corner of the site. It was excavated to a length of 30m a depth of 880mm (43.01mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 860mm (42.63mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. However the trench was 1.3m deep (42.39mAOD) in the centre of the trench, and was therefore not entered for manual cleaning or detailed recording of the sections.

4.2.2 The overburden consisted of a mid-brown humic topsoil, context [1/001], (43.43mAOD-43.94mAOD), which overlay demolition rubble in the majority of the trench. The earliest layer was context [1/006] a pinkish grey redeposited 'natural' sand containing brick, sandstone and chalk fragments, which thickened to a maximum of 850mm towards the centre of the trench. It was overlain by context [1/005], a yellowish grey clayey sand, which also contained brick and stone rubble. The most recent demolition deposit was context [1/004] a layer of brick and stone rubble.

4.2.3 At the north-eastern end a layer of subsoil was noted, which was sandier texture and slightly lighter colour than the topsoil, context [1/002]. This overlay the 'natural', a pinkish/red sand, context [1/003]. The surface of this deposit had been heavily disturbed, presumably during demolition or subsequent work, and the excavation was taken down until 'clean' sand was encountered.

4.2.4 Clearly much of the area of the trench had been disturbed and/or backfilled with rubble, presumably following demolition of properties marked on a map of 1788, but demolished by the time of the first Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (SAS 2008). Owing to the problems with recording of such a deep trench, features encountered at the base of the trench could not be investigated or recorded, but appear to relate to the demolition/quarrying of materials from the site of the buildings during the 1800s.

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	210mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	120mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
2/004	Cut	Pit	-
2/005	Fill	Pit	190mm
2/006	Cut	Ditch	-
2/007	Fill	Ditch	400mm
2/008	Fill	Ditch	250mm
2/009	Fill	Ditch	250mm
2/010	Fill	Pit	160mm
2/011	Cut	Ditch	-
2/012	Fill	Ditch	-

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located close to the northern end of Trench 1. It was excavated to a length of 10m and to a depth of 310mm (43.69mAOD) at the north-western end and to 410mm (44.10mAOD) at the south-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.3.2 The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. The uppermost was a mid-brown humic topsoil, context [2/001], (43.97mAOD-44.43mAOD), which overlay an intermittent subsoil of which was similar in texture, but slightly lighter in colour, context [2/002]. This overlay the 'natural', a pinkish/red sand, context [2/003]. Three archaeological features were identified, of which two were excavated and recorded.

4.3.3 Pit [2/004], (43.85mAOD), was 1.21m in diameter and 350mm in depth. The primary fill was context [2/010], a deposit of mid-brown silt. It was overlain by context [2/005] a whitish-grey chalky clay, which contained post-medieval demolition rubble. The other excavated feature was ditch [2/006], (43.78mAOD) which was 1.7m wide and 810mm deep, and contained three separate fills. The primary fill was context [2/007], a mid-brown silty sand, which was overlain by a lens of redeposited 'natural' brownish red sand, context [2/008]. The upper fill was context [2/009], a mid-brown sandy silt. A piece of clay pipe datable to the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the primary fill.

4.3.4 The unexcavated feature was ?ditch [2/011] encountered at the north-western end of the trench and extending below the baulk. The upper fill was a mid-brown sandy silt, context [2/012]. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of the feature during manual cleaning.

### 4.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250mm
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	140mm
3/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
3/004	Cut	Pit	-
3/005	Fill	Pit	
3/006	Cut	Pit	-
3/007	Fill	Pit	-

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
3/008	Fill	Pit	-
3/009	Fill	Pit	-
3/010	Cut	Pit	-
3/011	Fill	Pit	-
3/012	Fill	Pit	-
3/013	Fill	Pit	-

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned parallel to Trench 1. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 310mm (44.35mAOD) at the north-eastern and to 390mm (44.70mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.4.2 The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 44.58mAOD-44.90mAOD) and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 2. Three archaeological features were identified, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. One of the features were excavated and recorded, and artefacts were recovered during the manual cleaning of the other two.
- 4.4.3 Pit/ditch [3/004] (44.15mAOD) was partially excavated. The plan and form of the feature was unclear as it lay partially under both the eastern and western baulks of the trench. The investigated element of the feature contained three fills, although the bottom of the feature was not reached owing to its depth (in excess of 1.2m).
- 4.4.4 The earliest investigated fill of the feature was context [3/013], a mid-brown silty clay, which contained a sizeable assemblage of medieval material, including 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and a half silver penny dating from the reign of Richard I (1189-99). An environmental sample taken from this fill contained charcoal, burnt cereal grains and also evidence of possible crop processing, and blacksmithing in the vicinity. A piece of daub with wattle impressions also suggests the presence of a contemporary building in the locale. The next fill was context [3/012] a lens of redeposited 'natural' brownish red sand. The upper fill was context [3/005], a dark brown silty sand, which also contained a sizeable assemblage of 13<sup>th</sup>-century material.
- 4.4.5 Pit [3/010] was c.3m in diameter, again extending outside the extent of the trench and was not excavated. The visible fill was a dark brown silty sand, context [3/011] from which 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered during manual cleaning.
- 4.4.6 Pit [3/006] also ran under both the trench baulks and appeared smaller than pit [3/010]. It was also not excavated, but three discernable fills were visible on its surface. The earliest appeared to be context [3/009], It was partially overlain by context [3/007], a layer of redeposited 'natural' pink sand a dark brown clayey sand from which early 19<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered during manual cleaning, and by context [3/008], a greenish grey silty sand.

#### 4.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	310mm
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	250mm
4/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
4/004	NOT USED	-	-

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
4/005	NOT USED	-	-
4/006	Cut	Post-Hole	-
4/007	Fill	Post-Hole	200mm
4/008	Cut	Pit	-
4/009	Fill	Pit	230mm
4/010	Cut	Ditch	-
4/011	Fill	Ditch	600mm
4/012	Cut	Post-Hole	-
4/013	Fill	Post-Hole	-
4/014	Cut	Post-Hole	-
4/015	Fill	Post-Hole	70mm
4/016	Cut	Pit	-
4/017	Fill	Pit	-
4/018	Cut	Post-Hole	-
4/019	Fill	Post-Hole	-
4/020	Cut	Pit	-
4/021	Fill	Pit	290mm
4/022	Cut	Wall	-
4/023	Masonry	Wall	-
4/024	Fill	Wall	-

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located to the east of Trench 3. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 340mm (44.29mAOD) at the western end and to 680mm (44.00mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.5.2 The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 44.50mAOD-84.84mAOD) and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 2, in the western part of the trench. However, the 'natural' became gradually greyer in colour and richer in clay in the eastern part of the trench. Ten archaeological features were identified, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Five of the features were investigated.
- 4.5.3 The most substantial feature to be investigated was ditch [4/010], (43.98mAOD), which was flat-bottomed, 2.8m wide and 600mm deep. The single full was context [4/011], a mid-brown silt from which 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery was recovered, along with residual earlier medieval pottery. An environmental sample taken from the fill contained charcoal, charred cereal grains and small mammal and fish bones. It also contained evidence of local blacksmithing.
- 4.5.4 Pit [4/020] (43.92mAOD) lay partially under the south-western baulk of the trench and was of unknown extent, although the investigated portion was 290mm in depth. The single encountered fill was context [4/021], a dark brown silt from which no datable material was recovered.
- 4.5.5 Four post-holes were located nearby, of which two were excavated. Post-hole [4/014], (44.01mAOD) was 290mm in diameter and 70mm in depth. The single fill was context [4/015], a dark brown silt. Post-hole [4/016] was 450mm in diameter and 60mm in depth. The single fill was context [4/017]. also a mid-brown silt, which contained a small assemblage of animal bone. Unexcavated post-holes [4/012] and [4/018] were similar in diameter, with comparable fills (contexts [4/013] and [4/019] respectively). None of these features contained datable material.

- 4.5.6 Another post-hole was encountered nearer the north-western end of the trench. Post-hole [4/006] (44.02mAOD) was squarer in shape than the other features, and measured 240mm by 200mm by 200mm in depth. The single fill was context [4/007], a dark brown silt which did not contain any datable material.
- 4.5.7 Nearby Pit [4/008], (44.01mAOD), was investigated and recorded. It was 540mm in diameter and 230mm deep. The single fill was context [4/009], a mid-brown silt, which contained a small assemblage of 11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century material. A slightly larger undated feature with a diameter of 900mm, pit [4/004] was also encountered in the vicinity. The single fill was context [4/005], also a mid-brown silt.
- 4.5.8 The other feature encountered in the trench was a stretch of robbed walling running roughly north to south across the trench. Masonry [4/023] consisted of a 250mm wide deposit of loose brick, flint and sandstone rubble with patches of a yellow sandy mortar. The construction cut, [4/022] was unclear in plan or section and the feature was encountered at a relatively high level and is therefore not included on the trench plan.

#### 4.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	290mm
5/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
5/004	Masonry	Wall	-
5/005	Cut	Construction Cut	-
5/006	Fill	Backfill	-
5/007	Cut	Gully	-
5/008	Fill	Gully	320mm
5/009	Cut	Gully	-
5/010	Fill	Gully	300mm
5/011	Cut	Pit	-
5/012	Fill	Pit	1.2m
5/013	Cut	Pit	-
5/014	Fill	Pit	-
5/015	Cut	Ditch	-
5/016	Fill	Ditch	-
5/017	Cut	Pit	-
5/018	Fill	Pit	-
5/019	Cut	Pit	-
5/020	Fill	Pit	-
5/021	Cut	Pit	-
5/022	Fill	Pit	-
5/023	Cut	Pit	-
5/024	Fill	Pit	-
5/025	Cut	Ditch	-
5/026	Fill	Ditch	-

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 was located broadly parallel to Trench 4. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 450mm (43.05mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 590mm (43.98mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

- 4.6.2 The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.56mAOD-44.60mAOD) and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 4 as the 'natural' became gradually greyer in colour and richer in clay in the eastern part of the trench. Eleven archaeological features were identified, none of which lay wholly in the trench, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Three of the features were partially excavated and recorded.
- 4.6.3 The largest feature to be investigated was pit [5/011], (42.56mAOD), which was of substantial, but unknown extent – the investigated portion was more than 1.2m in depth, suggesting the feature may have been a quarry pit. The single encountered fill was context [5/012], a mid-greyish brown silty sand, from which finds of 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered. The material recovered from an environmental sample included some charcoal and charred cereal grains, and also evidence of blacksmithing.
- 4.6.4 At the north-eastern end of the trench, a stretch of wall crossed the trench, running broadly from east to west. Masonry [5/004] (43.87mAOD) consisted of roughly hewn greensand blocks bonded with a yellow sandy lime mortar, and was 600mm in width. It lay within a ?construction trench, cut [5/005] of unknown extent, which contained context [5/006] a dark brown silty sand partially investigated against the south-western side of the masonry.
- 4.6.5 A recut gully was located running at a right-angle to the masonry. The oldest element was gully [5/007] (43.87mAOD), which was 950mm in width and 320mm deep. The single fill, context [5/008] was a mid-greyish brown silty clay, which contained a sherd of medieval pottery, dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. It was truncated by gully [5/009], which was 710mm in width and 300mm in depth and ran on exactly the same alignment, suggesting a deliberate recut. The single undated fill was context [5/010], a dark blackish brown silty sand.
- 4.6.6 Ditch [5/015] (42.56mAOD) appeared to lie on a similar orientation and was c.1.7m wide. The single fill was context [5/016], a dark brown clayey sand. It appeared to truncate a ditch of unknown width (recorded as [5/017] and [5/019]), which ran at right-angles to it. Both recorded fills of this feature (contexts [5/018] and [5/020] respectively) were mid-greyish brown clayey sands. Medieval ?quarry pit [5/011] also truncated ditch [5/019] suggesting an early date.
- 4.6.7 The other unexcavated features were pits [5/013] [5/021] [5/023] and [5/025], all of unknown extent, and with similar visible mid-brown sandy clay fills (contexts [5/014], [5/022], [5/024] and [5/026] respectively). Medieval pottery dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12th centuries was recovered from context [5/014] during manual cleaning, suggesting these three features were probably all medieval pits.

#### 4.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 7)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250mm
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200mm
6/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
6/004	Cut	Pit	-
6/005	Fill	Pit	310mm
6/006	Cut	Pit	-
6/007	Fill	Pit	-

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
6/008	Cut	Pit	-
6/009	Fill	Pit	-
6/010	Cut	Pit	-
6/011	Fill	Pit	140mm
6/012	Cut	Pit	-
6/013	Fill	Pit	-
6/014	Cut	Gully	
6/015	Fill	Gully	280mm
6/016	Deposit	Rubble	110mm
6/017	Deposit	Garden Soil	120mm
6/018	Deposit	Garden Soil	100mm
6/019	Deposit	Cobbles	-

- 4.7.1 Trench 6 was located close to the northern boundary of the site, and turned at a right-angle. It was excavated to a total length of 30m and to a depth of 390mm (42.93mAOD) at the western end and to 380mm (43.05mAOD) at the southern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.7.2 The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.38mAOD-43.42mAOD) and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the eastern part of Trenches 4 and 5. Seven archaeological features were identified, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Four of the features were partially excavated and recorded.
- 4.7.3 Undated pit [6/004] (42.92mAOD) lay partially under the southern baulk of the trench. It was more than 910mm in diameter and 310mm in depth. The single fill was context [6/005] a mid-brown sandy silt. Nearby pit [6/006] was not excavated but the visible fill, context [6/007] was similar in colour and texture to context [6/005]. Medieval pottery dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered from the surface of this feature during manual cleaning, suggesting both of the features were medieval in origin. Unexcavated pit [6/012], with a diameter of 610mm situated further to the north also contained a fill of similar character, context [6/013], and was also presumed to be medieval in date
- 4.7.4 Features of differing character were also encountered. Pit [6/008] lay partially under the eastern baulk, so was of unknown extent. The single visible fill was a mid-greyish brown sandy clay, context [6/009]. Sherds of pottery dating to the period c.1575-1775 were retrieved from the surface of the feature during manual cleaning. Another feature also had a similar fill. Post-hole [6/010] (42.80mAOD) was 340mm in diameter and 140mm in depth. The single fill, context [6/011] was similar in colour and texture to context [6/009] and contained late 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.
- 4.7.5 Close to the 'corner' of the trench, gully [6/014] (42.85mAOD) ran from north to south across the trench. It was 620mm wide and 280mm in depth. The single fill was context [6/015], a brownish grey clayey sand. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.
- 4.7.6 The northern 'arm' of the trench was almost wholly occupied by a deposit of tile, brick and stone rubble, context [6/016], which contained 18<sup>th</sup> century material including pottery and glass. This was investigated in four c.400mm by c.400mm test-pits (TPs 1, 2, 3 and 4). The deposit was found to be a maximum of 110mm in thickness. In TPs 1 and 4, the rubble context [6/016] directly overlay a layer of rough cobbling, context [6/019], consisting of angular flints laid into the surface of the yellowish brown

clayey sand 'natural'. In TPs 2 and 3, there was a layer of humic garden soil between contexts [6/016] and [6/019], recorded as contexts [6/017] and [6/018] respectively. The deposit of rubble and cobbling loosely corresponds to the position of a building shown on the 1788 map included in the DBA (SAS 2008).

#### 4.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 8)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	350mm
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	520mm
7/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
7/004	Cut	Pit	
7/005	Fill	Pit	310mm
7/006	Cut	Pit	
7/007	Fill	Pit	
7/008	Cut	Ditch	
7/009	Fill	Ditch	
7/010	Cut	Pit	
7/011	Fill	Pit	

- 4.8.1 Trench 7 was located away from the street frontage in an orchard (as were Trenches 9-15). It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 560mm (43.15mAOD) at the western end and to 840mm (42.00mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.8.2 The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 42.87mAOD-43.65mAOD) and 'natural' were similar to those encountered elsewhere at the site and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench T6, i.e. greyer in colour and more rich in clay than the trenches near Church Street. Four archaeological features were identified of which two were investigated, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.
- 4.8.3 Pit [7/004] (42.34mAOD) was 1.25m in diameter and 310mm in depth. The single fill was context [7/005].
- 4.8.4 Pit [7/006] (42.14mAOD) was of similar size. The single fill, context [7/007] was a light brown clayey sand, from which no datable material was recovered.
- 4.8.5 These two pits were bisected by possible ditch [7/008] which ran from north-east to south-west across the trench. It was 1.6m in diameter and was not excavated. It probably continued to the south towards Trench T13, where it was recorded as ditch [13/004].
- 4.8.6 The other unexcavated feature was pit [7/010] encountered at the western end of the trench. It was c.1m in diameter and the visible fill was context [7/011], a blackish brown silty sand.

#### 4.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 9)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	540mm
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	30mm
8/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-



Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
8/004	Cut	Pit	-
8/005	Fill	Pit	-
8/006	Cut	Pit	-
8/007	Fill	Pit	>400mm
8/008	Cut	Pit	-
8/009	Fill	Pit	-
8/010	Cut	Wall	-
8/011	Masonry	Wall	-
8/012		NOT USED	-
8/013		NOT USED	-
8/014	Cut	Tree Throw	-
8/015	Fill	Tree Throw	-
8/016	Cut	Tree Throw	-
8/017	Fill	Tree Throw	-
8/018	Cut	Wall	-
8/019	Masonry	Wall	-

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 was located between Trench 1 and Trench 3 in an attempt to establish the extent of the disturbance noted in Trench 1. It was excavated to a length of 30m, and to a depth of 470mm (43.94mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 460mm (43.26mAOD) at the south-western end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.9.2 The layers of overburden and 'natural' (surface of topsoil at 43.82mAOD-44.40mAOD) were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 2, and there was no evidence of the deep disturbance seen in Trench 1. Although features [8/014] and [8/016] were found to be the result of animal burrowing, with pinkish brown silty sand fills (contexts [8/015] and [8/017] respectively), a number of other features were identified.
- 4.9.3 The only feature to be partially excavated was pit [8/006] (43.91mAOD). It was of unknown extent and depth and removal of the dark greyish brown silty sand fill, context [8/007] was halted when 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century material was encountered. Adjacent pit [8/004] was also of unknown extent, but pottery dated to c.1250-1350 was recovered from the surface of the visible reddish brown silty sand fill, context [8/005].
- 4.9.4 Pit [8/008] was also of unknown extent. The visible fill was context [8/009], a pinkish brown silty sand containing fragments of chalk, sandstone and flint. It appeared to have been truncated by a stretch of masonry running towards the Church Street frontage. Masonry [8/010] (43.60mAOD) consisted of a 550mm wide wall foundation constructed from roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded with a pinkish yellow sandy mortar. The undetected construction cut was recorded as [8/010], but the feature was not investigated, and it is possible that pit [8/008] was actually a robber trench which had removed the upper courses of the masonry.
- 4.9.5 More masonry was encountered to the west. Masonry [8/019] (43.41mAOD) lay on a similar alignment and was 620mm in width. The masonry consisted of roughly hewn sandstone and brick bonded with a pinkish yellow sandy mortar, in undetected construction cut [8/018]. A sample of brick taken from the feature was dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period, suggesting the wall(s) belong(s) to buildings marked on the 1788 map (SAS 2008).

#### 4.10 Trench 9 (Fig. 10)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	c.800mm
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	c.400mm
9/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
9/004	Cut	Pit	-
9/005	Fill	Pit	-
9/006	Cut	Ditch	-
9/007	Fill	Ditch	-
9/008	Cut	Pit	-
9/009	Fill	Pit	-
9/010	Cut	Ditch	-
9/011	Fill	Ditch	-
9/012	Cut	Pit	-
9/013	Fill	Pit	-
9/014	Cut	Pit	-
9/015	Fill	Pit	-

4.10.1 Trench 9 was located in the orchard, close to the southern boundary of the site. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 1.35m (43.76mAOD) at the western end and to 1.1m (42.77mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.

4.10.2 The layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.86mAOD-44.92mAOD) and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 7, although the trench was deeper and the deposits more mixed due to root action from the local trees. Five archaeological features were identified, but could not be safely investigated owing to the depth and instability of the sides of the trench, especially at the western end where a modern dump of disturbance, pit [9/014] caused collapse of its loose fill, context [9/015] (not on trench plan). A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.10.3 Pit [9/004] (43.60mAOD) appeared to be sub-circular in plan and ran under the northern, eastern and southern baulks of the trench. The visible fill was context [9/005]. A yellowish brown silty sand. Similarly pit [9/012] lay at the opposite end of the trench partially under three baulks. The single visible fill was context [9/013], a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Pit [9/008] lay wholly within the trench and was oval in plan. The visible fill was context [9/009], a yellowish brown silty sand.

4.10.4 Two ditches were also observed, both running broadly north to south across the trench. The visible fill of ditch [9/006] (43.10mAOD), was context [9/007], a yellowish brown silty clay. The fill of ditch [9/010], context [9/011] appeared similar in character.

#### 4.11 Trench 10 (Fig. 11)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	650mm
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	610mm
10/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
10/004	Cut	Ditch	-
10/005	Fill	Ditch	-
10/006	Cut	Ditch	-

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
10/007	Fill	Ditch	
10/008	Deposit	?Subsoil	

- 4.11.1 Trench 10 was located to the west of Trench 9 on a similar alignment. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 870mm (42.73mAOD) at the western end and to 950mm (42.62mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased.
- 4.11.2 The layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.75mAOD-43.57mAOD) and 'natural' were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 7, although the deposits were somewhat thicker than in most of the other trenches reflecting the level of root disturbance in the vicinity (e.g. in the northern end of Trench 13).
- 4.11.3 Ditch [10/004] (43.01mAOD) appeared to be a continuation of ditch [14/004] recorded in Trench 14. The visible fill was a mid-brownish yellow sand silt. It had been partially disturbed by a modern rectangular feature, pt [10/006], filled with brick rubble, context [10/007] (not shown on trench plan).
- 4.11.4 The only other anomaly noted in the trench was a change in the nature of the subsoil towards the western end of the trench, where it gradually became more grey in colour near its base, and was recorded as context [10/008]. This phenomenon was also noted in Trench 15 (where it was recorded in section, Fig. 15). It is possible that the change represents silting of a natural hollow running across the site.

#### 4.12 Trench 11

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	580mm
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil	100mm
11/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

- 4.12.1 Trench 11 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site. It was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 550mm (42.37mAOD) at the northern end and to 540mm (43.11mAOD) at the southern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 42.87mAOD-43.77mAOD) and were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 7. The 'natural' contained occasional pockets of angular flint within the greyish yellow sandy matrix.
- 4.12.2 Trench 11 was the only trench excavated at the site in which no archaeological features were encountered. However, a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.13 Trench 12 (Fig. 12)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	800mm
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil	390mm
12/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
12/004	Cut	Gully	-
12/005	Fill	Gully	-
12/006	Cut	Animal Burrow	-
12/007	Fill	Animal Burrow	-
12/008	Cut	Animal Burrow	-
12/009	Fill	Animal Burrow	-
12/010	Cut	Ditch	-
12/011	Fill	Ditch	630mm
12/012	Cut	Pit	-
12/013	Fill	Pit	290mm
12/014	Cut	Pit	-
12/015	Fill	Pit	-

- 4.13.1 Trench 12 was located between Trench 7 and 9. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 710mm (42.38mAOD) at the northern end and to 1.18m (43.09mAOD) at the southern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.35mAOD-44.19mAOD) and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 7, although the 'natural' was slightly more yellow in colour. The southern end of the trench had been heavily disturbed by tree roots resulting in a greater depth of overburden.
- 4.13.2 Six archaeological features were encountered, of which two were systematically investigated and recorded. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.
- 4.13.3 Pit [12/012] (43.04mAOD) was one of a pair of pits located near the southern end of the trench, both of which lay partially under the eastern baulk. It was of unknown extent, but the investigated part was 290mm in depth. The single fill was context [12/013], a mid-greyish brown clayey sand, from which a single sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered. Nearby pit [12/014] was not excavated. The visible fill, context [12/015] was similar in colour and texture to context [12/013].
- 4.13.4 Ditch [12/010] (43.04mAOD) was c.1.8m wide and ran broadly from north to south across the trench. The investigated portion was 630mm in depth. The single fill was context [12/011], a mid-brown clayey sand, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery, dating from c.1150 to 1250 and a residual struck flint. It was partially truncated by cut [12/008], an area of animal burrowing, filled with context [12/009], a loose mid-greyish brown silty sand. Cut [12/008] also appeared to be part of an animal burrow and contained a similar loose fill, context [12/007].
- 4.13.5 The other feature identified in the trench was 700mm wide east-west gully [12/004] encountered at the northern end of the trench. It was not excavated but manual cleaning led to the recovery of late post-medieval material including tile and animal bone, from the surface of the mid-brown clayey sand fill, context [12/005].

#### 4.14 Trench 13 (Fig. 13)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	850mm
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	500mm
13/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
13/004	Cut	Ditch	-
13/005	Fill	Ditch	660mm

4.14.1 Trench 13 was positioned between Trenches 7 and 10. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 800mm (42.46mAOD) at the north-western end and to 1.3m (42.59mAOD) at the southern-eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.31mAOD-43.74mAOD) and 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 12. The south-eastern end of the trench had been heavily disturbed by tree roots resulting in a greater depth of overburden. A single archaeological feature was encountered and investigated, and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

4.14.2 Ditch [13/004] (42.43mAOD) ran from north to south at the north-western end of the trench. It was 2m wide and 660mm in depth. The single fill was context [13/005], a yellowish brown silty sand, from which three struck flints were recovered. The feature appears to continue to the north and was recorded in Trench 7 as ditch [7/008].

#### 4.15 Trench 14 (Fig. 14)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	550mm
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	450mm
14/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
14/004	Cut	Ditch	-
14/005	Fill	Ditch	760mm
14/006		NOT USED	-
14/007		NOT USED	-
14/008	Cut	Ditch	-
14/009	Fill	Ditch	250mm
14/010	Cut	Ditch	-
14/011	Fill	Ditch	-
14/012	Cut	Ditch	-
14/013	Fill	Ditch	-
14/014	Cut	Ditch	-
14/015	Fill	Ditch	-

4.15.1 Trench 14 was located between Trenches 11 and 13, and was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 740mm (42.12mAOD) at the northern end and to 980mm (42.92mAOD) at the southern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 43.12mAOD-43.46mAOD) and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 12.

4.15.2 Five discernible archaeological features were identified, of which two were partially investigated. However the number and character of the features proved difficult to discern in the narrow confines of the trench. A small assemblage of artefacts was

recovered from the overburden.

- 4.15.3 Ditch [14/004] (42.38mAOD) ran roughly north to south, occupying much of the trench and continuing beyond its edge. Therefore it was of unknown width. The investigated portion was 760mm in depth. The single fill was context [14/005], a mid-greyish brown sandy silt, which contained fire-cracked flint and bone. It may have continued northwards and been encountered in Trench T15, where it was recorded as ditch [15/008].
- 4.15.4 Ditch [14/008] (42.27mAOD) lay on a broadly similar orientation. It was 850mm wide and 250mm in depth. The single fill was context [14/009], another mid-greyish brown sandy silt. The fill contained a single sherd of medieval pottery dated to c.1150-1250 and a single struck flint.
- 4.15.5 Two features ran across the trench roughly from east to west near the northern end of the trench. Ditches [14/010] and [14/012] were manually cleaned but remained of uncertain width. Both contained yellowish brown sandy silt fills (contexts [14/011] and [14/013] respectively). The other feature was ditch [14/014] which ran from north-east to south-west at the extreme northern end of the trench. The fill, context [14/015] was similar to that of the east-west ditches. The stratigraphic relationships of features in this trench remained unproven.

#### 4.16 Trench 15 (Fig. 15)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	480mm
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil	330mm
15/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
15/004		NOT USED	-
15/005	Deposit	?Subsoil	190mm
15/006	Cut	Ditch	-
15/007	Fill	Ditch	-
15/008		NOT USED	-
15/009		NOT USED	-
15/010	Cut	Ditch	-
15/011	Fill	Ditch	-
15/012	Cut	Post-Hole	-
15/013	Fill	Post-Hole	-
15/014	Cut	Post-Hole	-
15/015	Fill	Post-Hole	180mm
15/016	Cut	Animal Burrow	-
15/017	Fill	Animal Burrow	-
15/018	Deposit	?Subsoil	190mm

4.16.1 Trench 15 was located close to the northern boundary of the site, on a similar alignment to Trench 7. It was excavated to a length of 30m and a depth of 700mm (42.01mAOD) at the western end and to 620mm (41.99mAOD) at the eastern end, at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden (surface of topsoil at 42.72mAOD-42.77mAOD) and the 'natural' were similar to those found in Trench 12. A number of archaeological features were encountered and a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden

4.16.2 Post-hole [15/014] (42.14mAOD) was 410mm in diameter and 180mm deep and lay

partially under the northern baulk. The single fill was context [15/015], a yellowish brown sandy silt, which contained medieval pottery dated to c.1050-1200 and a small sherd of residual Bronze Age pottery. Adjacent post-hole [15/012] was not excavated. It appeared to be of similar size, with a comparable fill, context [15/013].

- 4.16.3 Excavation of another feature, originally recorded as ditch [15/004] showed that the fill, context [15/005], a greyish brown sandy clay was actually the same deposit encountered at the base of the trench in its western half, context [15/018] (42.13mAOD). Excavation of a sondage showed that this deposit was actually a thin ?subsoil deposit as seen elsewhere at the site, in Trench 10. The deposit contained Saxo-Norman pottery, perhaps suggesting it did represent the silting of a natural hollow of some kind, as suggested for the similar deposit encountered in Trench 10.
- 4.16.4 Unexcavated ditch [15/006] was 1.5m wide. The single fill was context [15/007], a greyish brown silty sand. It appeared to continue southwards towards Trench 14, where it may have been recorded as ditch [14/004]. Ditch [5/010] lay on a similar orientation, and was 1.15m wide. The visible fill was context [15/010], a greyish brown silty sand. Medieval pottery was observed on the surface of the feature during manual cleaning, but owing to an oversight it was not collected.
- 4.16.5 The only other feature was sinuous gully [15/016], which appeared to be the remains of an animal burrow, The visible fill was context [15/017], a loose dark brown silty clay,

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 A fairly large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at St Josephs Orchard, Storrington. An overview of the assemblage is presented as Table 2, below.



Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
12/005			3	212	9	178														
12/011	1	12							1	57										
12/013	1	20																		
13/005									3	91	4	34								
14/005					3	108					1	8								
14/009	1	8							1	83										
14/011			1	290																
15/005	4	46			7	12			4	65	1	20								
15/015	2	26													1	32				
15/018									3	109										
2/005			1	410																
2/007			3	350	4	106													1	2
3/005	48	1086			17	192							1	24						
3/007	17	876	5	1292													1	152	1	2
3/011	2	6	5	112	3	30														
3/013	36	582			59	740														
4/009	1	8																		
4/011	3	44			3	20	1	<2												
4/020					40	650														
5/008	1	10																		
5/012	3	48			24	240														
5/014	3	34			1	12														
6/007	1	2			1	2														

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
6/009	3	44																		
6/011	1	20																		
6/016	1	6	4	606													3	526		
6/018			4	356																
8/005	2	18																		
8/007	2	28	48	1386	2	4	1	54					2	20						
8/013			1	6																
8/019			1	918																
T1 u/s	3	60	1	30															1	4
T10 u/s	3	84																		
T12 u/s							1	6			2	46					1	20		
T14 u/s					1	250	1	8												
T15 u/s	2	16	1	28					1	19	1	36								
T2 u/s	3	26					1	<2									1	4	1	6
T3 u/s	6	94	2	168	2	<2	3	24												
T4 u/s	1	16	3	146	1	22	2	60												
T5 u/s	3	32	2	32	1	28	1	12			1	48							1	<2
T6 u/s	3	60	2	74			2	8			2	8							1	6
T7 u/s	2	10			1	28											1	4		
T8 u/s	1	4	3	150	1	20														
T9 u/s			2	76																
Total	160	3326	92	6642	180	2642	13	172	13	424	12	200	3	44	1	32	7	706	6	20

Table 2: Finds quantification

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 An assemblage of 13 struck flints weighing 423g were recovered from the evaluation. The small assemblage came from five individual contexts within four trenches (Trenches 12, 13, 14 and 15) and one piece was found unstratified in Trench 15. A further 12 fragments of burnt unworked flint were produced by seven contexts (including topsoil). The majority of the flints are in a relatively poor condition. They are moderately to heavily damaged implying some degree of post depositional disturbance. Nonetheless a small component of the assemblage is quite fresh, displaying minimal signs of weathering.
- 5.2.2 The raw material chosen for the production of the lithics is characterised by a dark brown to almost black flint. The outer surface is abraded to a thin buff-coloured gravel surface. Although two pieces display thermal fractures, no inclusions were noted and the material appears to be of very good flaking quality. It would have been available locally from surface deposits.
- 5.2.3 The assemblage is composed entirely of unretouched artefacts (Table 3). It comprised eight flakes, four irregular waste pieces and a single core fragment. The flakes have small platforms and the butts display minimal preparation, although a narrow flake from [13/005] exhibits platform-edge abrasions. The piece which is entirely recorticated "milky blue" displays some multi-directional flake scar removals on the dorsal surface. The latter could indicate a careful reduction strategy and it may therefore be of a Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Although the core from context [15/018] was incomplete, the scars suggest that it was used to remove very narrow and regular flakes.
- 5.2.4 All stages of the reduction sequence are represented (a core fragment (context [15/018]), irregular waste pieces, an almost entirely cortical flake (context [13/005]), some secondary flakes as well as two small tertiary flakes (context [15/005]); and though the assemblage is small, it may provide limited evidence for flint knapping in the area.
- 5.2.5 No diagnostic pieces were recovered during the course of the evaluation but, based on technological traits, a broad Neolithic, early Bronze Age date is most probable for the small assemblage. The current assemblage should be retained and integrated with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

Context	Flake	Irregular waste	Core
12/011		1	
13/005	2	1	
14/009		1	
15/005	3	1	
15/018	2		1
U/S T15	1		
	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 3: The flintwork

### **5.3 The Prehistoric pot by Anna Doherty**

- 5.3.1 A single sherd of possible Later Bronze Age pottery (1/4g) was present in an assemblage of later pottery recovered from context [15/015]. The fabric contains ill-sorted calcined fine to coarse (2mm) flint.

### **5.4 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber**

- 5.4.1 The evaluation produced a relatively large assemblage of post-Roman pottery. Sherd sizes vary from small (under 30mm across) to large (over 70mm across) but the vast majority of the assemblage is composed of fresh sherds with little sign of abrasion. As such the bulk of the pottery appears to have undergone no, or limited reworking. Typically, the residues from the environmental samples produced a much higher proportion of smaller sherds but even here most are not extensively abraded. Although the later, better fired, wares are resistant to wear, many of the current sherds are quite low fired and would easily be adversely affected by reworking. The assemblage is the first notable group from the town and as such is of particular interest as it gives the first insight into the range of fabrics and forms in use at different periods. The assemblage clearly demonstrates activity on the site over a considerable period of time.
- 5.4.2 The earliest post-Roman sherds are somewhat enigmatic. Pit [12/012], fill [12/013], produced a single simple hand-made everted rim sherd from a jar in a reduced, quite dense, fine/medium sand tempered fabric. Although the simple form could be placed anywhere between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries the fabric is more akin to Early Saxon ones than the more typical later Saxon flint/chalk tempered types. A bodysherd in a similar ware was also recovered from layer [15/005]. More sherds will be needed from the site to determine the exact date of these pieces. It is not impossible that there were Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman sandy wares in circulation in the town and that the flint-tempered tradition was not strong here. It is interesting to note that fabrics with flint tempering are very rare in the assemblage.
- 5.4.3 A number of deposits produced medium fired sherds tempered with moderate chalk and rare/moderate fine/medium sand. All appear to be from both reduced and oxidised cooking pots. Very few feature sherds are present but a simple flaring rim from [15/015] is of clear Saxo-Norman type and chalk tempered wares are quite well known in West Sussex at this time. A later 11<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>- century date is probable for this fabric. A number of features only contain pottery of this type, though many of these produced only single sherds (eg pit [4/008], fill [4/009] and ditch [14/008], fill [14/009]). Larger numbers were recovered, apparently residual, in 13<sup>th</sup>- century contexts alongside sandy wares. However, the degree to which these early-type sandy wares overlap with the chalky ones, if they did at all, is uncertain. A few sherds of probable Saxo-Norman date include occasional flint grits, possible grog pellets and there are a few sherds which are tempered only with flint grits and a little sand (simple oxidised and reduced rims from layer [15/005]. Flint tempered sherds, predominant at the nearby site at Ashington (Gardiner 1994), are notable by their absence suggesting a different source of supply.
- 5.4.4 The site produced quite a large assemblage of medium sand tempered wares of relatively low firing. Most vessels consist of oxidised brown cooking pots with internally beaded club rims. Although such rims could be of the later 12<sup>th</sup> century the presence of an internally glazed sherd suggests these vessels must be at least of the 13<sup>th</sup> century though their characteristics would suggest a date prior to 1275.

Undoubtedly the best group was recovered from pit [3/004], fills [3/005] and [3/013] which combined, produced nearly 100 sherds, apparently from the same vessels. Fill [3/005] also contained a single sherd from a finer sand tempered jug decorated with impressed dotted red slip strips, a green glaze and bridged spout. Both fills also contained relatively unabraded chalky sherds (3/42g and 6/36g respectively). Whether these sherds are residual or represent the last Saxo-Norman types in contemporaneous use is uncertain though the former is perhaps more likely.

- 5.4.5 The work produced relatively little pottery of the later 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The most notable pieces consisting of two better fired, more refined, oxidised medium sandy ware cooking pot sherds from ditch [8/004], fill [8/005]. Low level activity appears to have continued through the 15<sup>th</sup> century as pit [4/010], fill [4/011] produced two conjoining sherds from a vessel in a hard fired fine sandy buff fabric decorated with crude white slip painted lines. A further three sherds in a similar fabric were recovered from the residue, however, the majority of sherds in this feature were of later 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>- and 13<sup>th</sup>- century date. Although the quantity of refuse within the excavated trenches would suggest less disposal was occurring between the later 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, activity was still obviously occurring on the site.
- 5.4.6 A scatter of early post-medieval pottery was recovered. Although some sherds of hard-fired unglazed fine sandy earthenware may be of the 16<sup>th</sup> century all could more comfortably be placed between the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. These include sherds from features of apparently contemporary date. For example three sherds of hard-fired earthenware (x2) and glazed red earthenware (x1) were recovered from pit [6/008], fill [6/009] and a further sherd of hard-fired earthenware, from an oxidised jar, was recovered from pit [6/010], fill [6/011]. Other sherds of early post-medieval pottery include early/mid 18<sup>th</sup>- century types such as the London stoneware tankard rim from unstratified deposits in Trench 8.
- 5.4.7 There is more pottery of the late post-medieval period. The earliest pieces appear to form a continuation from the preceding period. Trenches 1 and 2 (unstratified) produced later 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 19<sup>th</sup>- century creamware and pearlware sherds but most pottery of this period can firmly be placed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A fairly typical range of domestic wares from a lower/middle class occupation is represented. Although there is a scattering of unstratified sherds, probably from manuring of vegetable gardens, refuse was also disposed of in refuse pits, most notably pit [3/006], fill [3/007]. This produced a notable group of 17 large sherds including unglazed earthenwares (a dish and flower pot), English stoneware (a blacking pot), glazed red earthenware, Sunderland-type slipware (baking dish), yellow ware (jug) and a range of tablewares including creamware, pearlware and later blue transfer-printed and lustre wares. A deposition date of between 1820 and 1840 is probable.

## **5.5 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

### **5.5.1 Introduction**

A total of 97 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), daub and mortar with a combined weight of 6556g were recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage consists of peg tile, brick, ridge tile, mortar and daub and is predominantly of post-medieval date with a small number of fragments being of possible later medieval or early post-medieval date.

The assemblage has been examined with a X10 magnifier and recorded on pro forma record forms for archive. A provisional fabric series has been drawn up (Table

4) and samples of each fabric have been retained and the remainder of the assemblage, approximately 50%, has been discarded.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Fabric description</b>
T1	Peg tile	Fine orange fabric with sparse coarse black iron rich inclusions
T2	Peg tile	Fine orange fabric less well fired than T1 with sparse medium sized quartz
T3	Peg tile	Orange fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and very sparse calcareous inclusions
T4	Peg tile	Fine orange fabric with moderate medium quartz and moderate micaceous speckling and sparse coarse orange silt inclusions
T5	Peg tile	Hard fired red/orange fabric with fine cream silt streaks and moderate black iron rich inclusions
B1	Brick	Orange-red fabric with abundant black iron rich inclusions and moderate cream silt streaking
B2	Brick	Orange -red fabric with abundant medium to coarse quartz
B3	Brick	Fine sandy orange fabric with moderate black iron rich inclusions
M1	Mortar	Pale pinkish sandy lime mortar with abundant sand

Table 4: Provisional CBM fabric series

#### 5.5.2 Later Medieval to early post-medieval

Contexts: [2/005], [6/016], [6/018], [8/007], [8/013], [8/019], [14/011], [Tr6 U/S]

Brick and peg tile were recovered which were of possible later medieval date, broadly 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century, though a later date cannot be entirely ruled out due to the consistent nature of local brick production into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. All the brick recovered was unfrogged and of smaller than standard dimensions. The brick from context [8/007] in fabric B3 had an indented margin, a feature more common in medieval brick but persisting into the post-medieval period. A larger brick fragment from context [8/019] had two complete dimensions of 105mm width and 45mm thickness, also unfrogged and in fabric B2. Brick in fabric B2 was also recovered from context [2/005] and [14/011], the fragment from [14/011] had a heat affected sooted edge, and is likely to have been used in a hearth. Fragments of peg tile in fabric T4 from [6/016], [6/018], [8/013] and unstratified from trenches 5 and 6 are given a possible later medieval or early post-medieval date based upon form, though the fabric is also present in post-medieval samples.

#### 5.5.3 Post-medieval

Contexts: 2/007, 3/007, 3/011, 6/016, 6/018, 8/007, 12/005 and unstratified from contexts T1, T3, T4, T6, T8 and T15.

Post-medieval unfrogged brick recovered from context [3/007] was a brick in fabric B1 with a vitrified header and sharp arises and of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A very small fragment of brick in fabric B2 was recovered unstratified from trench 9 and is most likely of post-medieval date. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of peg tile and possible ridge tile fragments. Tile in fabric T1 is of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and was recovered from contexts [3/007], [8/007] and [12/005]. Peg tile in fabric T2, which is similar to fabric T1 but of possible slightly earlier date, 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from contexts [2/007] and [12/005] and unstratified from trenches T1, T4 and T6. A possible fragment of ridge or pantile was recovered unstratified from trench 3. Peg tile in quartz rich fabric T3 was recovered from context [3/011], [6/016], [6/018], [8/007] and unstratified from trench 8. A glazed fragment of tile unstratified from context T15 and is of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A curved pantile or ridge tile fragment from context [3/011] is broadly of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Peg tile in fabric T4 was recovered from contexts [2/007], [8/007] and unstratified from

trench 8 are of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of peg tile in fabric T5 was recovered from context [8/007] only and is of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Vitrified peg tile of uncertain date was recovered from context [12/005] and unstratified from Trench 4.

#### 5.5.4 Daub

Two fragments of burned daub were recovered from sample <1001> from context [3/013] thin curved wattle impressions were present on either side of one fragment. No date can be assigned for the wattle, though it does suggest a wattle and daub structure.

#### 5.5.6 Mortar

Two fragments of mortar were recovered from context [8/007] and unstratified from Trench 9. The mortar is pinkish in colour and has abundant quartz inclusions. The mortar is undated.

### 5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Only six fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site but these more or less span the full chronological range of pipes. The earliest piece consists of a stem fragment of early/mid 17<sup>th</sup>- century date from [2/007] with the second oldest piece consisting of another stem fragment of later 17<sup>th</sup>- to very early 18<sup>th</sup>- century date (unstratified, Trench 1). Trench 2 (unstratified) produced a stem from the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century while Trenches 5 and 6 (unstratified) and [3/007] produced pieces that can be placed in the later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The only bowl fragment consists of a piece with fluted decoration from Trench 5, likely to be of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.7 Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Five individually numbered contexts produced glass, all of which is of later post-medieval date. Trench 2 (unstratified) produced a fragment from a 19<sup>th</sup>- century square/rectangular-sectioned medicine bottle in aqua coloured glass while [3/007] contained the base from an aqua coloured Hamilton bottle (mineral water) also of 19<sup>th</sup>- century date. Context [6/016] produced the largest group – consisting of the remains from two cylindrical wine bottles which could be placed anywhere between the mid 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Trenches 7 and 12 produced further unstratified fragments, consisting of a colourless piece of window glass and part of an aqua cylindrical bottle of 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century date.

### 5.8 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 Very little stone was recovered from the site. Context [3/005], of 13<sup>th</sup>- century date, contained an unworked piece of Lower Greensand, while unworked fragments of Upper Greensand were recovered from [4/011] (15<sup>th</sup> century but with much residuality) and [8/007] (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century). Both these types are available close to Storrington. A tiny piece of coal (1g) from [4/011] may be intrusive and the 1g piece of medieval West Country slate from [8/007] is almost certainly residual.

### 5.9 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Although no hand-collected slag was recovered from the site small pieces were present in three of the environmental residues. Contexts [3/013] (dated C13th) and [5/012] (dated C12th to mid 13<sup>th</sup>) produced low quantities (under five each) of hammerscale and spheres suggesting smithing was occurring in the vicinity at this time. The quantities are low suggesting this was not taking place in close proximity to the excavated trenches. Context [4/011] (dated C15th but with a high residual element) produced a few further droplets/spheres indicative of smithing, but also contained five small pieces of fuel ash slag/clinker which may well be intrusive 19<sup>th</sup>-century waste.

#### **5.10 The Other Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 An iron nail head was recovered from [15/005]. Nails were also recovered from environmental samples <1001> and <1002>. A small iron loop came from environmental sample <1001>.

#### **5.11 The Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A single coin, RF<1>, was recovered from pit fill [3/013]. The coin is a silver cut half penny of Richard I (1189-99) of Class 3 or 4a (North 1994. 967 or 968/1). The coin was struck in London by Stivene.

5.11.2 Context [4/009] contained a round sectioned iron spike RF<2>, whilst a possible iron buckle frame, RF<3> came from [15/015]. These finds will require x-ray for further identification

#### **5.12 The Shell** by Trista Clifford

5.12.1 Thirteen fragments of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing 172g were recovered, predominantly from unstratified deposits. Coupled with the poor preservation of the assemblage this renders it of minimal use in interpretation. The assemblage should be combined for analysis with material from any further interventions.

#### **5.13 The Animal Bone** by Lucy Sibun

##### 5.13.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a small hand-collected assemblage comprising 180 fragments of bone, with an additional 80g of bone recovered from the environmental samples. The bone was in a good state of preservation but whilst some large fragments were present, a large proportion of the assemblage was highly fragmentary.

##### 5.13.2 Methodology

Wherever possible, bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using the in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Where bone fragments were not identifiable to species or they have been recorded as cattle or sheep-sized. To assist with the MNE calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion caused by differing fragmentation rates, the elements have been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present. Each fragment was studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.



### 5.13.3 The Results

The assemblage has been fully quantified and recorded in an excel spreadsheet but only the identified fragments from dated contexts have been included below. Also for the purposes of this report, fragments recorded as cattle or sheep-sized have been included in the cattle and sheep totals respectively, and conjoining fragments have been counted as one. Consequently, a total of 84 fragments of identifiable bone were recovered from dated contexts. The table below shows the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) divided by taxon and phase.

	11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> Centuries	13 <sup>th</sup> Century	15 <sup>th</sup> Century	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Centuries
Cattle	26	23	7	3	
Sheep		6		1	
Pig		10			1
Red deer		1			
Dog		1			
Cat			1		
Small Mammal	1		2		
Chicken		1			
Fish		<1g	<1g		
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>

Table 5: Quantification of animal bone by period

#### 5.13.4 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Pit fills [5/012], [5/014], [6/007] and layer [15/005] produced fragments of cattle vertebrae, ribs, mandibles and unidentifiable long bones as well as a small mammal cranial fragment.

#### 5.13.5 13<sup>th</sup> Century

Pits from this period ([3/005], [3/011], [3/013]) produced the largest proportion of the assemblage, which primarily consisted of cattle long bone fragments, ribs and mandibular fragments. A minimum number of two animals are represented. Fragments identified as sheep include unidentified long bones and ribs. The pig assemblage comprises cranial fragments, teeth, and a single scapula fragment. A minimum number of two animals are represented, one male and one female. Dog and chicken were both represented by single long-bones. The only evidence for butchery was a cut mark across the anterior distal shaft of a red deer tibia. Environmental sample <1001> ([3/013]) produced a small quantity of fish (<1g).

#### 5.13.6 15<sup>th</sup> Century

Ditch fill [4/011] produced cattle-sized long bone fragments and a single tooth, and a cat tibia. Environmental sample <1002> produced two fragments of small mammal bone and a small quantity of fish bone (<1g).

#### 5.13.7 17<sup>th</sup> Century

Ditch fill [2/007] produced two cattle ribs and a vertebra, and a single sheep humerus.

#### 5.13.8 19<sup>th</sup> Century

The only fragment from this period was a pig femur from pit fill [8/007].

#### 5.13.9 Discussion

The identified and dated assemblage is both small and largely uninformative. It serves to identify the species present in each phase but cannot be used to study animal husbandry or butchery practices. However the survival of animal bone assemblages on medieval site in Sussex is all-too-rare and hence significant in its own right.

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Karine Le Hégarat

### 6.1 Introduction and Methodology

6.1.1 Three bulk soil samples were taken from three archaeological features (pits [3/004] and [5/011] and ditch [4/010]) as part of the evaluation work at the site. Sampling aimed to establish the presence of environmental remains such as charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bones and shells as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were fully processed in a floatation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 6). Residues were sieved through 8, 4 and 2 mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for artefact and environmental remains (Table 7). Preliminary identifications have been provided for macrobotanical remains present through reference to modern comparative material and reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.2 Results

6.2.1 The flots contained moderate to high quantities of uncharred material including fine rootlets and a variety of uncharred seeds such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and seeds from the goosefoot and carrot (Chenopodiaceae and Apiaceae) families. As the deposits were not saturated at the time of the evaluation, the seeds are probably modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root action.

#### 6.2.2 Sample <1001>

A small quantity of charred wood fragments were present in the flot and residue from sample <1001> taken from the lower fill [3/013] of pit [3/004]. The assemblage comprised some small charred twigs as well as fragments >15mm of some larger wood specimens. Many of these wood charcoal fragments are moderately well preserved. The sample also produced a moderate assemblage of charred macroplant remains consisting primarily of crops with smaller quantities of weed seeds. The charred crop remains included grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) some of which were possible grains of free threshing wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*) as well as possible caryopses of oat (cf. *Avena* sp.) and several poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains. A single, currently unidentified, rachis segment was also recorded. Non-cereal crop remains noted include celtic/broad bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*) and pea/vetch (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) although these remains were not frequent. A large proportion of the charred crop remains were poorly preserved. They were pitted and fragmented and several grains displayed material extruding at the apex. Charred weed seeds were less frequent and included seeds of the goosefoot and pink (Chenopodiaceae and Caryophyllaceae) families as well as some grass (Poaceae) caryopses. Several small charred plant remains have been preliminarily identified as charred flower sepals. In addition to the plant remains unburnt mammal and fish bones were noted in the residue. Some pottery, a small nail shaft as well as some magnetic material were also encountered.

#### 6.2.3 Sample <1002>

Sample <1002> taken from the fill [4/010] of ditch [4/011] produced a smaller assemblage of charred plant remains. The sample contained infrequent charred

wood fragments predominantly <4mm. Charred macroplant remains included infrequent grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and indeterminate cereal caryopses as well as some weed seeds. The latter included knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), vetch/vetchling/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), possible oxeye daisy (cf. *Leucanthemum vulgare*), some grass seeds as well as seeds from the goosefoot and dead-nettle (Chenopodiaceae and Lamiaceae) families. A small quantity of mammal and fish bones were also present. The heavy residue from this sample contained small amounts of burnt clay, pottery, industrial debris, metal, coal and FCF were recorded in the residue.

#### 6.2.4 Sample <1003>

Charred plant remains were uncommon in sample <1003> extracted from pit fill context [5/012]. The scarce charred wood fragments were predominantly small. The small assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains contained infrequent grains of wheat, barley (*Hordeum* sp), several poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains as well as some charred weed seeds from the daisy and goosefoot (Asteraceae and Chenopodiaceae) families. The samples contained a small amount of unburned bones and a small quantity of pottery sherds, pieces of glass and industrial debris were encountered.

### 6.3 Discussion and Conclusion

6.3.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charred macrobotanical remains, charcoal and bones. The charred macroplants were more numerous in sample <1001>, (pit fill [3/013]). Overall, charred grains of wheat, barley and possible oat as well as charred pulses provide evidence for the use and possible cultivation of crops. These could have been used for human consumption or as fodder. The presence of a rachis segment may indicate that processing activities were carried out in the vicinity, however, the assemblage of charred crop remains is too limited and too poorly preserved to reveal the scale and nature of arable activities at the site. The charred weed seeds are varied but too limited to provide significant information regarding the past vegetation environment. The small wood charcoal assemblage supports the evidence for activities in the area although the current assemblage is too small to provide meaningful interpretations regarding fuel use or the vegetation environment.

6.3.2 It is likely that the assemblage of environmental and artefact remains recovered from the three features represent domestic waste. They could represent a mixture of depositional events or might have accumulated within the features over time. Although limited, these three samples have revealed interesting evidence for domestic and agricultural activities associated with a medieval urban site. The presence of bone is particularly notable as this site is located on sand deposits that are often unfavourable for good bone preservation. Further sampling should be undertaken as part of any further work at the site in order to target well dated deposits, rich in environmental remains. Any further work should also incorporate the botanical and faunal assemblages recovered here.

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
1001	3/013	4	60	50	10	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	*	**	***	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , Cerealia, <i>Vicia faba</i> , cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, Caryophyllaceae	+ to ++	**	unid. rachis frag. (1), CPR (small poss. flower sepals)	++	
1002	4/011	6	90	80	5	** Apiaceae, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Lamiaceae, Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> , Chenopodiaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., unid. Seeds	+ to ++				
1003	5/012	2	50	85	5	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	*	*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae	+ to ++				*

Table 6: Flot quantification (\*=1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1001	3/013	Lower fill of pit [3/004]	40	40	***	10	***	<2	*	<2	*	42	*	<2	Pottery */60g - Nail shaft */<2g - Magnetic material **/<2g
1002	4/011	Fill of ditch [4/010]	40	40	**	2	**	<2	*	<2	**	32	*	<2	Pottery **/104g - Burnt clay */12g - FCF */24g - Magnetic material */4g - Metal */2g - Coal */<2g - Industrial debris */8g
1003	5/012	Fill of pit [5/011]	40	40	**	2	**	<2	*	<2	**	6			Pottery */86g - Glass */<2g - Industrial debris */<2g

Table 7: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site showed that a range of archaeological features survive across most of the evaluated area. The only trench where archaeological remains were not present was Trench 11 located near to the eastern boundary of the site whilst the archaeological horizon in Trench 1 appears to have been heavily disturbed by demolition activity.

7.1.2 Given the proximity of the church, and buildings known from cartographic sources, the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains was anticipated, but the indications of some, albeit very limited, prehistoric activity within the boundaries of the site were perhaps more unexpected.

### **7.2 Geology, overburden and the archaeological sequence**

7.2.1 The evaluation revealed a fairly consistent geology across the site comprising of a pinkish/red sand (Lower Greensand) which become more greyish yellow and contained pockets of angular flint towards the east of the site.

7.2.2 The natural geology was sealed by subsoil (which was intermittent and not present in all trenches) and topsoil. The depth of this overburden ranged from 300mm-800mm in the western part of the site (Trenches 1- 6 and Trench 8) and was slightly deeper in the eastern part of the site (Trench 7 and Trenches 9-15) where it ranged from 800mm-1.20m in depth.

7.2.3 All of the archaeological features uncovered were cut into the natural sand and sealed by the subsoil (where present) or the topsoil. The features occurred at a minimum of 42.14mAOD and a maximum of 43.91m AOD with the majority in the region of c.42.40mAOD and c.43.60mAOD

7.2.4 Figure 16 shows a schematic summary of the overburden across the site.

### **7.3 Prehistoric activity**

7.3.1 Although the dating of individual features proved problematic, as seen elsewhere in Storrington (cf. Howard-Davies & Matthews 2002), there was clear evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of limited quantities of flintwork and even more sparse pottery. If some of the ditches encountered were indeed prehistoric in date (and this is open to question given the very limited amount of artefacts recovered) then the site holds potential to shed further light on the process of land division dating known to date as far back as the Bronze Age on the Coastal Plain (Yates 2007), but less well-understood away from the coast, mainly owing to lack of systematic fieldwork.

### **7.4 Medieval**

7.4.1 Clearly the evidence for medieval activity at the site is of a far higher quality. The presence of ditches and pits containing medieval domestic refuse and

evidence of industrial activity mirrors other recently excavated sites in the medieval towns of Sussex (e.g. Crawley, Stevens 2008; Horsham, Stevens forthcoming), but offers the first excavated confirmation of this dated activity in the historic core of Storrington.

- 7.4.2 Despite a limited level of excavation, features at the site produced evidence of occupation dating from the Saxo-Norman period (or perhaps even dating back into the Anglo-Saxon era), with assemblages of pottery clearly indicative of activity at the site in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, through the medieval period into the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and on into the early post-medieval period and beyond. Cartographic sources confirm 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation and there were assemblages of 19<sup>th</sup> century material both in the overburden and in excavated features. This is indicative of a longevity of medieval and post-medieval occupation seen at other sites in Sussex (e.g. Ropetackle at Shoreham, Stevens 2011), with disposal of a variety of refuse, offering the opportunity for the retrieval of a range of artefacts and environmental material.
- 7.4.3 The medieval rubbish pits were concentrated in the area near to the Church Street frontage. This distribution displays the typical medieval pattern of disposal of domestic (and industrial) refuse to the rear of buildings, usually located on the street frontage. Although the remains of those medieval structures are often found to have been destroyed by later development, (as at Crawley and Ropetackle, Stevens 2008 and 2011.) and clear at the current site from the evidence in Trench 1, the area of the site evaluated by Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 shows clear evidence of the survival of the potentially data-rich pits.
- 7.4.4 There were also a number of ditches datable to the medieval period, illustrating land division, perhaps based on plots laid out running back from the Church Street and/or Brown's Lane frontages, as suggested by Harris (2005). Again these proved to be rich in evidence of medieval activity (e.g. ditch [4/010]). Although, again perhaps richer in evidence towards the street frontage, the survival of ditches into the orchard area is indicative of systematic division of land at some distance from the street frontages (a practise also noted in Crawley, *op. cit.*)
- 7.4.5 Evidence for the locations of buildings, in the form of stretches of masonry or evidence of demolition, both from those structures known from cartographic sources, and otherwise, was also forthcoming, not only close to the street frontages, (in Trenches 1, 6 and 8), but also elsewhere as in the masonry found in Trench 5. The post-holes encountered in Trench 4 (and even as far from the Church Street frontage as Trench 15) hint at the survival of more ephemeral building or other structural (fences, perhaps) remains. Naturally, it is impossible to recreate ground plans or to closely date buildings from the limited evidence seen in the individual trenches. Also, it does appear that the buildings on the Church Street frontage shown in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century map have been somewhat systematically robbed, but that the building close to the Brown's Lane shown on the same map may survive to a greater extent, at least in plan.

## **7.5 Conclusion**



- 7.5.1 In conclusion the evaluation has confirmed the presence of buried archaeological remains at the site suggested in the DBA (SAS 2008), concentrated in the area closest to Church Street but also extending into the former orchard to the east.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Steven Weaver of CgMs for commissioning the fieldwork, and for his input throughout. Thanks are also due to John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council for his comments and for visiting the site on two occasions. The understanding, interest and hospitality shown by a number of local residents is also gratefully acknowledged.

### HER Summary Form

Site Code	SJO11					
Identification Name and Address	St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	508707 514067					
Geology	Greensand/Head Deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5317					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. Dec. 2011 – Jan. 2012	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd.					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo. ✓	BA ✓	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p><i>100 Word Summary</i></p> <p><i>Fifteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site during late December 2011 and early January 2012. Although there were areas of relatively recent truncation across the site, archaeological features of varying date and character survived in the majority of the trenches. A small assemblage of artefacts was also recovered from the overburden and a larger, more varied assemblage from the archaeological features.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features found included pits, post-holes, ditches, gullies and stretches of masonry. Prehistoric material (including residual Bronze Age pottery) was recovered as well as substantial quantities of medieval artefacts including pottery, animal bone and a half silver penny of Richard I (1189-99). Post-medieval assemblages were also recovered from a number of features. Samples showed some potential for the survival of a range of environmental evidence including charcoal and charred cereal grains.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-116878**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex (NGR 508707 114067). Fifteen trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site during late December 2011 and early January 2012. Although there were areas of relatively recent truncation across the site, archaeological features of varying date and character survived in the majority of the trenches. A small assemblage of artefacts was also recovered from the overburden. Features included pits, post-holes, ditches, gullies and stretches of masonry. Prehistoric material (including residual Bronze Age pottery) was recovered as well as substantial quantities of medieval artefacts including pottery, animal bone and a half silver penny of Richard I (1189-99). Post-medieval assemblages were also recovered from a number of features. Samples showed some potential for the survival of a range of environmental evidence including charcoal and charred cereal grains.
Project dates	Start: 20-12-2011 End: 06-01-2012
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	5317 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SJO11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/09/2025 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	DITCHES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

---

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM STORRINGTON St. Joseph's Orchard
Postcode	RH20 4LR
Study area	1.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 08707 14067 50.9152580332 -0.453424373525 50 54 54 N 000 27 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.00m Max: 45.00m

---

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Industrial', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text', 'Plan'

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at St. Joseph's Orchard, Storrington, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2012008
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos

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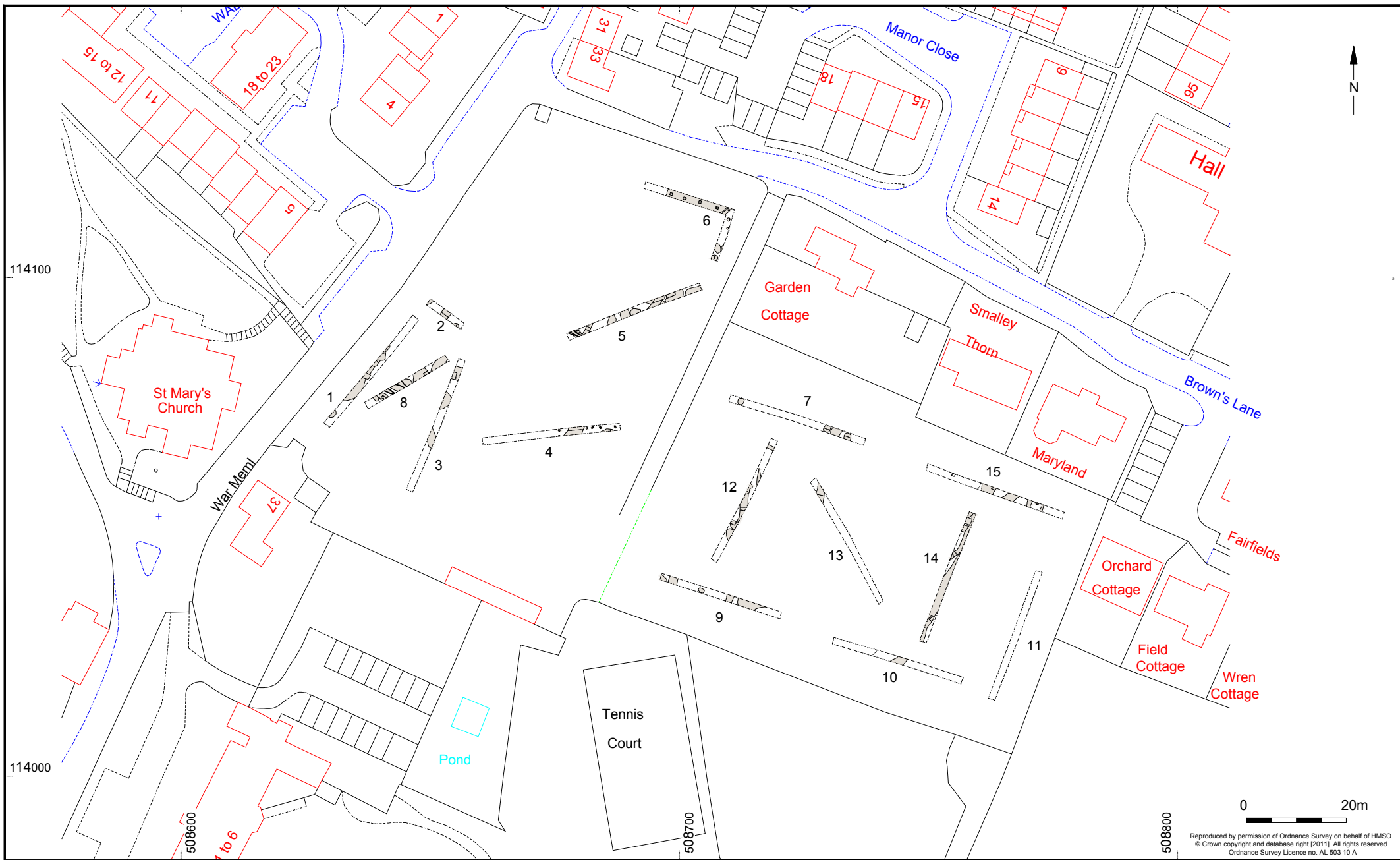
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	18 January 2012



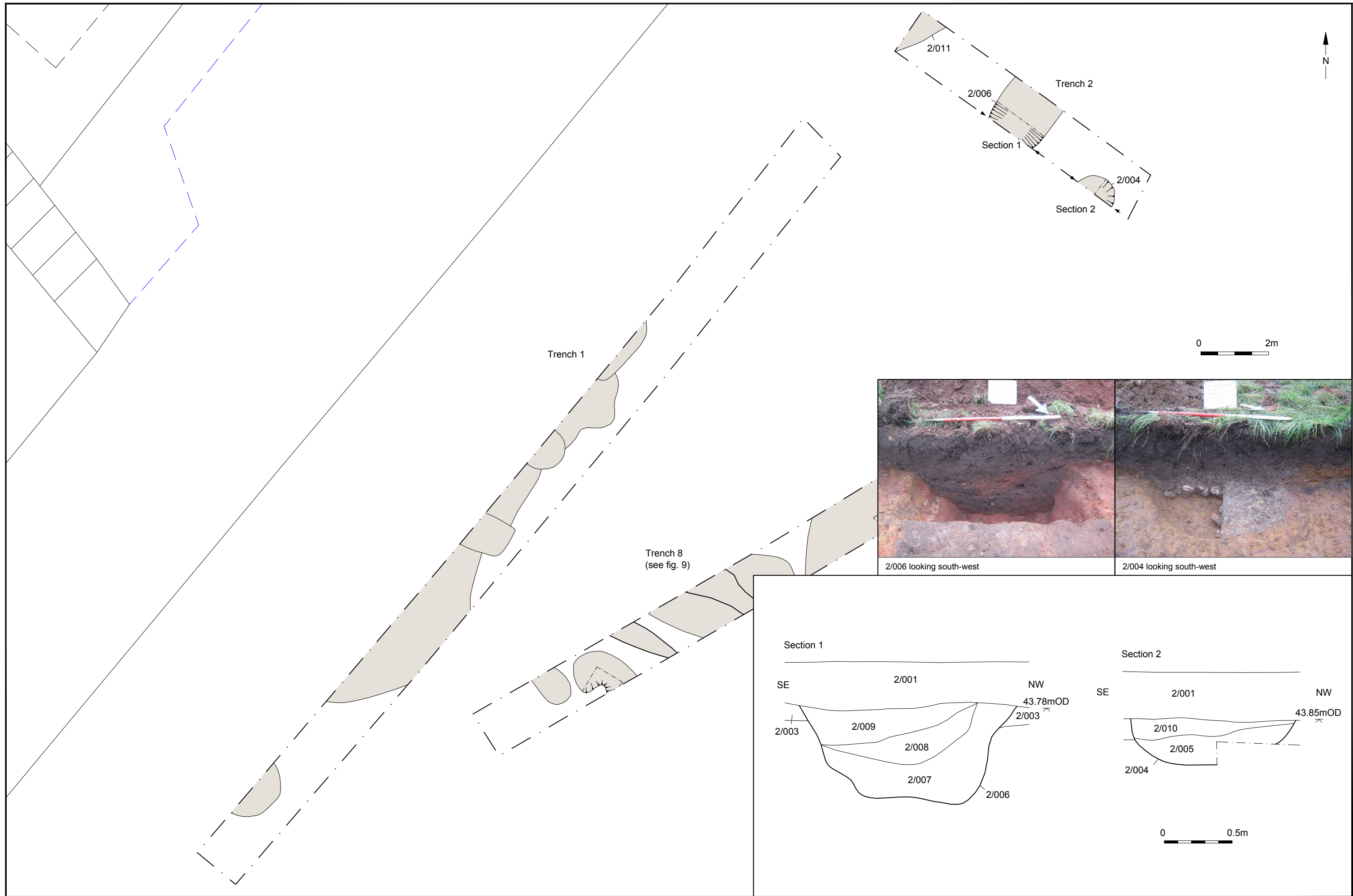


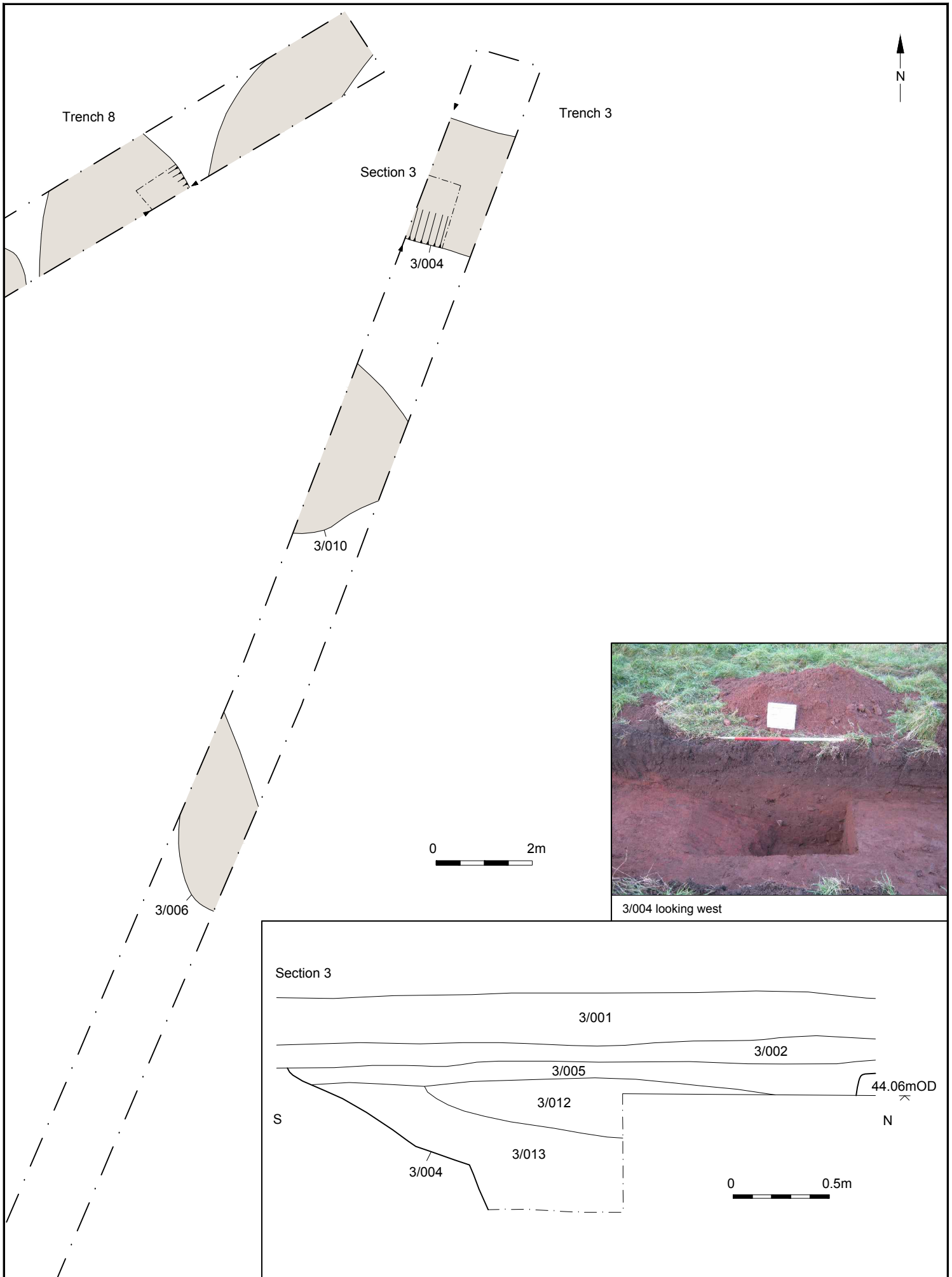
© Archaeology South-East		St Joseph's Orchard, Storrington		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Site location		
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR			



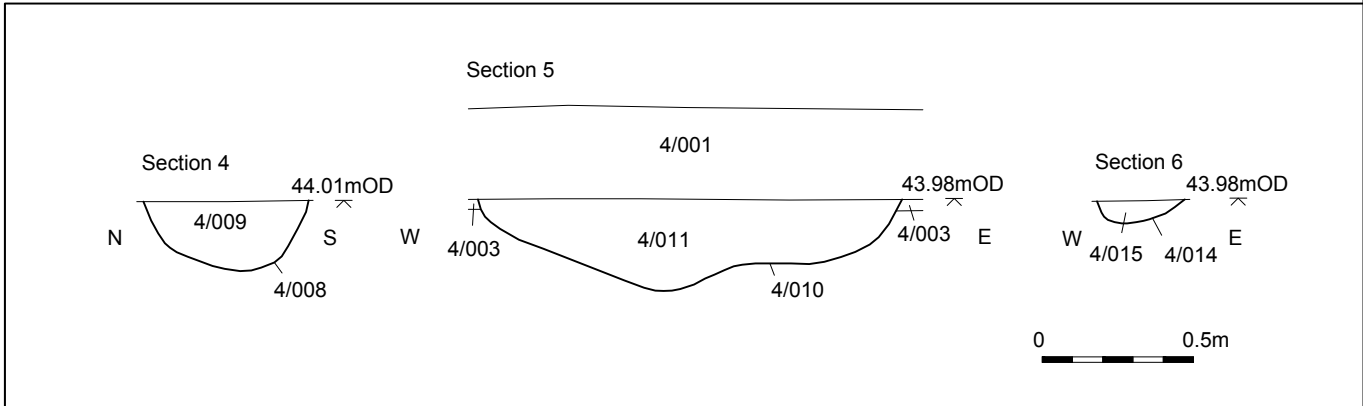
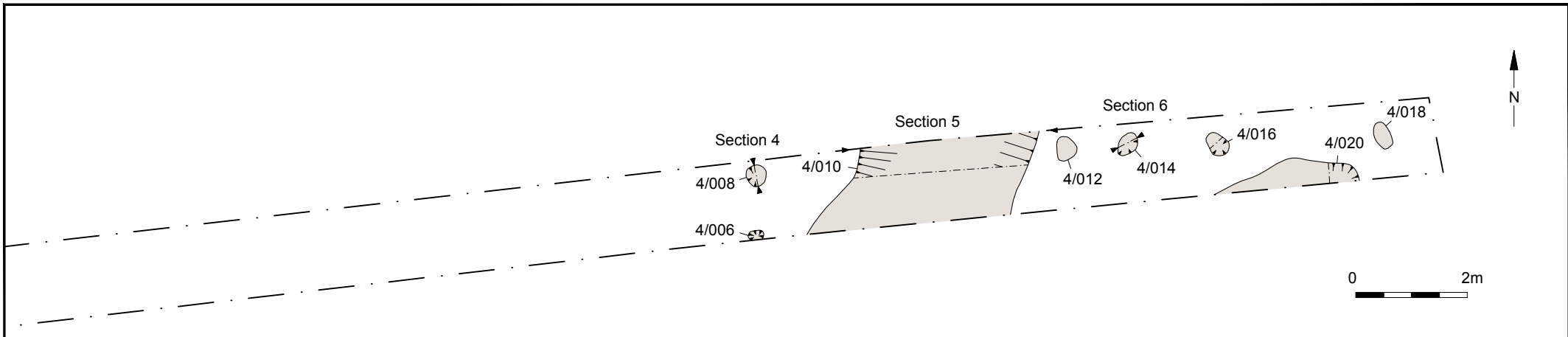


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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR			





© Archaeology South-East		St Joseph's Orchard, Storrington	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 3: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



4/008 looking east

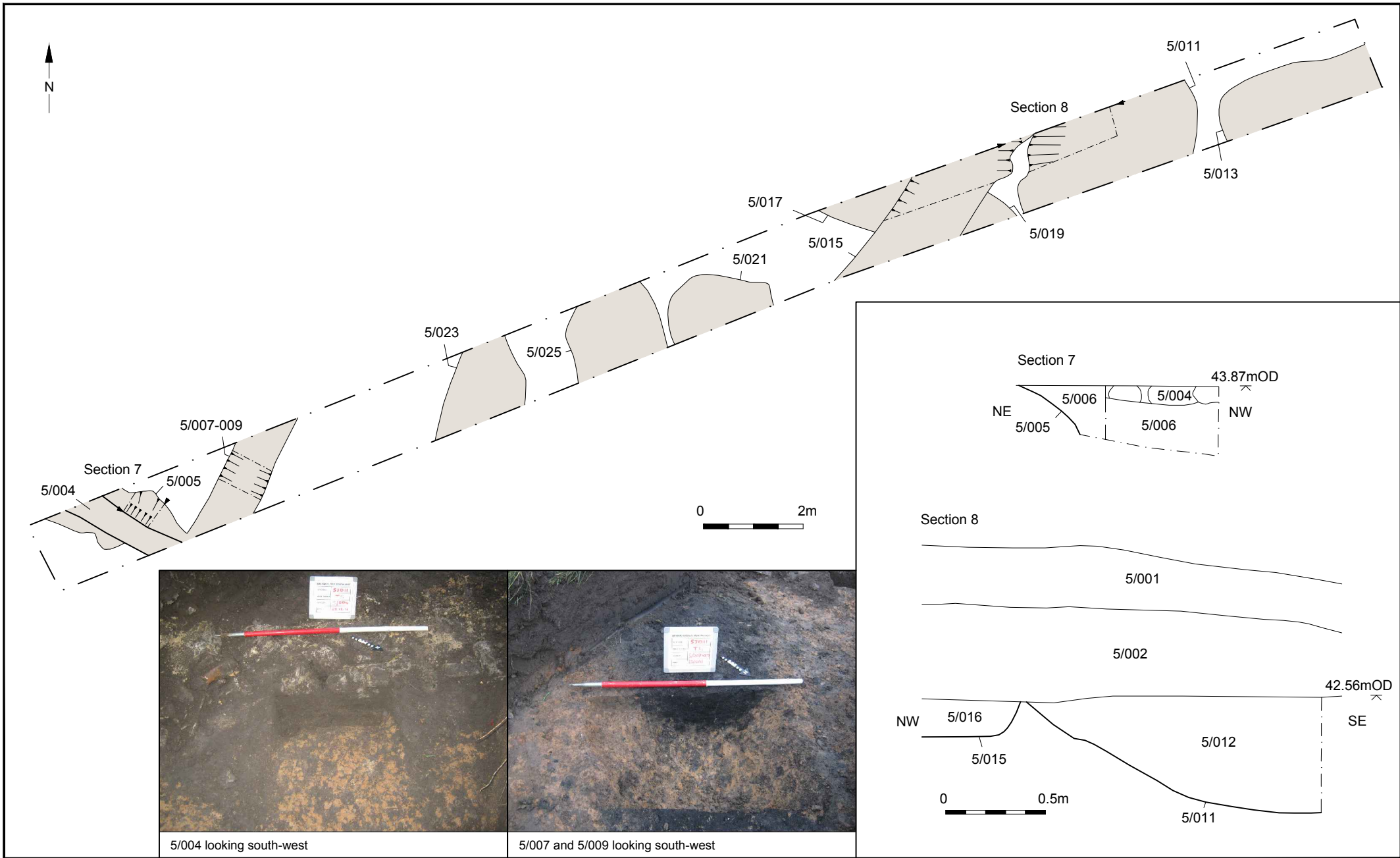


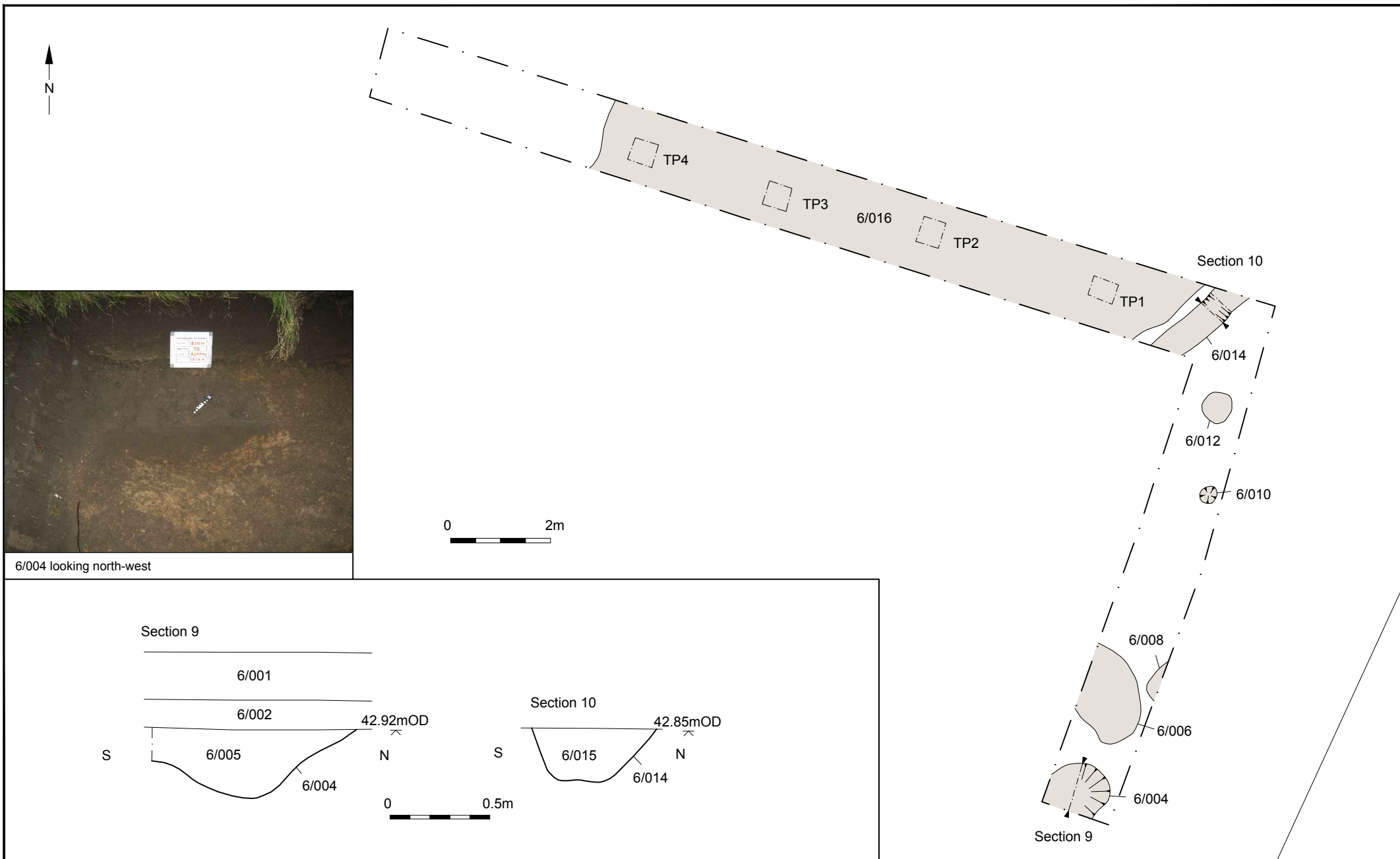
4/010 looking north



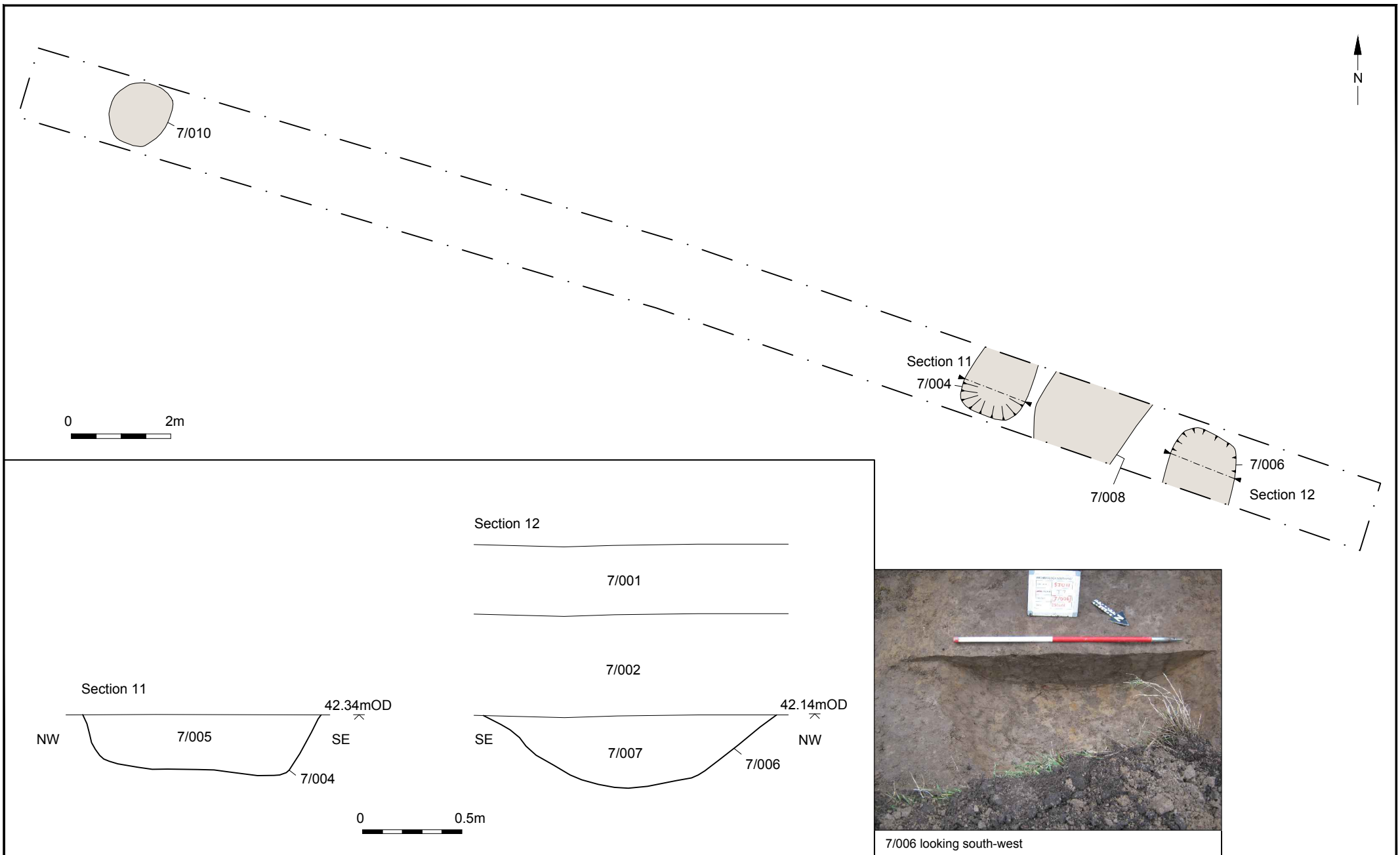
4/006 looking south



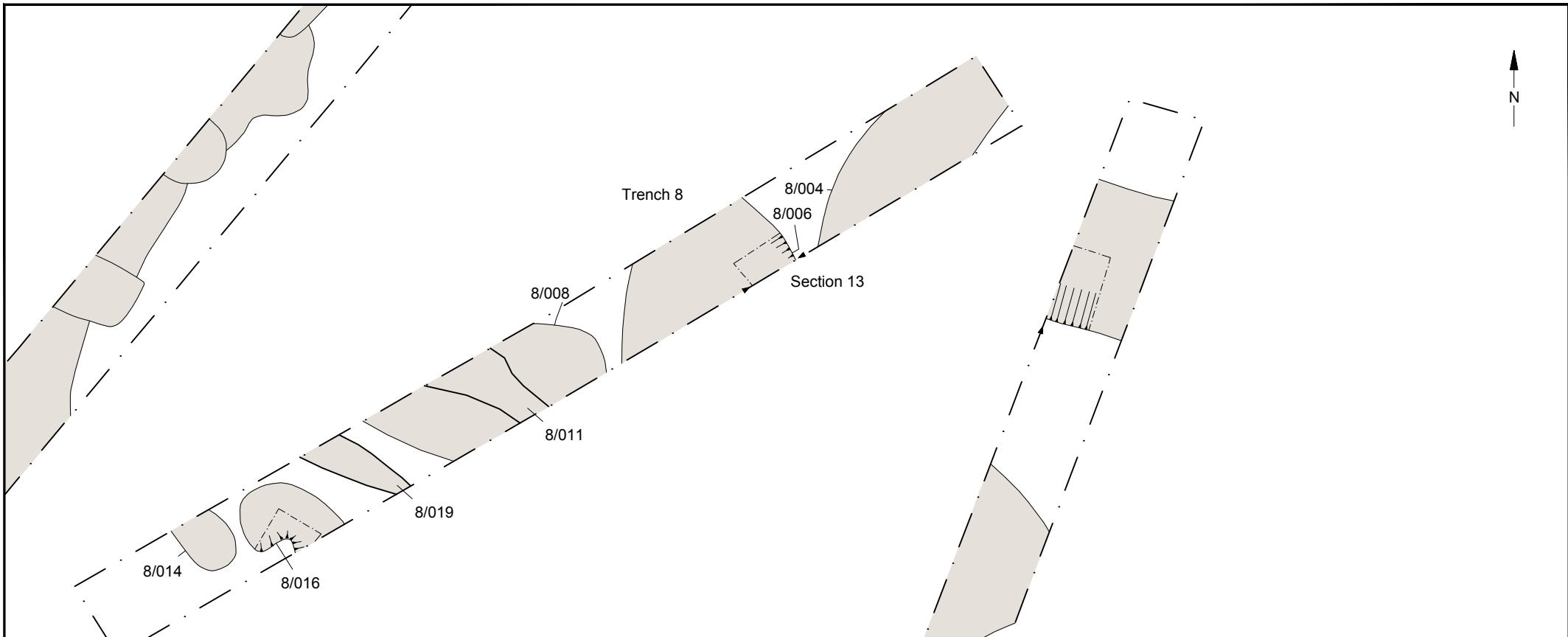




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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 6: plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



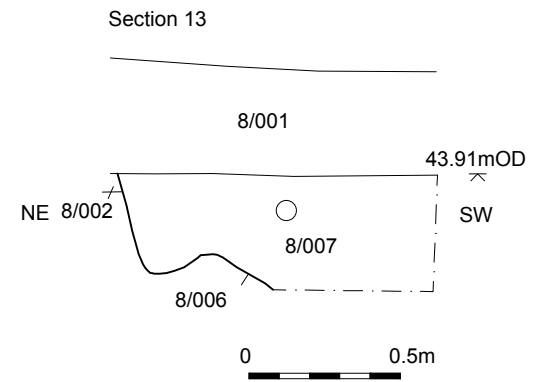
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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 7: plan, sections and photograph	
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8/016 looking north-east



8/006 looking south-east



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Project Ref: 5317

Jan 2012

Report Ref: 2012008

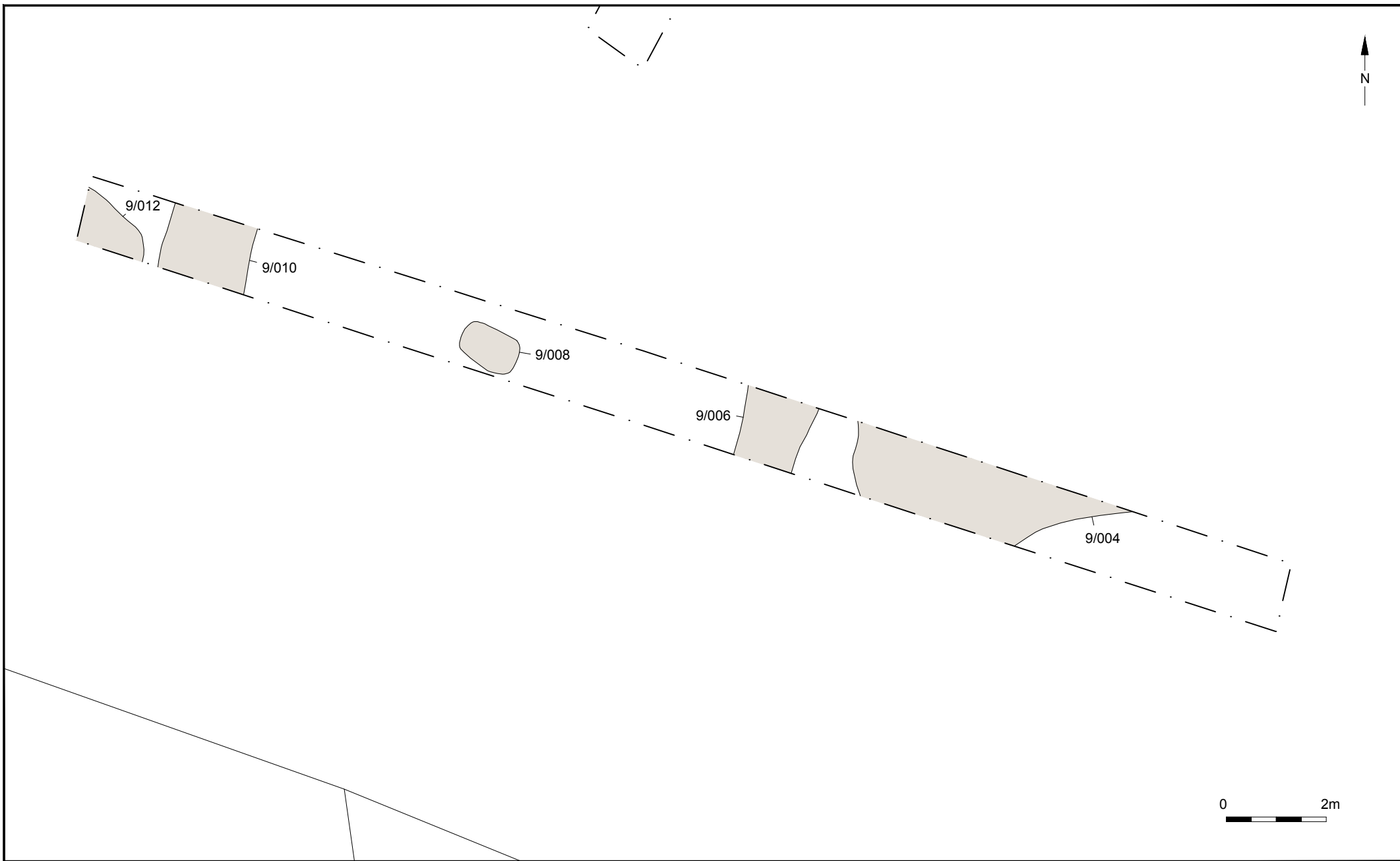
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St Joseph's Orchard, Storrington

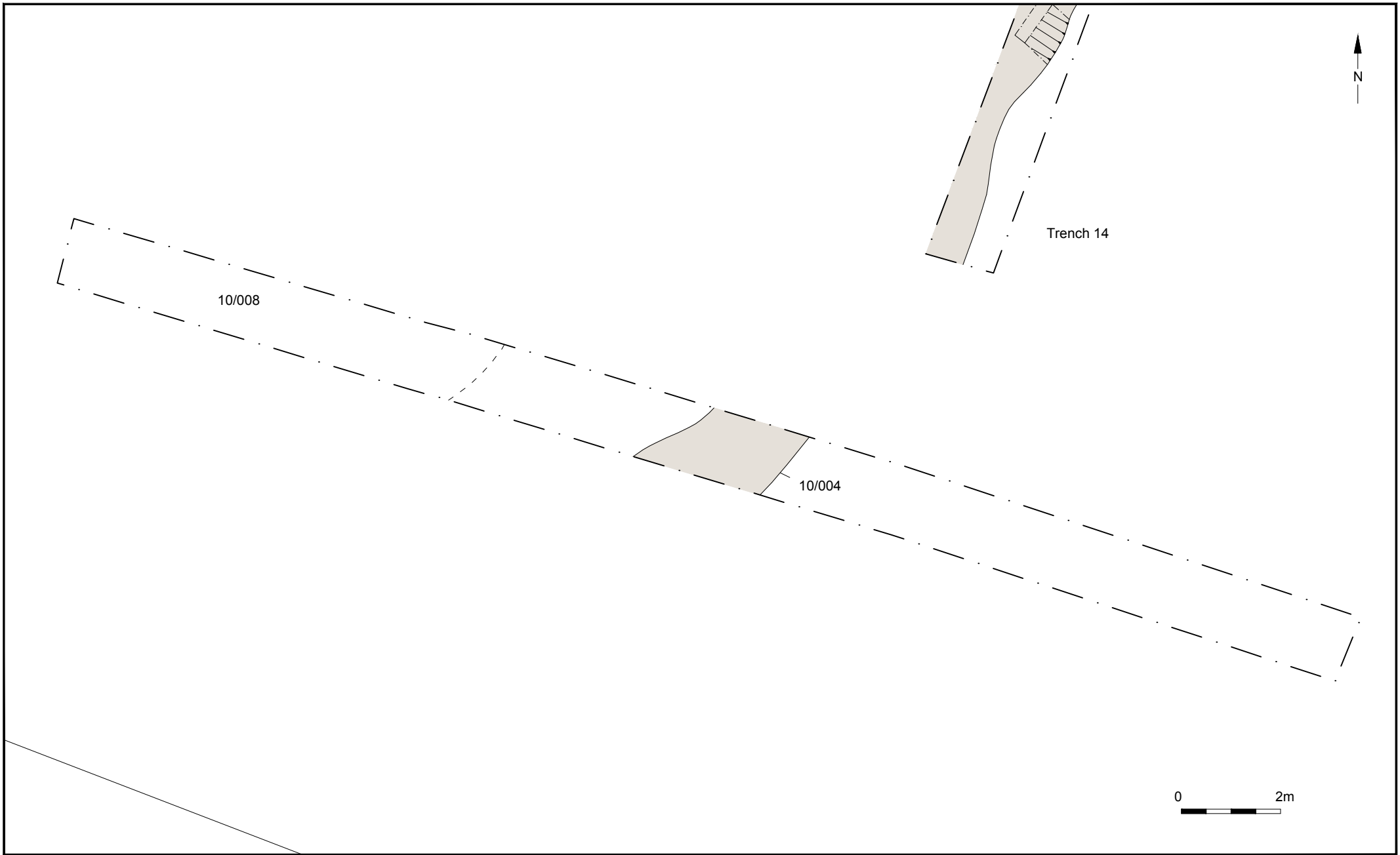
Trench 8: plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 9

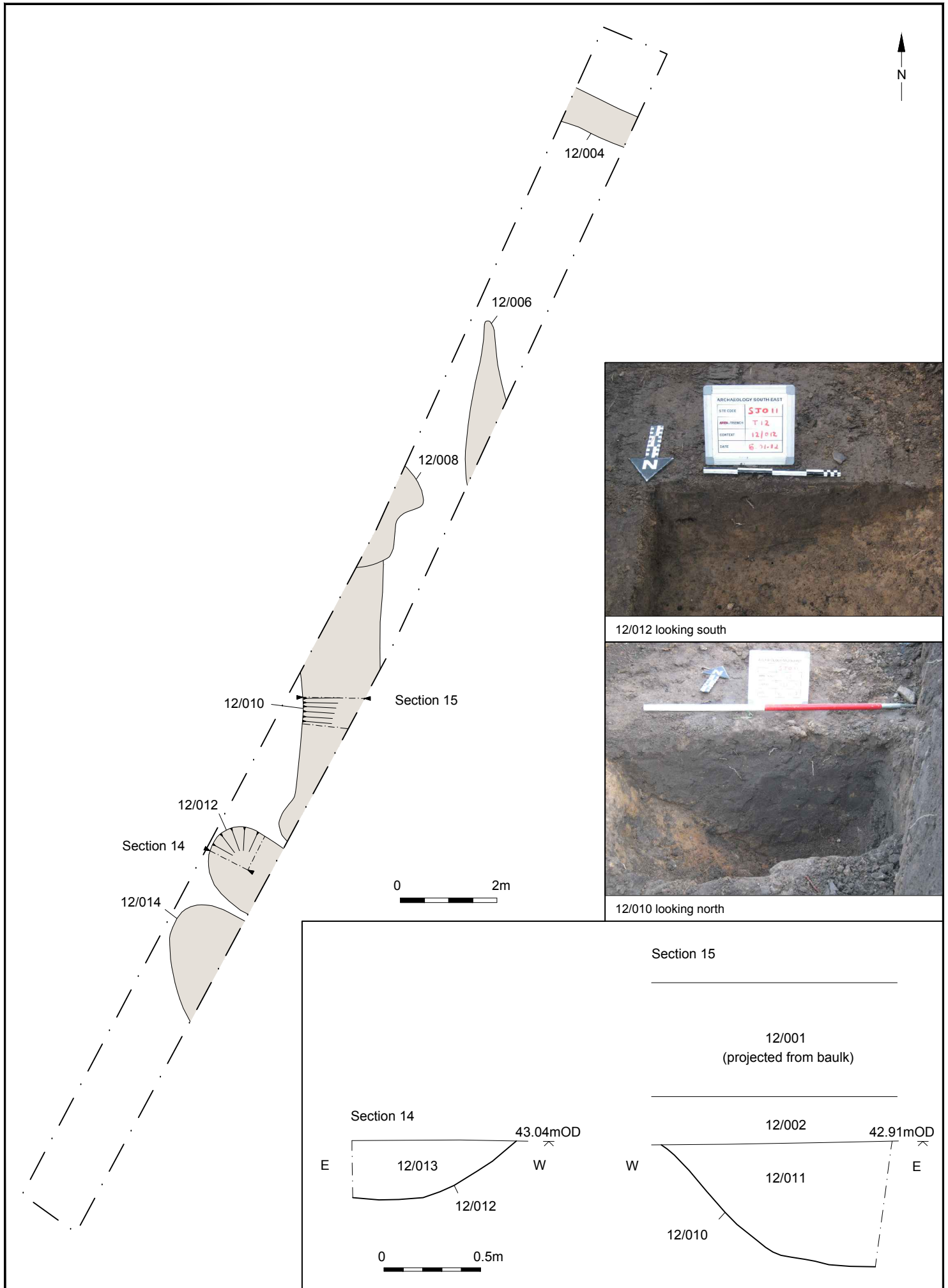




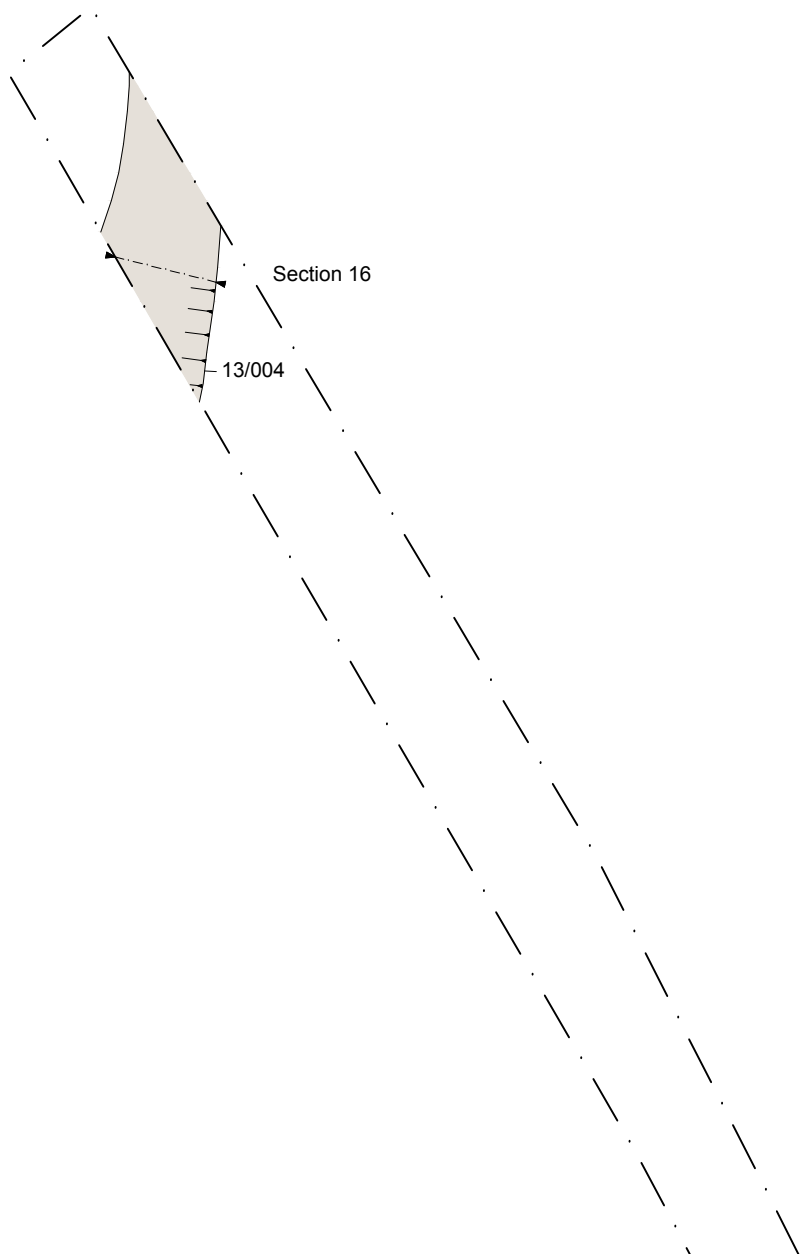
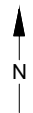
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Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



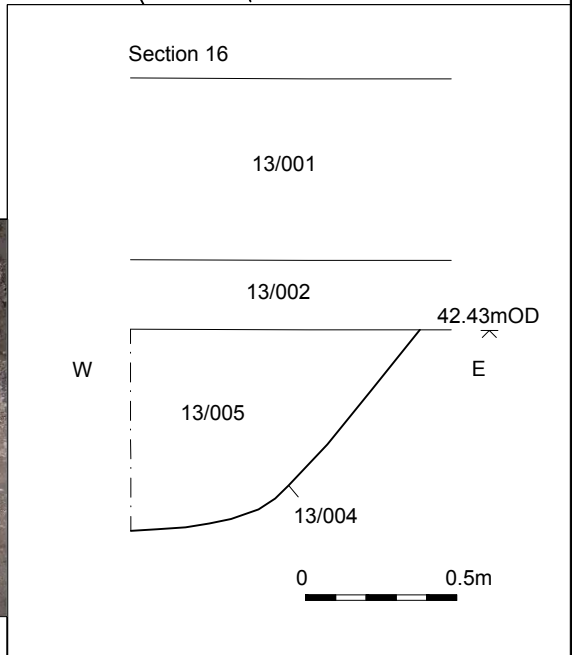
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Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



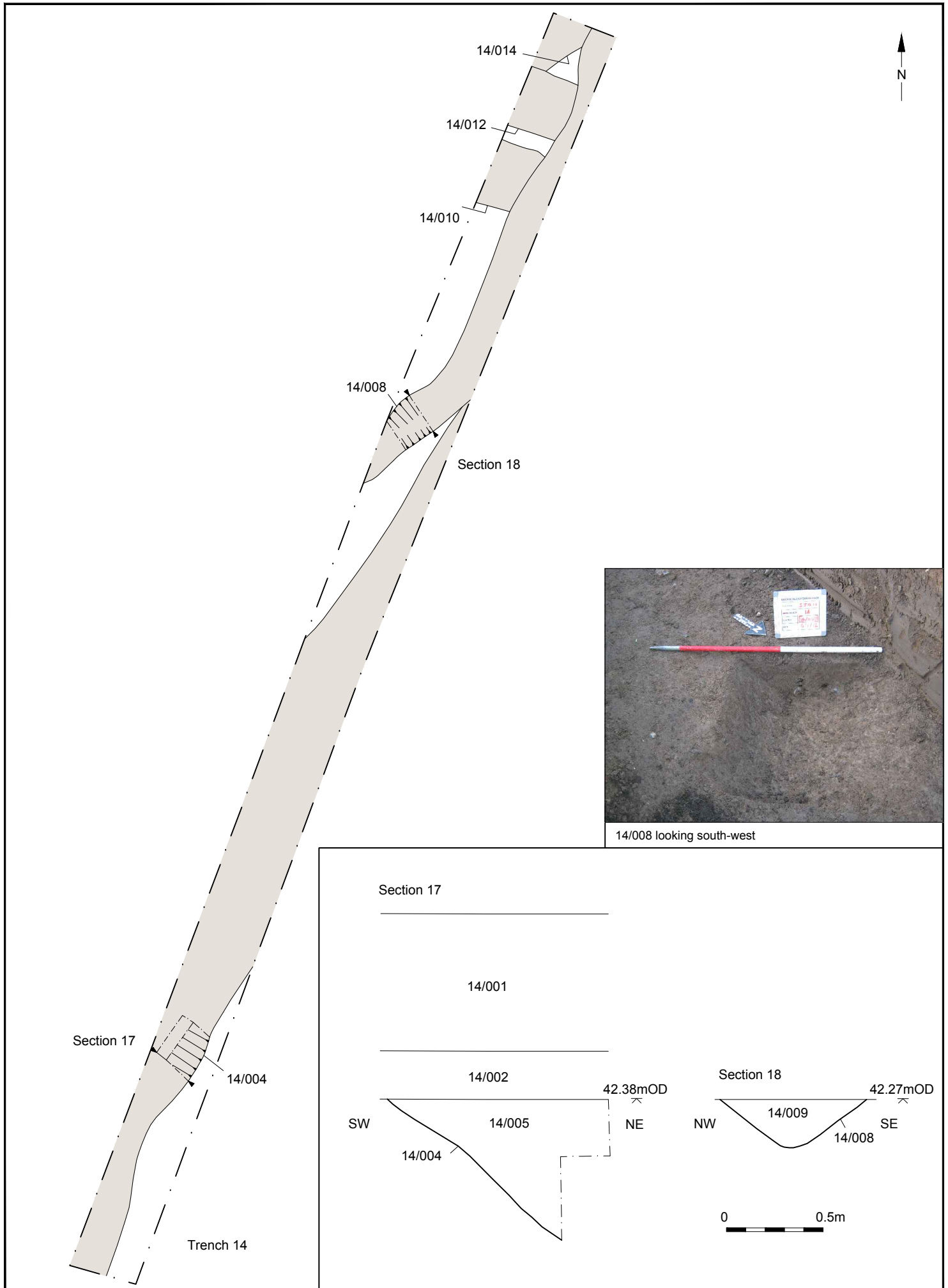
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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 12: plan, sections and photographs	
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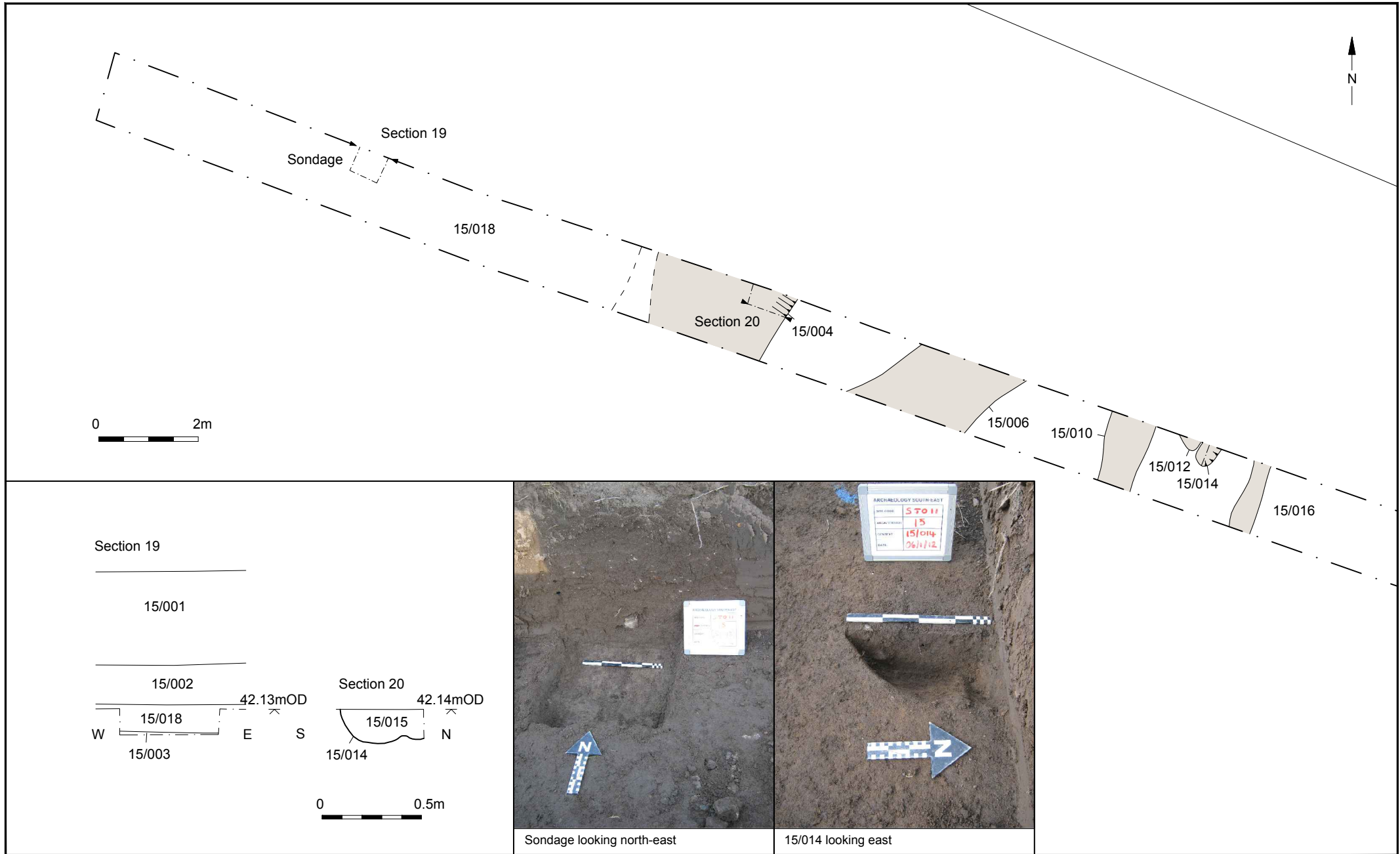
13/004 looking north



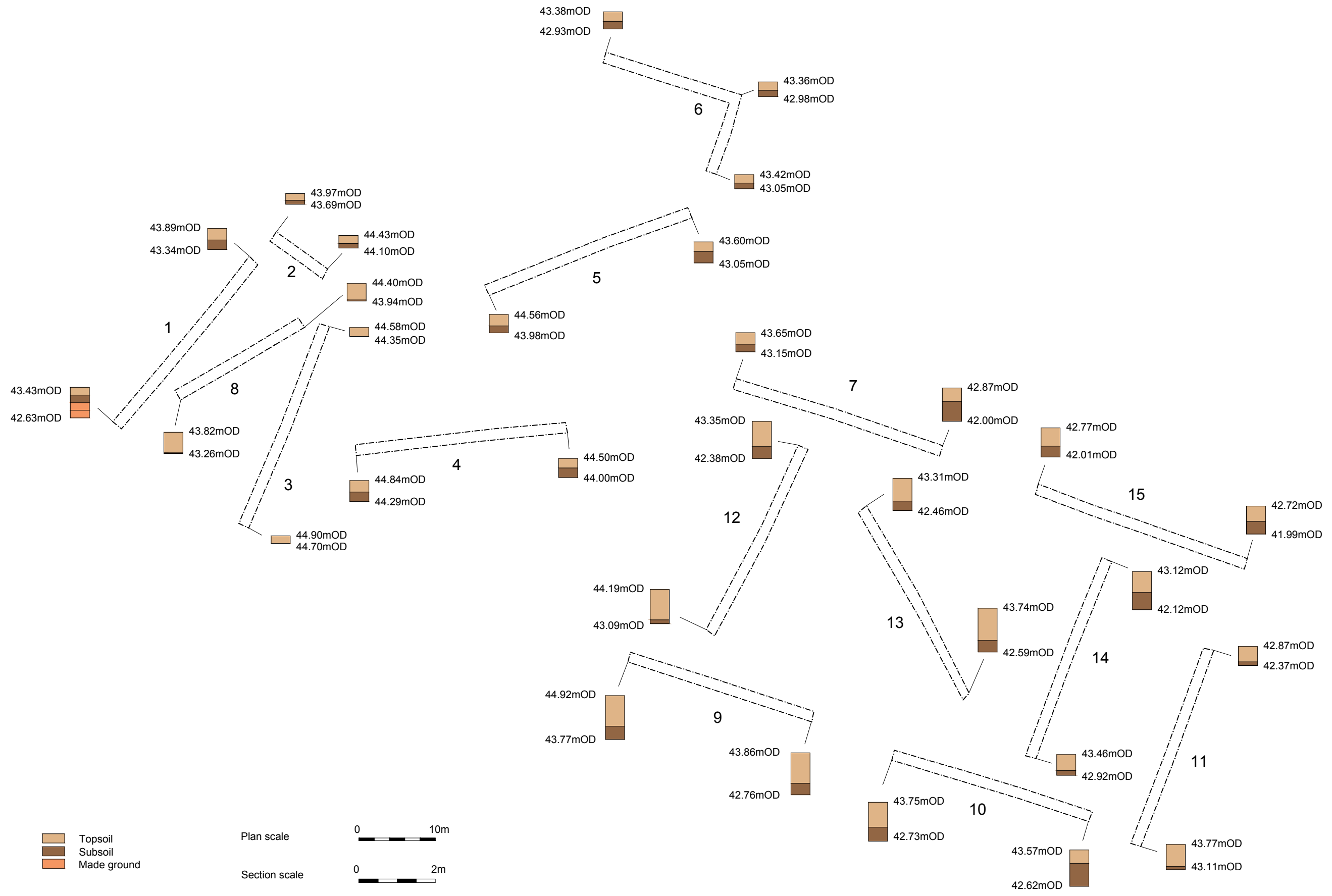
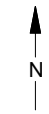
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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 13: plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 14: plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		St Joseph's Orchard, Storrington	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 5317	Jan 2012	Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012008	Drawn by: JLR		



Topsoil  
Subsoil  
Made ground

Plan scale 0 10m  
Section scale 0 2m

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