

**An Archaeological Evaluation
On Land at Foxmead, Meadowside: Storrington.**

**NGR: 509010 114190
(TQ 09011419)**

**Project No: 5739
Site Code: SLF12**

**ASE Report No. 2012227
OASIS id: archaeol6-136563**

By Ben Sharp

**With contributions by
Luke Barber**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington.

Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the northeast of the site and all revealed the same sequence of stratigraphy. Natural Folkstone sand deposits were overlain by layers of late post-medieval buried topsoil and subsoil containing finds dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries.. These deposits were sealed by layers of made ground and modern topsoil associated with the construction of the Foxmead care home in the 1970's.

Two deeper trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) were excavated in the south and south western extremes of the site to characterise the nature and dates of deposits associated with the River Stor. Trench 4 contained an organic rich deposit at a maximum depth of 35.55m AOD. Artefacts of 19th century date were recovered from immediately above this layer. Alluvial layers were uncovered in Trench 5, one containing fragments of coal. Both trenches revealed results consistent with the site's location near to the River Stor and show no indication of any early archaeological activity.

No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural geology.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 509010 114190.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey, is Folkstone formation, sandstone (BGS 2012).
- 1.2.2 The site occupies the north eastern valley slope of the River Stor, and slopes downwards from 40.65m AOD in the north east to 35.98m AOD in the south west.
- 1.2.3 The River Stor is a small tributary of the River Arun, set in deep banks, which flows in a north westerly direction along the south of the site.
- 1.2.4 The topography of the site indicates that a significant amount of terracing/ground reduction/formation works have taken place beneath the immediate footprint of the existing structure. The slopes surrounding the building were potentially more intact.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development has been granted planning permission with the following condition relating to archaeological remains:

No development shall be carried out until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to an approved in writing by the local planning authority.

- 1.3.2 A desk based assessment and subsequent written scheme of investigation were prepared for the site by CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs 2012a, CgMs 2012b), and all work on site was carried out in accordance with these documents and the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2012b) and are reproduced below.

- 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;
- 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;
- Geoarchaeological test pits will be executed within the existing trial trench locations to characterise any alluvial deposits associated with the River Stor;

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the site between 23rd and 25th October 2012 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2012b). The work was carried out by Ben Sharp (Archaeologist) and was managed by Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following archaeological background is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment of the site (CgMs 2012a), and comprises a review of archaeological finds and features within a 1km radius of the site, held on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

2.2.1 The HER records one handaxe and two flakes of potential Palaeolithic date found approximately 500m north west of the study site (MWS2886 TQ0870014300).

2.2.2 Numerous surface finds dating to the Mesolithic period have been found from the Sussex Greensands. Evidence of a Mesolithic flint working site comprising of four pieces of flintwork and debitage was recorded at Sullington Warren approximately 750m north east of the study site (MWS6360 TQ0978014470).

2.2.3 Whilst the potential of the site for in situ evidence dating to these periods is considered to be low the presence of isolated finds cannot be ruled out.

2.3 Neolithic

2.3.1 No evidence of Neolithic activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site. The archaeological potential of the study site for evidence of in situ activity is therefore considered to be low although isolated finds could be represented.

2.4 Bronze Age

2.4.1 During the later prehistoric periods the study site lay in an increasingly developed agrarian and ritual landscape with widespread settlement, funerary and ritual sites.

2.4.2 A Bronze Age bowl barrow cemetery lies on Sullington Warren which occupies high strategic ground overlooking the valley of the River Stor approximately 500m- 600m north east of the study site. The cemetery is formed of 10 barrows in two linear groups running along two recorded evidence of possible Bronze Age occupational activity (MWS7447 TQ0914514822 and MWS7446 TQ0903014864).

2.4.3 Due to the sites location at the bottom of the valley evidence of funerary activity is not anticipated. However the site is considered to have a low to moderate potential for evidence of Bronze Age occupational activity on the edge of the river floodplain.

2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 No evidence dating to the Iron Age has been recorded within the vicinity of the study site. The archaeological potential of the study site for the Iron Age period is therefore considered to be low.

2.6 Roman

- 2.6.1 An isolated find of a Roman fibula was recovered from Chantry Farm approximately 750m south east of the study site (MWS3863 TQ0912013330). No other evidence dating to this period has been recorded within the vicinity of the site although a Roman road alignment known as the 'Greensand Way' passes approximately 1500m north of the study site. The archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period is therefore considered to be low.

2.7 Anglo Saxon and medieval

- 2.7.1 No evidence of Saxon material has been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study site and it is most unlikely that the study site was a focus of settlement at this time. It is more probable the site lay in woodland or meadowland. Storrington was originally recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and comprised of a church and three mills. The church of St Mary was possibly originally built as early as the 11th century and would have formed the focus of the medieval settlement. The study site lay outside of the settled area of medieval Storrington which had become a market town by 1399. Until the 19th century the town was very small consisting of an axis of a few streets. It is likely that during these periods the study site lay within woodland or meadowland outside the core of settlement activity. In view of this, the potential of the study site for Anglo-Saxon and medieval evidence is considered to be low.

2.8 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.8.1 During the post-medieval period the site lay outside the historic core of the town of Storrington on the edge of Byne Common. By the early 19th century the site comprised of meadowland/marshland on the edge of development. There was little subsequent change to the site until the late 20th century. A pond occupied the west of the site by the late 19th century.
- 2.8.3 During the mid to late 1970s, Foxmead Care Home was constructed on the site with associated access road and landscaping. There has been no subsequent change to the study site. The archaeological potential of the study site for these periods is therefore considered to be low.

2.9 Recent Archaeological Investigation

- 2.9.1 An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of constructing a new culvert to carry the River Stor under Storrington High Street approximately 100m north east of the study site, recorded post-medieval dump deposits overlying undated silting in the former marsh. No significant archaeological remains were recorded (MWS6358 TQ0887814290).
- 2.9.2 ASE have undertaken an archaeological evaluation comprising 15 trial trenches at St Josephs Orchard, Storrington (NGR 508707 114067) (ASE 2012). Archaeological features found during his work 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.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Seven trenches were initially intended to be excavated. On site constraints meant that two of these were unable to be dug (Trenches 3 and 6). The excavated trenches were 1.5m wide and between 3m and 10m in length and were mechanically excavated using an 8-ton tracked excavator. Their locations are shown on Figure 2. All trenches were scanned prior to excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool, and were excavated in spits of approximately 0.1-0.2m, to the top of the underlying geology.
- 3.2 Trench 7 was moved 5m to the south in order to avoid a possible water main running west to east toward the building.
- 3.3 Trench 5 was moved 10m due east of its proposed location and due to the depth of deposits encountered was excavated as a deeper 1.5m x 3m investigative trench, and backfilled immediately to a safe depth of 1.2m.
- 3.4 Trench 4 was relocated slightly further north of its proposed location so that it would fit within the fenced boundary of the site, and again was excavated as a small 1.5m x 3m investigative trench due to the depth of deposits encountered. The trench was then extended by another 3m in length in an attempt to recover finds stratified above or within deposit [4/006] uncovered in the base of this trench. During both phases the trench was backfilled immediately to a safe depth of 1.2m.
- 3.5 Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in their proposed locations and to the dimensions laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2012b).
- 3.6 Trench 6 was not excavated due to its proposed location underneath the tarmac of the site car park, which was still in use by other contractors at the time of archaeological works.
- 3.7 The proposed location of Trench 3 fell outside the fenced boundary of the site in an area covered by dense vegetation and it was decided not to relocate this trench within the site due to the close proximity of Trenches 1 and 2 which had already been excavated and demonstrated the sequence of deposits in the western end of the site.
- 3.8 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Sections were recorded on plastic drawing film at appropriate scales, and a full digital photographic record was taken for the trenches excavated and the site in general.
- 3.9 Trenches were backfilled and compacted by machine but no further reinstatement was undertaken.
- 3.10 ASE informed Horsham Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated and were informed that they were unable to accept the archive at present. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Horsham museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	30
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	14 Digital
Bulk finds	Part of 1 box
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	None

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Length: 10m Width: 1.5m Max Depth: 1.5m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
1/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.2m
1/003	Layer	Sand levelling	Trench	Trench	0.3m
1/004	Layer	Buried Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
1/005	Layer	Buried Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
1/006	Layer	Natural Sand	Trench	Trench	-

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north of the site and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m in its north western end. It exhibited the same basic sequence of stratigraphy observed in all trenches excavated in the north of the site (Trenches 1, 2 and 7).
- 4.1.2 No archaeological features were observed cutting the clean natural sand [1/006].
- 4.1.3 Immediately overlying natural sands were layers [1/005], a mid greyish brown silty sand, and [1/004], a dark blackish brown silty sand, which are interpreted as buried subsoil and buried topsoil layers. These deposits contained finds of clay pipe stem, CBM and pottery of 17th – 19th century date.
- 4.1.4 Above these layers was a sequence of modern made ground/levelling deposits, [1/002] and [1/003]. These comprised a mixed clayey sand with concrete and brick rubble, and clean cream sand respectively. These deposits presumably relate to the construction of the care home in the 1970's.
- 4.1.5 The sequence was sealed by a layer of topsoil, [1/001], 0.3m thick. Heights on the topsoil range from 38.97m AOD in the north western end of the trench to 39.30m AOD at the south eastern end.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Length: 10m Width: 1.5m Max Depth: 1.85m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2m
2/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.3m
2/003	Layer	Buried Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3-0.4m
2/004	Layer	Buried Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
2/005	Layer	Natural Sand	Trench	Trench	-

Table 3: Trench 2 List of Recorded Contexts.

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was situated to the south of Trench 1 on the western side of the site and exhibited a similar sequence of stratigraphy. A small sondage was dug in the northern end of the trench to a maximum depth of 1.85m below ground level and into the natural sand [2/005], to clarify the deposit. Excavation in the remainder of the trench ceased at 1.1-1.2m below ground level to the top of [2/005]. No archaeological features were observed cutting this natural sand.
- 4.2.2 Immediately overlying the natural sand were deposits [2/004] and [2/003], interpreted as buried subsoil and topsoil layers. Buried subsoil [2/004] contained a single sherd of 19th century flowerpot. Residual finds of a small piece of mid-13th- 14th century peg tile and a fragment of 16th – 18th century brick were also recovered.
- 4.2.3 Above the late post-medieval layers was a single mixed deposit of modern made ground, [2/002], containing around 50% brick rubble and clean sand. It is assumed that this deposit relates to the construction of the care home in the 1970's.
- 4.2.4 The sequence was sealed by a layer of topsoil [2/001] 0.2m thick, with heights ranging from 38.75m AOD in the northern end of the trench to 38.16m AOD in the southern end of the trench.

4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

Length: 6m Width: 1.5m Max Depth: 2.5m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
4/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.25m
4/003	Layer	Sand levelling	Trench	Trench	0.15m
4/004	Layer	Mixed buried soil	Trench	Trench	1.0m
4/005	Layer	Dark black layer	Trench	Trench	0.1m
4/006	Layer	Organic rich sandy silt	Trench	Trench	0.3m
4/007	Layer	Natural Sand	Trench	Trench	-

Table 4: Trench 4 List of Recorded Contexts.

- 4.3.1 Trench 4 was excavated slightly north of its original proposed location to ensure it would fit within the fenced boundary of the site. The trench was excavated in two phases, each 3m long and 2.5m in depth. The first phase was used to provide a representative section of stratigraphy for this southern area of the site, and was backfilled immediately to a safe depth of 1.2m. A second phase of deeper excavation attempted to recover artefacts from in and around the organic rich deposit.
- 4.3.2 Light grey natural sand was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.1m below ground level. This sand was overlain by [4/006], a 0.3m thick mid brown organic rich sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this context.
- 4.3.3 Above [4/006] was a thin layer of dark blackish brown silt [4/005]. This layer may represent a buried turfline and contained residual 17th century pottery, 19th century pottery and CBM fragments.
- 4.3.4 The remaining stratigraphy in Trench 4 was similar to those trenches in the north of the site. [4/004] was a 1m thick layer of mid/dark brown silty sand thought to represent the buried topsoil/subsoil seen in Trenches 1 and 2. It was not possible to differentiate two distinct layers in this trench however. Sealing the buried soil layer were deposits of light yellow sand, [4/003], and brick rubble/concrete [4/002]. Both are interpreted as layers of made ground associated with construction of the care home in the 1970's.
- 4.3.5 The stratigraphic sequence was sealed by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil with heights ranging from 37.09m AOD in the southern end of the trench to 37.35m AOD in the northern end of the trench.

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Length: 3m Width: 1.5m Max Depth: 3.15m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1-0.2m
5/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.45m
5/003	Layer	Buried Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2m
5/004	Layer	Buried Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35m
5/005	Layer	Alluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.8m
5/006	Layer	Alluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.65m
5/007	Layer	Natural Sand	Trench	Trench	-

Table 5: Trench 5 List of Recorded Contexts.

- 4.4.1 Trench 5 was situated approximately 5m east of the location originally proposed in the WSI. A maximum depth of 3.15m was reached after encountering clean orange/creamy natural sand [5/007] at a depth of 2.65m below ground level.
- 4.4.2 Overlying the natural sands were two thick layers of alluvial deposits. [5/006], a 0.65m thick layer of dark brown, sterile silty sand was overlain by [5/005], a 0.8m thick layer of mid grey silty sand containing fragments of coal, unworked flint and burnt sandstone.
- 4.4.3 These alluvial deposits were sealed by buried subsoil [5/004] and buried topsoil [5/003].
- 4.4.4 A 0.45m thick layer of crushed brick, concrete and sand [5/002], overlain by a 0.1-0.2m thick layer of topsoil [5/001] complete the sequence of stratigraphy in trench 5 and are both attributed to the construction of the care home in the 1970's.
- 4.4.5 Heights on the topsoil range from 37.66m AOD in the western end of the trench to 37.86m AOD in the eastern end of the trench.

4.5 Trench 7 (Figure 3)

Length: 5m Width: 1.5m Max Depth: 1.1m

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
7/002	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.35m
7/003	Layer	Buried Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3m
7/004	Layer	Buried Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
7/005	Layer	Natural Sand	Trench	Trench	-

Table 6: Trench 7 List of Recorded Contexts.

- 4.5.1 Trench 7 was moved approximately 5m south to avoid a possible water pipe running into the site, however, the trench was still found to be disturbed by modern service trenches. Despite these intrusions it was possible to determine that trench 7 exhibited the same basic sequence of stratigraphy as the other trenches in the north of the site.
- 4.5.2 A dark orangey brown natural sand [7/005] was uncovered at a depth of 1.05m below ground level. This sand was overlain by buried subsoil [7/004] and buried topsoil [7/003] which was stained dark grey/greenish black with some possible hydrocarbon contamination.
- 4.5.3 These buried soils were sealed by [7/002], a 0.35m thick layer of brick and concrete rubble, and [7/001], a 0.25m thick layer of topsoil. Both of these layers are attributed to the construction of the care home in the 1970's.
- 4.5.4 Heights on the modern topsoil ranged from 40.20m AOD in the southern end of the trench to 40.15m AOD in the northern end of the trench.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. An overview of the assemblage is shown in Table 7.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
1/004			3	340		
2/004	1	<2	3	44		
1/005	1	42			1	4
4/005	2	20	3	192		
Total	4	62	9	576	1	4

Table 7: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The earliest pottery from the site consists of the rim from a well-fired green glazed sandy earthenware bowl from [1/005]. The sherd is fresh, and is likely to be of 17th- to early 18th- century date. A further glazed red earthenware sherd, this time a bodysherd with clear glaze, but also in a fine sandy fabric was recovered from [4/005]. Although this can only broadly be dated to the 18th to early 19th century, an unglazed earthenware bodysherd from a 19th-century flower pot was also recovered from this deposit. The only other sherd from the site is from a similar flower pot in [2/004]. On the whole, all of the pottery is in relatively fresh condition, suggesting it has not been subjected to any extensive reworking.

5.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A single, relatively fresh, clay pipe stem was recovered from context [1/005]. The piece appears to be of late 17th- to early/mid 18th- century date.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Most of the fragments from the site are slightly ambiguous of date, being small and lacking diagnostic traits. However, a small piece (8g) of medium fired peg tile from [2/004] is tempered with moderate/abundant medium sand and is probably of mid 13th- to 14th- century date. The same context produced an amorphous fragment from a low-fired silty red brick with grog/iron oxide inclusions to 3mm. This piece could be placed anywhere between the 16th and early 18th centuries. Another amorphous brick fragment (44g), in an identical fabric, was recovered from [4/005]. However, this context also produced a large fragment of flooring brick (44mm tall) that is quite well formed, medium fired and tempered with abundant medium sand with sparse sandstone/iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. The top of this brick is burnt, suggesting it may have come from a hearth. Dating of this piece is uncertain, but a 17th- to 18th- century date is possible. The only other ceramic building

material was recovered from [1/004]. This produced three well formed and fired peg tile fragments, tempered with sparse fine sand and rare to moderate iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. These are likely to be of early/mid 18th- to 19th-century date.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 No archaeological features were observed cutting into the natural sand/sandstone geology in any of the trenches excavated. The depth of these natural deposits, ranging from 1.05m below ground level or approximately 39.15m AOD in the north of the site to 2.65m below ground level or 35.20m AOD in the southern end of the site.
- 6.2 Trenches 1, 2 and 7, which occupy the northern half of the site, all exhibited the same basic sequence of stratigraphy. This comprises modern topsoil deposits and layers of made ground relating to the construction of the care home in the 1970's, with combined thicknesses of 0.5-0.65m. These were directly overlying deposits of buried topsoil and subsoil, dated by finds of pottery, CBM and clay pipe to the late post medieval period, most probably the 19th century. The character of these deposits confirms the suggestion in the WSI that the site occupied an area away from the focus of urban settlement in Storrington, and was subject to minimal human activity until the late post-medieval period.
- 6.3 The single find of 13th – 14th century peg tile in Trench 2 is a residual artefact and not indicative of any significant activity on the site during this period.
- 6.4 The deeper investigative trenches opened in the southern and western limits of the site (Trenches 4 and 5), parallel to the River Stor, uncovered layers of alluvium, containing coal, in the southern limit of the site, and an organic rich sandy silt layer, from the western limit of the site. 19th century artefacts were recovered from immediately above the organic deposit. These layers confirm the character of the site as an area of meadowland/marshland and are entirely consistent with its location near to the river. There was no indication of any ancient archaeological activity associated with these alluvial / organic deposits.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs and their client for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. ASE would also like to thank John Mills, WSCC Senior Archaeologist who monitored the work.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SLF12					
Identification Name and Address	Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington.					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	509010 114190					
Geology	Folkstone sandstone.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5739					
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. 23/10/12- 25/10/12	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Ben Sharp					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington.</p> <p>Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the northeast of the site and all revealed the same sequence of stratigraphy. Natural Folkstone sand deposits were overlain by layers of late post-medieval buried topsoil and subsoil containing finds dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries.. These deposits were sealed by layers of made ground and modern topsoil associated with the construction of the Foxmead care home in the 1970's.</p> <p>Two deeper trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) were excavated in the south and south western extremes of the site to characterise the nature and dates of deposits associated with the River Stor. Trench 4 contained an organic rich deposit at a maximum depth of 35.55m AOD. Artefacts of 19th century date were recovered from immediately above this layer. Alluvial layers were uncovered in Trench 5, one containing fragments of coal. Both trenches revealed results consistent with the site's location near to the River Stor and show no indication of any early archaeological activity.</p> <p>No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural geology.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-136563

Project details

Project name	Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington.
Short description of the project	<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington.</i></p> <p><i>Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the northeast of the site and all revealed the same sequence of stratigraphy. Natural Folkstone sand deposits were overlain by layers of late post-medieval buried topsoil and subsoil containing finds dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries.. These deposits were sealed by layers of made ground and modern topsoil associated with the construction of the Foxmead care home in the 1970's.</i></p> <p><i>Two deeper trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) were excavated in the south and south western extremes of the site to characterise the nature and dates of deposits associated with the River Stor. Trench 4 contained an organic rich deposit at a maximum depth of 35.55m AOD. Artefacts of 19th century date were recovered from immediately above this layer. Alluvial layers were uncovered in Trench 5, one containing fragments of coal. Both trenches revealed results consistent with the site's location near to the River Stor and show no indication of any early archaeological activity.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were observed cutting the natural geology.</i></p>
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2012 End: 25-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SLF12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	MARSHLAND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Test Pits"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the
planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM STORRINGTON Foxmead,
Meadowside

Postcode RH20 4BW

Study area 4200.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 509010 114190 50 0 50 52 55 N 000 08 43 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 35.20m Max: 39.15m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief
originator Consultant

Project design
originator ASE/CgMs

Project
director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Ben Sharp

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Archaeological Consultant

Name of
sponsor/funding
body CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Horsham Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive
recipient Horsham Museum

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"

available

Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Sharp, B

Other bibliographic details ASE Report Number 2012227

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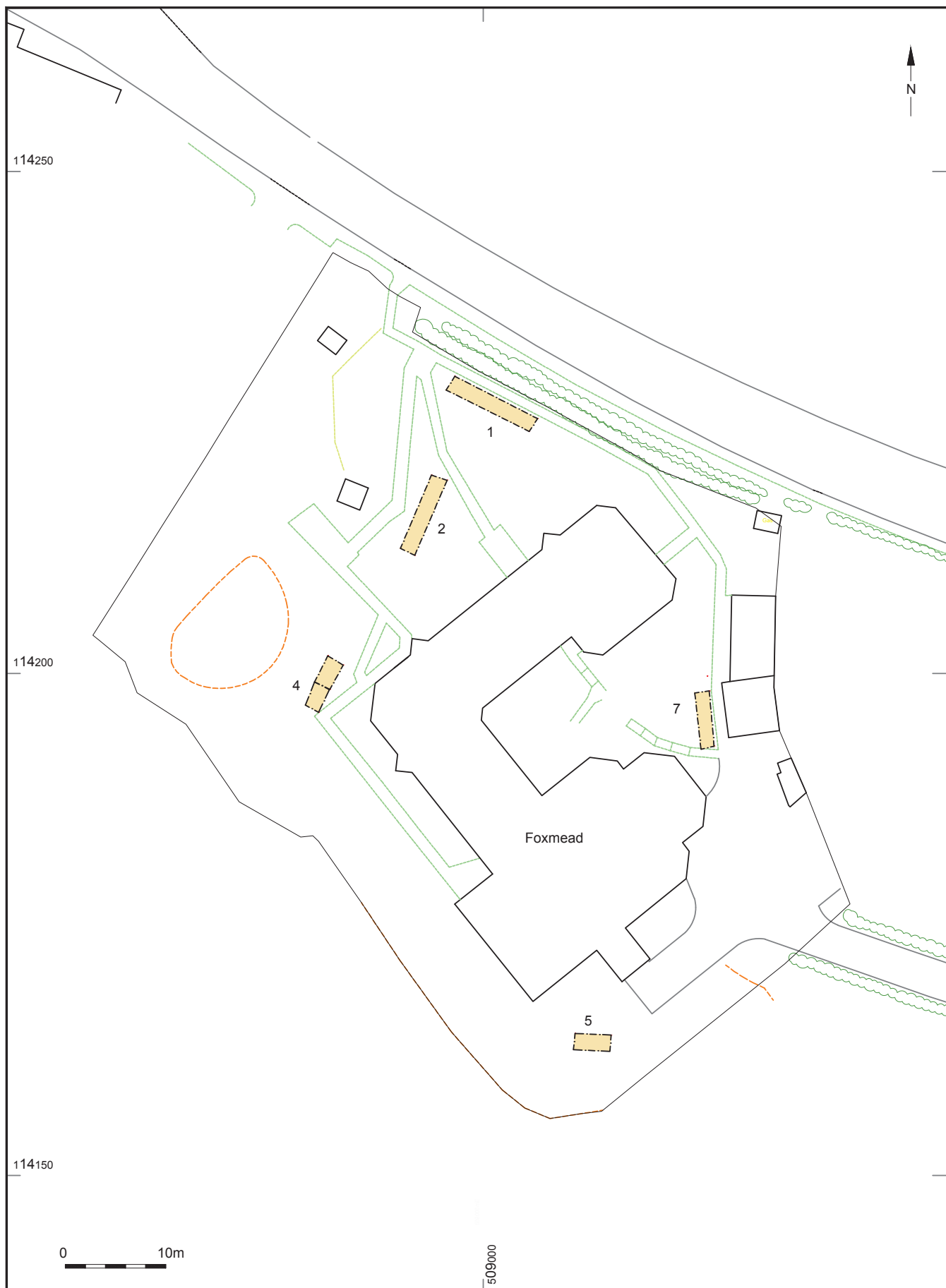
Description A4 Booklet

Entered by Ben Sharp (b.sharp@ucl.ac.uk)

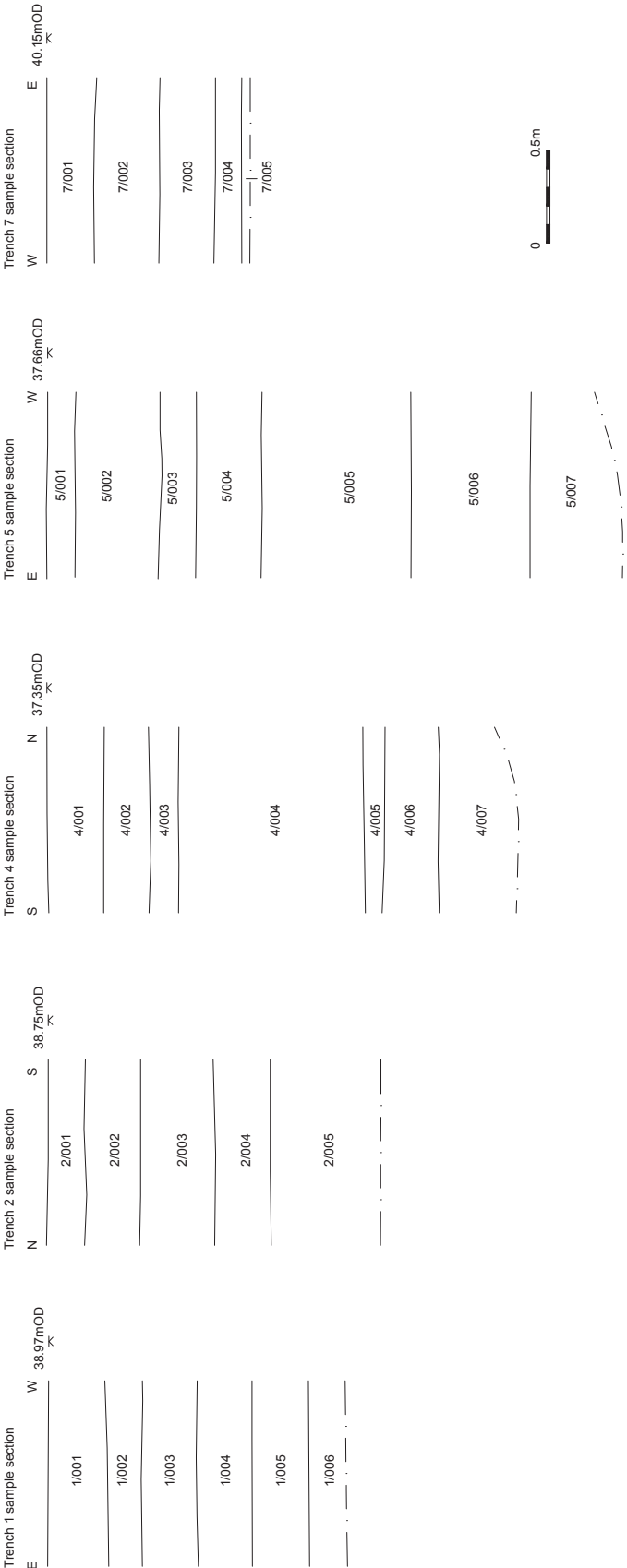
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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Foxmead, Storrington	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5739	Nov 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012227	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Foxmead, Storrington	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5739	Oct 2012	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2012227	Drawn by: JLR		



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