

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
Hardham Priory, Hardham  
Pulborough, West Sussex**

**Scheduled Ancient Monument No: 29279  
Scheduled Monument Consents: HSD 9/2/12088**

**NGR 503395, 117115  
(TQ 03395 17115)**

**ASE Report No: 2013013  
ASE Project No: 3735  
Site Code: HPC 09  
OASIS id: archaeol6-150903**



**By Kathryn Grant BA MSc AIFA**

**With contributions by Maggie Henderson,  
Luke Barber, Lucy Allott, Dawn Elise Mooney, Karine Le Hégarat,  
Trista Clifford, Gemma Ayton and Elke Raemen**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Huntley Cartwright on behalf of their client Mr J Rowell to undertake a programme of archaeological works during works at Hardham Priory, Hardham, Pulborough between 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009 and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011.*

*Two broad phases of activity were identified during the course of the monitored groundwork: Phase 1 activity dated from the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries and related to the site's occupation during the medieval period when the priory was functioning. Phase 2 activity dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards and related to the dissolution of the priory and the redevelopment of the site into a farm during the post-medieval period.*

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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), was commissioned by Huntley Cartwright on behalf of their client Mr J Rowell to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Hardham Priory, Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex (NGR 503395,117115, Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The proposed development comprised the rebuilding of a utility room, the creation of an adjacent WC and the provision of services and soakaways (Figure 2).

### 1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Scheduled Monument Consent (HSD 9/2/12088) was granted under Class 7 of the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 for a programme of archaeological evaluation on the outer limits of Hardham Priory. This initially consisted of an archaeologically monitored trial pit (measuring 1m x 1.5m) within the kitchen wing designed to investigate the medieval floor levels of this part of Hardham Priory (ASE 2009a) as well as existing surface water drainage arrangements. Due to the potential for archaeological deposits to exist on the site, Scheduled Monument Consent was granted on the condition that the client '*...discuss and agree arrangements with English Heritage for such an evaluation including a draft written specification for the evaluation together with the name of the person(s) who will be responsible for carrying this out.*'

1.2.2 The Consent was amended (Department for Culture Media and Sport letter to Archaeology South-East dated 17<sup>th</sup> August 2009) as a result of some changes to the proposed scheme. The works are also subject to planning permission, which has been granted by Horsham District Council subject to an archaeological condition (no. 4, Planning Application DC/07/2860). The amendment to the proposal with regard to the utility room has also been granted by Horsham District Council and is also subject to an archaeological condition (Condition no. 4, Planning Application DC/09/0941).

1.2.3 Scheduled Monument Consent and the Planning Conditions on the site include the requirement for a programme of an archaeological watching brief during the works. This consisted of:

- Archaeological monitoring/mitigation of the removal of the current utility room floor and foundations
- Archaeological monitoring/mitigation of all excavations associated with the proposed utility room and toilet foundations
- Archaeological monitoring/mitigation of all excavations associated with new service trenches and soakaways

1.2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2009b) in response to the condition placed on the Scheduled Monument Consent. Prior to the commencement of work, this was approved by Richard Massey, English Heritage Inspector of Ancient

Monuments and John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council

### **1.3 Aims and Objectives**

1.3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the WSI (*ibid.*):

1.3.2 The general aim of the archaeological work was to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest that would be affected by the proposed groundworks were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.3.3 Research Aims within the region of the site were:

- To understand the historic development of the settlement and land use of this area of West Sussex
- To understand the use and development of the Roman landscape
- To investigate the origins of Hardham and its surrounding landscape
- To investigate the post-medieval landscape of the area

1.3.4 Specific Research Objectives of the watching brief were:

- To investigate evidence of the Roman Landscape with specific reference to Hardham Camp and Stane Street.
- To investigate the development of Hardham Priory and its use as an ecclesiastical building, particularly the suggestion that this area of the Priory might have been used as a cemetery.
- To investigate the development of Hardham Priory after its dissolution and its changing use through the post-medieval period.

### **1.4 Scope of this Report**

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief which was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Nick Garland, Sarah Porteus and Liane Peyre (Archaeologists) over the course of nineteen visits between 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009 and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

1.4.2 The project was managed by Ron Humphrey (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography**

- 2.1.1 The site is situated within the grounds of Hardham Priory, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM 29279). The works were carried out to the south, east and north of the main house. The priory ruins now form part of the outbuildings associated with a country house, but were formerly used as a farmstead. The environs comprise lawns, gravel drives and paved yards, with an area of rough pasture containing earthworks to the east.
- 2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2013) the underlying geology of the site is on a boundary between valley gravel and Gault Clay.

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 A detailed examination of the historical and archaeological background has been included in a desk based assessment (ASE 2009c) and is summarised below:
- 2.2.2 The priory of St Cross of Hardham, sometimes known as Heringham, is of uncertain origin, possibly founded by Sir William Dawtrey in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) (Dugdale 1817-30). It is known to have been in existence by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, as Prior Richard was involved in a lawsuit in 1263, and documentary evidence suggests a foundation date no earlier than 1248. References to the life of the priory through the succeeding centuries are sparse, and tend to revolve around the misdeeds of the brethren – the prior, Robert de Glottyngs, was deposed by the archbishop in 1299 ‘for misrule and for incontinence and adultery’. A visitation of 1475 revealed the house to be in a poor state of repair, with the morals of the brethren reportedly in a similar state. By this time only six monks occupied the priory, a number which fell to only four (prior, two canons and a novice) in 1527. The priory was suppressed sometime before 1535, probably in the winter of 1534, an earlier attempt having been forestalled by a timely annuity granted by the priory to Thomas Cromwell, the king’s Vicegerent in charge of dissolving the monasteries (Page 1907, 74-5). The priory held various lands and manors scattered around the county – these were acquired at the Dissolution by Sir William Goring. Part of the claustral range was converted into a farmhouse (Turner 1859). The house was damaged by fire in 1912 (Nairn & Pevsner 1965, 235).
- 2.2.3 In terms of its layout, the priory conformed to the ‘standard’ layout for an Augustinian priory (generally similar to, but simpler than, the normal Benedictine plan – Clarke 1986, 102), with a simple cruciform church flanked to the south by the claustral buildings. These comprised a cloister and cloister garth with a range of buildings along each wall: to the east was the sacristy (where the priest kept his holy garments); the chapter house (the administrative and disciplinary centre of the priory); a passage (or slype) through to the monks’ cemetery (and often an infirmary chapel); a common room with dormitory above and a reredorter (a latrine wing). To the south, the cloister was flanked by the refectory with a storage undercroft, and the western side was occupied by a ground floor storage undercroft with a kitchen at the southern end. The upper floor had a variety of uses, but was often the prior’s lodging or, according to Hills in this case (1866), lodgings for servants.

- 2.2.4 The surviving buildings on site relate to the southern and eastern side of the the claustral range. The southern range, formerly the refectory with ground floor undercroft, is now the house and will not be considered further as it lies outside of the area of concern. The remaining structures relate to the Chapter House, the southern end of the monks' common room with first floor dormitory over, and part of the northern wall of a structure Hills refers to (with characteristic Victorian euphemistic propriety) as the 'Ancient offices connected with the sewer', i.e. the reredorter or latrine block.
- 2.2.5 The Chapter House is a Grade I listed building (Appendix 1) and was the administrative centre of the priory. It was here that the monks met every morning to conduct business, to witness any disciplinary actions against any erring brother, and to hear a chapter of the Rule read out. The building dates from the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, and is rectangular with three lancet windows in the east wall and one blocked lancet in each of the north and south walls.
- 2.2.6 Approximately 500m to the northeast of the site lies St Botolph's Church, Hardham, built about 1050 AD. The church contains one of the country's earliest and most complete schemes of medieval wall paintings. Dating from shortly after 1100 AD, the paintings include Adam and Eve, the Annunciation, scenes from the life of Christ, and St George and the Dragon. The paintings are part of a nationally important group, painted by a single workshop (from the great Cluniac priory at Lewes) which was active in a number of Sussex churches (<http://www.acny.org.uk/venue.php?V=4950> 2007).
- 2.2.7 Other sites or find spots recorded within the vicinity of the site include Roman pottery recovered from the site of Hardham Mill (HER no. 2326) to the north, an enclosure of unknown date to the north east (HER no 2316) and the Hardham Mill (HER no 2353) to the north of the site.

### **2.3 Previous Archaeological Work at the Site**

- 2.3.1 Little previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place in this area of the site, although some limited investigations have been carried out elsewhere. 'Three or four' trenches were cut across the site of the church by R. Garraway Rice in 1897, where he found the bulk of the choir robbed out (Garraway Rice 1898, 241) and the rubble footings of aisle columns. He referred to wall footings found by the tenant in 1896 near the west end of the house – these are presumably the same walls found during a watching brief on a water main trench in 1999 (Beresford 1999).
- 2.3.2 A geophysical survey was carried out across the site in 1996 (Barker 1996). A resistivity survey was carried out in the field to the east of the chapter house. This located an area of possible building foundations to the north and north-east of the chapter house, possibly related to the south transept and choir of the priory church. A further set of possible building foundations east of the common room ruins resemble a long east-west aligned buttressed wall, and bear interpretation as the footings of the reredorter (latrine) block. A north-west/south-east aligned anomaly running just north-east of the chapter house was interpreted as a conduit running beneath the complex – however, it would appear to run beneath the church and possibly beyond to the north, whereas a monastic drainage system might be expected to run from the kitchens, via the refectory, and culminating beneath the reredorter (i.e. along the south side of the present house).

### 3.0 METHODOLOGY

(Figures 2 and 3)

- 3.1 Full details of the groundwork were not submitted at the time at which the WSI was prepared (ASE 2009a). Changes had to be made to the initial WSI to accommodate changes to the ground work methodology (ASE 2009b). All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).
- 3.2 Several areas across the site were monitored by archaeologists during the groundwork associated with the rebuilding of a utility room, the creation of an adjacent WC and the provision of services and soakaways. Nineteen monitoring visits were made to the site by ASE archaeologists over a 2½ year period between the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009 and the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011.
- 3.3 The groundwork was monitored to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the intrusive works were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. Particular attention was to be made to the extent, character, depth, condition, date and significance of the deposits.
- 3.4 All of the work was carried out using a combination of hand and mechanical excavation using a 360° mini-digger fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. A breaker was used where required. Following the removal of hardcore, all subsequent deposits were removed in spits to the limit of excavation under the supervision of a monitoring archaeologist.
- 3.5 During the monitored excavations, all revealed deposits were examined for archaeological features and artefacts. The removed spoil was scanned for any stray, unstratified artefacts. The uncovered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards (IFA 2008). A metal detector survey was carried out during the excavations across the site. In the event that significant remains were uncovered, excavations were to cease, pending consultation with Richard Massey (English Heritage).
- 3.6 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive.
- 3.7 The site archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, East Sussex. The archive will be offered to a local museum and will be deposited on completion of all reporting. The contents of the site archive are summarised below in Table 1.

Number of Contexts	118
Number of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	16
Photographs	439
Finds	7 boxes
Environmental Samples	5 bulk
Mortar Samples	11

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological remains identified during the watching brief demonstrated activity dating to 2 distinct phases: 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century (medieval) and 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (post-medieval).
- 4.1.2 The exposed archaeological remains often proved difficult to phase mostly due to the limited dimensions of the investigated areas (narrow, shallow trenching etc) which have made determining the residuality and/or intrusion of dating evidence within deposits difficult.
- 4.1.3 As a result, the archaeology is discussed below by area rather than phase.
- 4.1.4 Natural geology was encountered at c. 8.00m AOD (0.7m below ground level) in a service trench to the north of the new utility room area.
- 4.1.5 Finds include pottery sherds, ceramic building materials (CBM), clay tobacco pipes (CTP), glass, metal objects, animal bone fragments, stone and shell.

### **4.2 Northern Service Trenches**

(Figure 2)

- 4.2.1 A mechanically excavated drainage trench (0.3m wide, 0.6-1.2m deep) was excavated to the north of the main works. This ran through a field, along the driveway and through the priory courtyard. The exposed deposits were non-archaeological and consisted of natural geology [109] which lay directly beneath tarmac and gravel make-up [110] for the driveway, which was 0.40m thick.
- 4.2.2 Further trenching of the same dimensions was also monitored in the north-western corner of the Priory grounds. Here natural sands were observed at approximately 0.65m below ground level and were overlain by 0.50m of subsoil [108] and 0.10m of topsoil.
- 4.2.3 A thin layer (0.05m thick) of mid brownish yellow silty sand [107], containing fragments of oyster shell and small fragments of tile, was exposed between the sand and the subsoil in the corner of the field for a length of 1.5m in the trench.
- 4.2.4 Given that the layer [107] was beneath the subsoil, it is likely that this represents the base of a medieval midden otherwise destroyed by the plough.



### 4.3 Chapter House Excavations

(Figures 3 and 4)

- 4.3.1 A service trench (0.30m wide and 0.45m deep) was excavated across the garden to the north of the farmhouse, west of the Chapter House.
- 4.3.2 In the southern part of this trench a grey-brown to orange brown silty clay [103] containing at least 50% masonry rubble and CBM fragments was exposed. This was at least 0.15m thick and continued below the base of the trench.
- 4.3.3 As the trench continued northwards and ran along the west side of the Chapter House a rubble layer [104] that had apparently removed [103] was recorded. Deposit [104] was at least 0.30m thick and continued below the base of the trench.
- 4.3.4 Both deposits [103] and [104] were overlain by 0.15 to 0.30m thickness of topsoil [102], however, in parts of the trench, [104] was directly overlain by a pathway [105/106] the makeup of which was c. 0.08m thick.
- 4.3.5 A small trench measuring 3.4m in length, 0.9m in width and 1m deep was hand excavated to reveal the external western face of the foundations for the Chapter House. A second trench measuring 2.90m long, 0.52m wide with a depth of 0.65m was also excavated inside the western end of the Chapter House building. The trenches were dug to determine the stability of the foundation.
- 4.3.6 In the external trench loose rubble [111] was removed to reveal the foundation which consisted of irregularly coursed Greensand stone blocks [112]. These were seen to continue below the base of the 1m deep trench.
- 4.3.3 In the interior trench mid grey-brown heavily rooted silty clay [114] was removed to reveal the other side of the foundation.



#### 4.4 Farmhouse Service Trenches

(Figures 3 and 5)

- 4.4.1 Service trenches in this area were approximately 0.50m wide and dug to a maximum of 0.70m deep.
- 4.4.2 A north-south service trench was excavated up to the lean-to building abutting the Chapter House. At the northern end of this, adjacent to the lean-to building, natural geology was overlain by 0.10m of loose brown sandy silt [74], containing frequent 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century roof tile inclusions. Deposit [74] was overlain by a layer of topsoil and vegetation material [1] which was up to 0.50m thick.
- 4.4.3 Crossing the trench near its northern end was an undated east-west wall [59] measuring 0.20m wide and at least 0.20m deep. This was constructed of Greensand and ironstone blocks. To the south of this a cobbled layer [115], approximately, 0.20m thick, overlay natural geology. The overlying deposits consisted of up to 0.50m of topsoil [1].
- 4.4.4 At the southern end of the trench a large cut [58] measured at least 0.40m wide by at least 5.0m long and at least 0.50m deep, continuing below the base, the western and southern limits of the trench. This was backfilled with pale brown silty sand [57] and contained fragments of 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century roof tile. The overlying deposit at this end of the trench was a made ground deposit [69].
- 4.4.5 In the trenches on the northern side of the farmhouse the natural geology was truncated by a large cut [60]/[116]. This measured at least 9.00m east to west and continued below the base of the trench. It was filled by silty sand [61]/[117] that contained Greensand and mortar rubble.
- 4.4.6 Cut through this, near the western end of the trench, was a north to south wall [68] (foundation cut [72]). This was constructed from roughly-hewn Greensand blocks c.0.2m square bonded with a creamy yellow sandy lime mortar.
- 4.4.7 Wall [68] and cut [60]/[116] were overlain by a thin silty layer [69] which was sealed by a cobbled surface [56]; [69] possibly formed a make-up layer for cobbled surface [56].
- 4.4.8 At the eastern end of the trench a north to south aligned wall [62], 0.90m wide by 0.1m deep, was constructed into the cobbled surface [56]. Wall [62] survived to a maximum width of 0.70m. It was constructed from roughly-hewn Greensand blocks bonded with a creamy yellow sandy lime mortar.
- 4.4.9 The farmhouse service trenches were all sealed beneath a modern concrete surface.

#### **4.5 Utility Room Excavations**

(Figures 3 and 6)

- 4.5.1 Excavations for the foundations of new Utility Room to the south east of the farmhouse were monitored. The utility room is adjacent to upstanding Priory remains, archway [50] and to walls marked as the garden wall and [47] on Figure 7.
- 4.5.2 General ground reduction across the area of the proposed utility room to a depth of approximately 0.40m, revealed compact deposits [6] and [7] that contained clinker and coal. These deposits are associated with a coal bunker that had previously stood on this spot.
- 4.5.3 Wall [47] was constructed of regular, shaped sandstone blocks in neat courses bonded with a light orange sandy lime mortar. The wall was 0.65m high measured 6.0m east - west with a 3.40m north – south return. It was partially removed to allow for the construction of the utility room.

#### **4.5.4 Trenches A and B**

(Figure 7; sections 4 and 5)

- 4.5.5 Foundation trenches A and B, 0.60m wide by a maximum of 1.08m deep, were excavated for the southern side of the utility room.
- 4.5.6 Patches of a clay silt deposit [18] were located at the base Trench A. This layer was partially overlain by [16], a sandy deposit which in turn was overlain by 0.30m of sandy lime mortar [15]. It is possible that [15] represents a floor surface, and that [16] and [18] were levelling deposits.
- 4.5.7 These layers appeared to butt up against a wall foundation [9] only revealed in section. This was constructed of sandstone blocks bonded with sandy lime mortar and survived to a height of at least 0.45m, continuing below the base of the trench. Wall [9] appeared to butt onto to a north to south foundation [8], measuring 1.20m in width and 0.50m in height that was also constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks.
- 4.5.8 Another collapsed or partially robbed out wall foundation [40] was recorded at the base of Trench B and this was parallel to wall [9]. It was also constructed of irregularly cut sandstone blocks, some sections of which appeared to be bonded with creamy-yellow lime mortar.
- 4.5.9 Walls [40], [8] and [9] were all similar in construction and may have formed elements of a small rectangular room or corridor.
- 4.5.10 The mortar surface [15], which may have been a floor within this area, was beneath a small tile-rich deposit [14], that perhaps represents material from a collapsed roof along with a 0.12m layer of silty sand [13], and another thin mortar layer [12].
- 4.5.11 Similar to [16] and [15], layers [13] and [12] may be associated with a slightly later floor surface.

- 4.5.12 Possible mortar floor [12] was partially overlain by a 0.10-0.20m thick localised rubble deposit [11], which contained 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century roof tiles and animal bone fragments.
- 4.5.13 To the east of wall [40] in Trench B, possible mortar floor [12] was overlain by another localised deposit [52] (not illustrated) which consisted of a 0.20m thick layer of orange brown sand.
- 4.5.14 Up to 0.60m of made ground [17] topped the stratigraphic sequence in this area of trenching beneath topsoil [1] and a concrete surface.

#### **4.5.15 Trench C**

(Figure 7; section 3)

- 4.5.16 A foundation trench C was excavated for the eastern side of the utility room measuring 0.60m wide by a maximum of 1.08m deep.
- 4.5.17 In the base of Trench C [38] a single stone width east - west wall measuring approximately 0.25m wide survived to a height of 0.17m. The stones were bonded by crumbly orange-brown mortar.
- 4.5.18 Evidence of another east-west wall [54] constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks and surviving to a height of 0.44m was recorded at the northern end of the trench. This continued in the service trenches to the east (see below). Apparently overlying [38] and butting up against [54] was made ground deposit [17].

#### **4.5.19 Post-medieval Structure**

- 4.5.20 Toward the centre of Trench C made ground [17] was cut by a small post-medieval structure. The base of the construction cut [41] was filled with sandy silt [42] a levelling deposit for mortar wall footings [43].
- 4.5.21 Single width brick walls [36] and [37] were constructed on footings [43]. These were built of single width red brick, bonded with pale white-yellow mortar and survived to a height of 0.51m.
- 4.5.22 The walls were approximately 0.70m apart and together with the north to south return (recorded in the adjacent service trench to the east), formed a small, rectangular, post-medieval structure. Between the walls at the base of the structure was mortar surface [44]. The structure was then filled with a loose backfill [46] containing occasional fragments of glass and 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> brick.
- 4.5.23 On the northern side of the structure, the construction cut was filled with loose sandy silt [45]. This structure was covered over by c. 0.50m of dark black-brown, charcoal rich sandy silt [51].

#### **4.5.24 Area D**

(Figure 7; Section 2)

- 4.5.25 Trench C was extended on the western side, this has been labelled Area D. At the base of this area, a compact deposit of rubble containing fragments of

sandstone, mortar and tile [91] was recorded.

4.5.26 This was cut by [88], the construction cut for an interlocking, wheel-thrown medieval ceramic drain pipe [87] (Registered Find <2>), of c.14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date.

4.5.27 The drain and backfill [89] were overlain by made ground [17].

#### **4.6 Utility Room Service Trenches**

(Figures 3 and 7)

4.6.1 Two east - west service trenches were excavated along the northern side of the new Utility Room. Here, natural brownish orange sand [64] 0.7m below ground level. This was overlain by up to 0.20m of subsoil [34], which was beneath 0.50m of blackish brown, charcoal rich topsoil [51]. The only features revealed were part of a small post-medieval structure [37] and an east to west sandstone wall [54] (discussed above). In this location wall [54] measured 0.25m wide and survived to a height of 0.60m.

4.6.2 A 4m long service trench 0.60m wide was excavated between the farmhouse building and the new Utility Room. In the south-eastern end of the trench a localised layer of orange-brown silty-sand [39] was recorded (not seen in section). This was at least 0.10m thick, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and was directly beneath a 0.15-0.20m thick layer of rubble [33] comprising sandstone blocks (<0.20m across). This appeared to be a foundation layer for an upstanding, north - south section of wall [22], measuring approximately 0.60m wide and 0.75m high, constructed from irregularly coursed sandstone blocks bonded with cream, sandy lime mortar

4.6.3 At a right-angle to this was an east - west foundation of similar construction [21], measuring 0.80m wide and surviving to a height of 0.60m. Wall [21] may be the continuation of [54] noted in the Utility Room and service trench excavations to the east though the alignment is not quite right.

4.6.4 Rubble foundation [33] was partially overlain by 0.20m of intermittent made ground [32] (not shown in section), which was directly beneath a layer of possible mortar flooring [31], 0.02m thick. This was overlain by 0.04m of silty sand [30], which may have filtered through the overlying deposit [29]. This comprised a 0.20m of silty sand and contained abundant fragments of tile as well as some glass and animal bone. Overlying [29] was a 0.12m thick layer of orange brown silty sand [23]. The presence of a small cut [25] adjacent to the base of [22] suggested that a large stone may have been removed from the base of the wall in the past.

4.6.5 Partially overlying wall [21] and continuing to the north-west was [24]. This was at least 0.20m thick and, consisting of sandstone rubble and mortar fragments, is likely to represent either the collapse or demolition of wall [21]. This was overlain by deposit [20], which was at least 0.70m thick, continuing beneath the base of the trench. It is possible that [20] is the fill of a large feature, and is possibly the same as [58] identified in the service trench to the north-east.

4.6.6 At its eastern end [20] had been cut by [118], which was filled with a loose

dark-brown silty sand [19] that sealed walls [21] and [22], and demolition deposit [24]. [118] may be associated with more modern works and the construction of the concrete path, which covered the trench in this location.

- 4.6.7 At its western end [20] was cut by [26], the probable foundation trench for the existing farmhouse. This was filled with orange sandy deposit [28], mortar rich fill [27], and light yellow-brown silty sand [35]. Brick paving overlay [35] at this end of the trench.
- 4.6.8 A small manhole measuring 1.2m north-south and 1m east-west, was excavated at the north-western end of the service trench just inside the farmhouse building. These excavations revealed the foundations for the extant farmhouse, [26-27].

#### **4.7 Southern Service Trenches**

(Figures 3 and 8)

- 4.7.1 Two service trenches (E and F) measuring (0.25m wide and 0.5m deep) were excavated across the south lawn.
- 4.7.2 The bases of both trenches were mostly excavated onto silty sand [93] but in places this was not reached beneath the overlying made ground/levelling layer [96], which was up to 0.35m thick. Made ground [96] was overlain by thin rubble layer [92] (0.10m thick). The trench was sealed by 0.10m of topsoil [1].

##### **4.7.2 Trench E**

- 4.7.3 A 3.0m spread of rubbly made ground [97], at least 0.10m thick was recorded at the base of the south eastern end of the trench. This was beneath the made ground [96].
- 4.7.4 Cut into silty sand [93] at the north-western end was a possible east-west, robbed-out footing trench [94]. This measured at least 1.0m wide and at least 0.20m deep continuing to the east and west and below the trench. [94] was backfilled with dark brown sandy silt [95] containing Horsham Stone, a building material commonly in use in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (see 5.5.3).

##### **4.7.5 Trench F**

- 4.7.6 Silty sand [93] was cut by the remains of another robbed-out/disturbed wall [98] that may well be the extension of wall [94]. It measured 0.25m east - west and 0.60m north - south. The wall was constructed of roughly cut Greensand blocks but no bonding material was evident. Greensand rubble was also present in the trench to the north and south probably relating to the robbing of the wall.
- 4.7.7 Wall [98] was overlain by 0.35m made ground [96], thought to have been a later levelling/landscaping deposit – possibly for the present lawn.

#### 4.8 Test Pit

(Figures 3 and 8)

- 4.8.1 A single test pit was excavated to the south of the farmhouse. This measured 1.0m by 1.5m and was c. 0.80m in depth. Five contexts were revealed.
- 4.8.2 At the base of the test pit brick floor [5] constructed of red brick paviors each measuring 100mm in width and 210mm in length, arranged in a running bond on an east - west orientation and bonded with mortar. Apart from the subsidence of part of the flooring, it was well constructed and survived in very good condition.
- 4.8.3 The floor was directly overlaid by 0.10m of rubble material [4], which contained frequent 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century roof tile and brick inclusions. Directly above this was 0.20m of dark brown sandy silt [3]. This was overlain by 0.45m of rubble material [2] containing frequent ceramic building materials ranging from a possible Roman *Tegula* tile to 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century peg tile. The test pit was covered by 0.05m of topsoil/vegetation material [1].

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of medieval, but mainly of post-medieval, date was recovered during the excavations. A tabulated overview of the finds is provided in Appendix 2. A selection of finds, all of post-medieval date, were assigned Registered Finds Numbers (<>).
- 5.1.2 Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were counted, weighed and bagged by material and by context. X-ray was not warranted for the iron objects.

### 5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered just 51 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1725g, from 19 individually numbered contexts. Although sherd sizes range from small (< 30mm across) to large (> 60mm across) the pottery shows only slight signs of abrasion. As such it is likely that that most has not been subjected to significant reworking despite much of it being residual. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive with the data being entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Although small, the assemblage displays a relatively wide chronological spread, perhaps spanning the late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>- centuries. As contexts produced so few sherds, and high quantities of residual material the ceramics are considered together by chronological sub-phase.
- 5.2.2 The High Medieval period accounts for 15 sherds, weighing 306g, from at least 14 different vessels. Five sand tempered fabrics are present, all of which are likely to be relatively local, with the exception of M3, a fine/medium sandy off-white ware that may derive from the Surrey industry. Interestingly, only one medium/coarse sandy ware is present (M5: 5/36g) – this buff/brown fabric accounting for all the cooking pot sherds (MNV 5: contexts [29], [49] and [91]). A late 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid/late 14<sup>th</sup>- century date range is likely. The fine sandy wares (M1, M2 and M4) can all be placed within the range of fabrics grouped under West Sussex Ware. Although only a general late 13<sup>th</sup>- to early 15<sup>th</sup>- century date can be given to them, the nature of most of the vessels would be more in keeping with a 14<sup>th</sup>- century date. All six vessels represented by these fine sandy fabrics are green glazed jugs with thumbled bases. The single (14g) M2 sherd also has a white slipped line under the glaze (context [7]). The M3 fabric is a coarser buff sandy ware, possibly from Surrey or Graffam (3/116g). It accounts for a green glazed jug from [86], a red slip decorated/green glazed jug from [13] and part of an externally green glazed bird pot (with cut-out base) from context [34].
- 5.2.3 The Late Medieval/Transitional period, spanning c. 1350/75 to 1550 accounts for six sherds, weighing 268g, from six different vessels. It is quite possible some of the jugs noted above extend into the early part of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, but larger context groups would be needed to prove this. Pottery definitely of this period consists mainly of sandy, well-fired earthenwares of mid 15<sup>th</sup>- to mid 16<sup>th</sup>- century type (4/228g). The vessels are all internally glazed green but only the 132g sherd from hillwash [99] is diagnostic of form (a large oxidised bowl with expanded hooked club rim). The 6g sherd from wall [47] is in a buff coarse sandy ware in a similar tradition to the Coarse Border Ware of



Surrey. Although its exact source is uncertain, the sherd would be in keeping with a c. 1450/75 to 1550 date range. The only other sherd is from a mug in Cologne stoneware of the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (context [96]).

- 5.2.4 Only three sherds (36g) are of the early post-medieval period, undoubtedly post-dating the Dissolution. These consist of a glazed red earthenware mug sherd from unstratified deposits, a green glazed Border Ware vessel from context [13] and part of a Frechen stoneware bottle from rubble [49]. Isolated as they are, only a general mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>- century date can be given.
- 5.2.5 The late post-medieval period produced the most pottery from the site: 27 sherds, weighing 1115g (MNV 9). The most common ware consists of local glazed red earthenware, usually with internal clear glaze, but sometimes glazed all over (e.g. for jugs). Dishes and bowls with rounded club rims are the most numerous and taken as a group all can be placed within a mid 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 19<sup>th</sup>- century date range. Finewares that accompany the glazed red earthenwares consist of three creamware sherds (two plates and a late and largely complete jug from garden soil [51]) and six pearlware sherds (seven sherds weighing 141g). The latter include an early blue shell-edged plate from [7], an industrially slipped mug from [1], and a scatter of transfer-printed wares. The most notable of the latter is the base of a mug with flow blue transfer-printed floral design (context [1]: 110g). Other wares consist of a 4g sherd from an unglazed earthenware flower pot ([51]), a 16g sherd from a yellow ware bowl ([77]), two sherds from English stoneware bottles ([51] and [92]: 90g combined) and three pieces of English porcelain. The two most notable pieces of the latter consist of the spout from a fine teapot and a nursery mug with polychrome overglaze design of children playing. The assemblage hints at a fairly wealthy household and that deposition of refuse had largely ceased by 1825.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Materials by Sarah Porteus

#### Introduction

- 5.3.1 A large assemblage ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from site along with of mortar and render, totalling 46,608g. The bulk of the material is of medieval date however, a single possible Roman *tegula* fragment was also recovered as well as and some post-medieval material.
- 5.3.2 All the CBM has been recorded on pro forma recording form and entered onto an Excel database which is available as part of the archive. Fabrics were identified using a binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series was drawn up. The material has been retained.

#### *Roman*

- 5.3.3 A single possible *tegula* fragment was identified from [2] in a red fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz and moderate red iron rich inclusions and sparse cream silt. The fragment is abraded, entirely mortared and likely to be residual, have been reused.

#### *Medieval*



### 5.3.4 Roofing tile

Fabrics: 1, 5, 5Rd, 6, 7, 8

Contexts: 7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 29, 32, 34, 39, 49, 51, 52, 54, 86, 90, 91, 93, 99

Residual in contexts: 1, 2, 4, 19, 20, 57, 92, U/S

Fabric	Date	Form	Count	%	Weight (g)	%
1	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Drain pipe, tile	26	14.5	3792	18.0
5	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Peg tile	75	42.0	4936	24.0
5Rd	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Peg tile, crested ridge tile	61	34.0	7050	34.0
6	14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Peg tile	2	1.0	248	1.0
7	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	Peg tile	1	0.5	146	0.5
8	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	Peg tile	5	3.0	190	1.0
B1	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	Brick	5	2.0	2366	9.5
B3	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	Brick	2	1.0	952	5.0
B4	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>	Brick	1	0.5	736	3.5
FT1	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	Floor tile	3	1.5	710	3.5

Table 2: Relative quantities of medieval CBM

The majority of the medieval material is represented by peg tile in an orange sandy fabric with abundant medium to coarse rose quartz and sparse fine black iron rich inclusions (fabric 5) occasionally reduced. A version of fabric 5 with a thick totally reduced core was also identified and classified as 5Rd. The peg tile is around 16mm thick with no traces of glaze, some nibbed fragments were identified along with poorly formed circular peg holes. Nib tiles tend to reduce in popularity towards the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, however earlier roofing tiles tended to have a splash glazed coating, which was absent in this assemblage. A broad 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date is given to the tile in fabric 5 and 5Rd. Also in fabric 5Rd is a crested ridge tile from context [17]. A very small quantity of peg tile in different fabrics of probable later medieval date was also recovered.

*Fabric 1: pale orange-cream fabric with moderate coarse rounded rose quartz inclusions and moderate fine black iron rich inclusions.*

*Fabric 5: orange sandy fabric with abundant medium to coarse rose quartz and sparse fine black iron rich inclusions.*

*Fabric 5Rd: Version of fabric 5 with thick core entirely reduced.*

*Fabric 6: pale orange peg tile fabric with coarse red iron rich inclusions and moderate coarse quartz.*

*Fabric 7: fine orange fabric with sparse coarse quartz and very coarse chunky pale cream silt inclusions*

*Fabric 8: Orange fabric with abundant medium sized quartz with coarse white flint and sparse red iron rich silt similar to post-medieval fabric 3.*

### 5.3.5 Brick

Fabrics: B1, B3, B4

Contexts: 93

Residual in contexts: 4, 20, 57

Only eight brick fragments of probable medieval date were recovered. Brick fabrics B1, B3 and B4 are broadly similar sandy fabrics, all of probable local manufacture. Fabric B4 from context [93] is the same as tile fabric 5 suggesting a similar date and origin. Fabric types appear to continue into the post-medieval period with date based mainly on brick form. Brick thickness ranged between 42 and 55mm.

Fabric B1: Orange coarse sandy brick with moderate to abundant coarse quartz and red and orange silt chunk inclusions

Fabric B3: Sandy orange brick fabric

Fabric B4: Same as tile fabric 5.

### 5.3.6 Medieval Drain Pipe (incorporating comments by Trista Clifford)

Fabric: 1

Context: 87

An articulated, *in situ* section of interlocking, wheel-thrown medieval drain pipe [87], consisting of three separate sections was recovered. Each drain pipe section is made from a pottery type fabric with a slightly reduced core. A patchy green and clear lead glaze is present on the exterior of the pipes; the interior is unglazed. The similarity in fabric to some fragments of roof tile may suggest a common production centre. This similarity was also evident at Ely (Magnusson 2001, 75).

Each pipe section is conical in shape, with an expanded rim at the wider end. The complete length of one section measured 445mm with the exterior diameter of the wider end measuring 130mm and the exterior diameter of the narrow end measuring 90mm. Interior diameters are 100mm and 68mm respectively. These measurements fall at the upper end of the typical range (Magnusson 2001, 73). No evidence of sealing of the joints was observed. Although ceramic pipes are known from contexts as early as 12<sup>th</sup> century in Britain, a 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date is probable for the drain.

Fabric 1: a pale orange-cream fabric with moderate coarse, rounded rose quartz inclusions and moderate fine black iron rich inclusions.

### 5.3.7 Floor Tile

Fabric: FT1

Contexts: 51, 99

Only three fragments of medieval floor tile were recovered. The tiles are between 26 and 32mm thick with seep square nail keying and knife cut chamfered edges. The tiles are unglazed with a reduced core. The fabric type is similar to peg tile fabric 5, and again a 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

FT1: Sandy orange fabric with moderate coarse rose quartz.

*Post-Medieval*

### 5.3.8 Roofing tile

Fabrics: 2, 3, 4, 9

Contexts: 1, 2, 4, 19, 20, 57, 74, 92, 96

Peg tile in fabrics 2, 3 and 9 all date from between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and correspond to post-medieval roofing phases. Peg tile in fabric 4, contexts [2] and [4] is of later 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

Fabric 2: Orange fabric with sparse medium to coarse rose quartz and fine micaceous scatter with occasional silt streaks.

Fabric 3: Brownish orange fine sandy fabric with medium coarse quartz and fine micaceous scatter.

Fabric 4: Fine orange fabric with sparse coarse black iron rich inclusions.

Fabric 9: Pale creamy orange fabric with sparse medium sized rose quartz and red iron rich silt inclusions with fine micaceous sparkle.

### 5.3.9 Brick

Fabrics: B1, B2

Contexts: 4, 37, 55, 57, 92, 95, 96

The post medieval brick is of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A brick from context [37] and one from [55] both appear to have been used as floor bricks, with brick from [55] having been laid on the side and that from [37] laid flat. It is likely all the brick is from local sources.

Fabric B1: Orange coarse sandy brick with moderate to abundant coarse quartz and red and orange silt chunk inclusions, fabric the same as for medieval brick, date by form only.

Fabric B2: Fine sanded fabric with coarse red silt inclusions and white flint/quartz inclusions.

### 5.3.10 Mortar and render

Two different types of mortar were identified, M1, a pinkish-white mortar with abundant rose quartz sand held together with fine white lime mortar with occasional white lime chunks was recovered from contexts [20] [57], [85] and [97]. The pinkish tinge to M1 mortar may come from the inclusion of brick/CBM dust in the matrix. M2, a cream sandy mortar with abundant rose quartz and black sand with moderate very coarse white lime and large stone inclusions, was recovered from contexts [17], [49] and [91]. Three fragments of probable render with white lime plaster scrim were identified from contexts [92] and [97]. It is not possible from the mortar to assign date, though it is possible the different mortar types may relate to different building phases on site.

#### Summary

5.3.11 The medieval material is all of broadly similar fabric with abundant rose quartz, that similar fabric was used in floor tile, brick and peg tile may suggest that a local kiln was producing the material to supply the priory with all types of ceramic building material.

### 5.4 The Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.4.1 A small assemblage of just six fragments of burnt unworked flints weighing 56g was recovered from hillwash deposit [99] which produced floor and roofing tiles dated to the late medieval period. The assemblage of burnt unworked flint is very limited and the material is undatable; it is unlikely to be associated with prehistoric activities.

### 5.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The watching brief recovered 46 pieces of stone, weighing 9891g, from 16 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive. Nine of the contexts have no ceramic dating with the remainder containing pottery of medieval to late post-medieval date. Even where stone is dated to the medieval period by associated pottery, quantities are so low that the degree of residuality cannot be established. As such only a general overview can be given of the stone assemblage. However, all of the stone present would be very much in keeping with the medieval priory.

5.5.2 The most prolific stone type is Lower greensand (Pulborough stone), which is represented by 21 pieces weighing 4436g. None show signs of having been shaped, however, an 1864g fragment from [97] has adhering buff sandy lime mortar, and it is likely all were brought from the Pulborough area for rubble walling. A single 656g weathered fragment of ferruginous carstone (context [93]) and a weathered piece (14g) of greensand chert from [49] may have unintentionally been brought in with the rubble building stone. There are also 10 pieces of quite hard chalk (2290g), most being recovered from context [92]. This deposit produced five irregular fragments and one with the remains of a chamfered face, clearly demonstrating the use of chalk for internal walling at the site (three pieces were recovered from medieval deposit [91]).

5.5.3 Roofing material is represented by 10 fragments (875g) of West Country roofing slate, usually of the silver grey type, though a few lilac examples are

also present. Context [34], dated to the late 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, was the earliest to produce this slate, however, this is more likely to represent material being removed from an earlier (later 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century) roof. Such roofing material is common on prestigious sites in Sussex, particularly where water transport was available. Undoubtedly the Arun acted as an easy route for this material to come inland. The site also produced three fragments (1620g) from Horsham stone roofing slabs, measuring between 13 and 23mm thick ([20] and [95]). Both have a similar, very sandy buff lime mortar adhering but unfortunately no associated ceramic dating. However, Horsham stone normally becomes more common in the later 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and it is likely this is the case here.

## 5.6 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of animal bone has been recovered during archaeological works at Hardham Priory. The assemblage contains 18 identifiable fragments retrieved through hand-collection and from environmental sample residues. A total of 10 contexts, primarily post-medieval, yielded animal bone which was in a moderate to good state of preservation.
- 5.6.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large and medium mammal.
- 5.6.3 Caprine tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Payne (1973), the state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The assemblage does not contain any measurable specimens.
- 5.6.4 The assemblage contains domestic taxa only including cattle, sheep/goat, pig and domestic fowl (Table 5).

TAXA	NISP
Cattle	6
Sheep/Goat	2
Pig	5
Large Mammal	2
Medium Mammal	1
Domestic Fowl	2

Table 3: Number of Identified Specimen (NISP) counts by taxa

- 5.6.5 Both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones were identified and butchery was noted on a cattle scapula that had been sliced in half and a cattle astragalus, which displayed small, transverse cut marks on the posterior surface.
- 5.6.6 A single caprine mandible was recovered from context [4] and, with reference to the Payne (1973) system for recording dental attrition, the presence of

deciduous teeth indicates that the animal died between 6 and 12 months of age.

- 5.6.7 Pathology was noted on a cattle lower third molar which displayed a small cavity on the anterior cusp.
- 5.6.8 In summary, given the range of species present and the presence of butchery marks, this assemblage probably represents domestic waste. Unfortunately, due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis and reveals little information regarding the animal husbandry regimes of the period.

## **5.7 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage consisting of eleven bottles and glass fragments (wt 472g) was recovered from four individually numbered contexts. The earliest pieces, including a small rim fragment, consist of seven pale green shards from deposit [29]. They derive from a cylindrical vessel, probably a beaker, and are of late medieval to early post-medieval date.
- 5.7.2 The remainder of the assemblage is of mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Included is part of an aqua codd bottle ([46]) probably dated to the 1880s and embossed "HAIARN DWR CO. TRADE MARK HORSHAM" and "CODD'S BOTTLES 4 MAKER DAN RYLANDS BARNESLEY". A complete pale blue square ink bottle with panelling was found in garden soil [51]. Measuring 128mm high and 43 by 43mm, the piece displays the embossing "HATHAWAY PEERLESS GLOSS" across the body. The piece would have been produced between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Another complete bottle from the same context and of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, is clear and cylindrical and is embossed "MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE" (Height 79mm, Di. 23.65mm). Finally, chalk deposit [92] contained a complete, clear cylindrical bottle (height 56mm, di. 20 mm) dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A total of six clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments (wt 20g) were recovered from five different contexts. None of the pieces are marked or decorated and the majority consists of stem fragments. The earliest were found in [55] and [92], and date to c. 1640-1720. Chalk deposit [92] also contained a fragment dating to c. 1750-1910, as did pit [76] (fill [77]). An abraded bowl fragment dating to c. 1660-1680 was found in topsoil [104]. Most of the bowl is missing, though the spur survives.

## **5.9 The Bulk Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage consisting of 16 fragments was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts. Both ironwork and copper-alloy is included. Eight general purpose and three heavy duty nails were recovered, all of which are hand wrought. Most have rectangular heads, although an L-shaped head was found in the topsoil (metal detector find).
- 5.9.2 The topsoil also produced an iron and a copper-alloy sheet fragment. Chalk deposit [92] contained an iron strip fragment of late post-medieval to modern

date. An iron shoe heel reinforcement, dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century, was found in garden soil [51].

5.9.3 Finally, a copper-alloy amorphous lump was found in [32]. No closer identification is possible, as the object is too severely corroded to enable a clear x-ray.

## 5.10 The Shell by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 The marine shell assemblage comprises 6 fragments weighing 102g, recovered from two different contexts. Fragments all consist of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) valves, including a small, undiagnostic piece from [32]. Spread [107] contained five fragments, representing a minimum of two individual oysters. Included are three left valve fragments, displaying severe parasitic infestation, and two right valve fragments. All are mature.

5.10.2 In addition to the marine shell assemblage, two land snail fragments (wt <2g) were found in [32]. Both were recovered from the environmental residue.

## 5.11 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A total of 22 objects was assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>). All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate, and packed according to IFA guidelines. Objects were recorded individually on *pro forma* sheets for archive. None of the metalwork requires x-ray. The ceramic drain has been discussed with the bulk ceramic building material. An overview can be found in Table 6. Objects are all of post-medieval date.

Site Code	Context Number	RF No.	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
HPC09	13	1	UNK	IRON	26	LM/PMED	tapering sheet; poss tool frag
HPC09	87	2	DRAIN	CERA	3938	PMED	External glaze
HPC09	1	11	HOSH	IRON	172	LM/PMED	
HPC09	1	12	REAP	IRON	616	LM/PMED	poor condition
HPC09	51	13	SPOO	COPP	50	LPMED	silverplated; hallmark
HPC09	51	14	SPOO	SILV	18	LPMED	hallmark; tea spoon
HPC09	51	15	BOX	COPP	10	LPMED	repousse dec; prob cigarette case
HPC09	51	16	PATT	IRON	120	PMED	shoe patten
HPC09	51	17	REAP	IRON	684	PMED	complete
HPC09	51	18	TOY	CERA	16	LPMED	C19th-E20th
HPC09	96	19	KEY	IRON	20	LPMED	C19th-E20th; complete
HPC09	96	20	RING	IRON	6	LPMED	Complete; undiagnostic of function
HPC09	104	21	HASP	IRON	176	PMED	
HPC09	7	22	TOKEN	COPP	10	PMED	1905

Table 4: Summary of the registered finds



*Personal Equipment*

- 5.11.2 Garden soil [51] contained an iron shoe patten dating to c. 1720 onwards (Goodall 1976, 63). The object retains its raised terminals with rivet holes and would have been attached to a wooden sole. The same context also contained a copper-alloy, repoussé-decorated lid (RF <15>) from a cigarette-case or matchstick box, dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

*Household Equipment*

- 5.11.3 Two spoons were found, including a silver teaspoon (RF <14>) and a copper-alloy, silver-plated tablespoon (RF <13>). Both are of later 19<sup>th</sup>- century date and contain hallmarks.

*Security Equipment*

- 5.11.4 A complete iron key with oval bow and hollow stem was recovered from deposit [96]. The bit is asymmetrical and the key would have been used either for a box or cabinet door. It is of 19<sup>th</sup> - to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. A flat, looped iron hasp with hooked end (RF <21>) was found in topsoil [104].

*Tools*

- 5.11.5 A complete reaping hook with whittle tang was recovered from garden soil [51]. In addition, layer [1] contained an incomplete iron reaping hook (RF <12>). Both are of post-medieval date.

*Horse Equipment*

- 5.11.6 A horse shoe branch (RF <11>) was found in layer [1]. At least three nail holes survive, however, it is unclear whether they are countersunk. No calkin is present. The fragment is of medieval to early post medieval date.

*Toys*

- 5.11.7 A plain clay marble dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century was found in garden soil [51]. The marble, with a diameter of 25mm, retains traces of red and white paint.

*Trade Items*

- 5.11.8 A copper-alloy token (RF <22>, di 31mm) dated to 1905 was recovered from [22]. The obverse reads "GIANT WHEEL 1905 EARLS COURT" around a field; the device is a ferris wheel. The reverse reads "THE GIGANTIC WHEEL AT EARLS COURT IS 284 FEET IN DIAMETER & WEIGHS ABOUT 900 TONS. THERE ARE 40 CARS EACH TO CARRY 30 PERSONS. FROM THE TOP OF THE WHEEL ABOUT 300 FEET WINDSOR CASTLE IS VISIBLE ON THE WEST."

*Miscellaneous*

- 5.11.9 A number of finds could not be closely identified. Included is an iron triangular sheet fragment (RF <1>), an iron wire ring (RF <20>)



## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Mooney

### 6.1 Introduction and Methodology

6.1.1 Five bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological work at Hardham Priory to establish evidence for environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca within several features containing charred remains. The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix: Table 7). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix: Table 8).

6.1.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.2 Results and Discussion

6.2.1 These samples produced a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments, poorly preserved charred cereal grains (including wheat – *Triticum* sp.) and other indeterminate charred plant remains as well as occasional faunal remains and a mollusc fragment. The bone has been incorporated into the finds report (see 5.6).

6.2.2 Three of the samples contained wood charcoal fragments of a suitable size for taxonomic identification. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was identified in all three samples, and no further taxa were present in sample <4>. Sample <3> produced a wider assemblage containing hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), while beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) was also noted in sample <16>.

6.2.3 The charcoal remains indicate that fuel wood was procured from oak-dominated deciduous woodland; however, overall the assemblage of charred botanical remains from the site is too small to provide any detailed information about vegetation, environment or plant use.

## 7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Two broad phases of activity were identified during the course of the monitored groundwork: Phase 1 activity dated from the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries and related to the site's occupation during the medieval period when the priory was functioning; Phase 2 activity dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards and related to the dissolution of the priory and the redevelopment of the site into a farm during the post-medieval period.
- 7.2 Post-medieval demolition, construction and remodelling activity has both disturbed and truncated underlying deposits. In some areas the natural geology also appears to have been truncated, which may have resulted in the removal of earlier archaeological deposits/features. Post-medieval activity has certainly involved the demolition or removal of wall foundations. As a direct result of the extensive disturbance on site, which began with the dissolution of the Priory in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, recording, interpretation and subsequent phasing of the archaeology uncovered has been greatly impeded. These difficulties are added to by the limited dimensions of the groundworks monitored.
- 7.3 All the available historic maps of the site are of late post-medieval date, long after the site became a farm, and therefore cast no light on the early history and form of the Priory. They do, however, help with our understanding of the site throughout the post-medieval period. By combining information from historical sources such as maps and plans with the archaeological data, it is possible to make some interpretative observations about the site.
- 7.4 The earliest recorded deposits in the watching brief include the remains of substantial wall foundations, which are likely to relate to the original priory buildings. The wall foundations are all on north - south or east - west alignments, consistent with the extant Priory ruins.
- 7.5 In the south of the site, in the south lawns, the service trenches uncovered walls [94] and [98]. Although they cannot be directly related to specific walls, [94] and [98] seem to correspond well with probable wall foundations identified in this location by the geophysical survey (Figure 9, Barker 1996).
- 7.6 Several wall foundations uncovered in the area of the new utility room, including [8], [9], and [40] most likely relate to the 'Ancient offices connected to the sewers' as labelled on Hill's 1866 plan (Figure 9), but it has been noted that this plan is highly conjectural, being based largely on the Augustinian priories at Tortington and Pynham; both near Arundel (ASE 2009c).
- 7.7 Further wall foundations were located to the north and east ([21], [22], [54], [38]). These appear to be outside the Priory common room, however, the geophysics work on site identified a number of wall foundations in this location (Figure 9, Barker 1996), possibly also associated with the reredorter or latrine block. The *in situ* remains of a medieval ceramic drain were also located in this area.
- 7.8 To the north of the farmhouse are the remains of north - south wall [68]. This seems to be situated in the south-east corner of the Cloister and is possibly related to the passage south of the Chapter House (Figure 9, Hill 1866). However, during fieldwork it was noted that this wall of was uncertain date,

possibly constructed from re-used Priory demolition materials in the early post-medieval period. It also appears to have been constructed within a large feature [60]/[116] which was interpreted as a possible robber trench.

- 7.9 To the east, east - west wall [59] would also seem to be in approximate alignment with the same passage south of the Chapter House.
- 7.10 Several of these walls had possible mortar floor surfaces associated with them. These included the walls within the 'sewer offices' in the south ([8], [9], and [40]) as well as [21] and [22], located just to the north. In addition, the test pit excavated to the east was within the southern end of the Priory common room and uncovered a brick floor.
- 7.11 Further wall foundations and cobbled floor surfaces were uncovered during the works and although the stratigraphy indicates that these are later in date, very few can be related to the historic maps.
- 7.12 Those that perhaps can include wall [62] to the north of the Farmhouse that appears to line up with the eastern wall of a building shown on the 1851 Tithe map and still present on the 1876 OS map (Figure 10). However, the western wall of the structure was not seen: although wall [68] is in the right location the two walls may not be stratigraphically related. This wall also seem to align with a scar recorded on the southern wall on of the Chapter House building during an historic building record carried out as part of the desk-based assessment (ASE 2009c). Cobbled flooring [56] may have been internal to this structure.
- 7.13 By 1897 (Figure 10), the eastern wall [62] had apparently been removed and this area/courtyard appears to have been extended out to the east. Further cobbling [115] was noted to the east of this and may have been within the new extended area (Figure 10).
- 7.14 Further post-medieval activity is also evidenced by a number of probable made ground and levelling layers, presumed to be associated with development and landscaping, for example for the south lawns. In addition, post-medieval activity has resulted in numerous rubble-rich deposits, which are thought to represent either collapsed or demolished walls or roof structures.
- 7.15 One final piece of evidence that can perhaps be related to the more recent history of the house is charcoal rich deposit [51] uncovered at the eastern end of the Utility room excavations. This is likely to relate to the house fire in 1912 (Nairn and Pevsner 1965), and may represent the raked-out remains of the building and contents.
- 7.16 The archaeological watching brief was successful in that a detailed monitoring and recording exercise was undertaken throughout the groundwork programme, the results of which have been presented within this report.
- 7.17 In conclusion, the archaeological evidence for medieval and post-medieval wall footings and floors/surfaces, in conjunction with historic map and documentary evidence, have furthered interpretations of the original Priory layout, although the level of demolition and remodelling at the site has limited this somewhat.



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### **Acknowledgements**

The co-operation and assistance of Robert Page of Page Properties and Richard Massey, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, is gratefully acknowledged.

## APPENDIX 1: Listed Building Details

<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-298360-hardham-priory-the-ruins-of-the-chapter->

### Hardham Priory, the Ruins of the Chapter House, Coldwaltham

**DESCRIPTION:** Hardham Priory, the Ruins of the Chapter House **GRADE: I**  
**DATE LISTED:** 15 March 1955  
**ENGLISH HERITAGE BUILDING ID:** 298360

**OS GRID REFERENCE:** TQ0343617108  
**OS GRID COORDINATES:** 503436, 117108  
**LATITUDE/LONGITUDE:** 50.9441, -0.5290

**LOCATION:** London Road, Coldwaltham, West Sussex RH20 1LD

**LOCALITY:** Coldwaltham  
**LOCAL AUTHORITY:** Horsham District Council  
**COUNTY:** West Sussex  
**COUNTRY:** England  
**POSTCODE:** RH20 1LD

*Incorrect location/postcode? Submit a correction!*

### Listing Text

COLDWALTHAM LONDON ROAD

1.  
5404  
Hardham  
Hardham Priory, the  
ruins of the Chapter  
House  
TQ 01 NW 5/611A 15.3.55

2.  
Scheduled Ancient Monument. In the garden of the farmhouse to the north-east of the house are the Ruins of the Chapter House, which is wrongly described on the Ordnance Survey Map and in Dallaway's History of West Sussex and In Horsfield's History of Vest Sussex, which copies the latter, as the Chapel. This also dates from the mid C13. It is a Rectangular building with 3 lancet ws in the east wall and one blocked lancet in the north and south walls. The west wall is made up of an arcaded entrance. This has 2 painted openings each of 2 divisions and a pointed archway between them with thin clustered shafts and dogtooth moulding to the soffit.

Listing NGR: TQ0343817114

*SouRce: English Heritage*

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**APPENDIX 2: Finds and Environmental Quantification Tables**

Quantification of the Bulk Finds

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM (g)	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe (g)	Wt (g)	Cu	Al	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
u/s	1	14	9	1120											8	62									
	5	218	6	130	1	14											1	<2							
	2		23	7030																					
	4	1	62	8556	1	22																			
	7	14	456	1430									2	326											
	11		3	162	8	206							9	378											
	13	2	14	7	586																				
	14		7	538																					
	17	1	40	12	2158	3	224						1	422										3	116
	19	2	6	5	318	1	4																		
	20		6	1660									1	366										1	246
	24																								
	29	1	8	11	1836																				
	31					2	32																		
	32			2	236																				
	34	2	54	8792	550								1	50											
	37			2	5294																				
	39			1	120																				
	46																								
	47	1	6																						
	49	5	32	9	394				1	20															
	51	6	500	2	184																				
	52			1	168																				



Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu Al	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)	
54			1	122																	1	4			
55			2	1862																					
57			9	2916									1	226									1	36	
74			2	230																	1	<2			
77	3	24																							
85																									
<14>																							1	36	
86	1	70																							
89	1	8																							
91	1	8	9	736	1	12							3	478									3	614	
92	3	38	7	3260									7	1856	2	230				1	14	2	10	2	146
93			2	760									1	650											
95			1	942									4	1682											
96	1	34	2	98																	1	4			
97																									
99	1	130	3	734							6	56	2	1854	2	72							5	918	
102			3	802									1	244											
103			1	110									1	88									1	172	
104			8	662									2	360									1	354	
110					1	180							3	398							1	12	1	112	
107			8	424			5	104																	
114			8	480																					
Total	52	1722	9003	46608	18	694	5	104	1	20	6	56	53	9926	14	474	2	0	12	474	6	30	40	3728	

Residue Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) & weight in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Cremated/Burnt?	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
1	18	Make-up layer	10	10			*	<1g								
3	32	Layer	10	10	**	2	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (3), <i>Salix/Populus</i> (1), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1)	*	N	<2	*	<2	CBM */68g	
4	49	Layer – rubble deposit	1	1	*	1	*	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (1)							
15	86	Layer	5	5												CBM */<2g
16	90	Drain pipe	2	2	*	1	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (1)	*	N	18				CBM**/28g

Flot Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds	Charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical	Identifications	Preservation
1	18	<2	<5	80	10	*	*	**	*	*		2 indet cereal grain frags	+			
3	32	<2	<5	70	15	*	*	**	*	*		cerealia indet. & <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+			
4	49	<2	<5	<5	60	*	*	*	*					*	indet. cpr	+
15	86	<2	<5	10	25	*	*	***	***							
16	90	<2	<5	30	30	*	*(1)	*	***	1		<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	*	indet. cpr	+

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	HPC 09					
Identification Name and Address	Hardham Priory					
County, District and/or Borough	Hardham, Pullborough, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	503395, 117115					
Geology	Valley Gravel/Gault Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3735					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	<b>Watching Brief</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	<b>Other Rural/Residential</b>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	<b>WB.</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> April 09 – 25 <sup>th</sup> Oct 11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Huntley Cartwright on behalf of their client Mr J Rowell					
Project Manager	Ron Humphrey					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens, Sarah Porteus, Nick Garland and Liane Peyre					
Period Summary	Palaeo. None	Meso. None	Neo. None	BA Non	IA Non	RB None
	AS None	<b>MED</b> <b>Wall footings</b>	<b>PM</b> <b>Wall footings</b>	Other		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Huntley Cartwright on behalf of their client Mr J Rowell to undertake a programme of archaeological works during works at Hardham Priory, Hardham, Pulborough (NGR 503395, 117115) between 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009 and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011.</p> <p>Two broad phases of activity were identified during the course of the monitored groundwork: Phase 1 activity dated from the 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries (medieval) and Phase 2 activity dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (post-medieval). Phase 1 activity related to the site's occupation during the medieval period when the priory was functioning. Phase 2 activity related to the dissolution of the priory and the redevelopment of the site into a farm during the post-medieval period.</p>						

## OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-150903

### Project details

Project name	Hardham Priory, Pulborough
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Huntley Cartwright on behalf of their client Mr J Rowell to undertake a programme of archaeological works during works at Hardham Priory, Hardham, Pulborough (NGR 503395, 117115) between 20th April 2009 and 25th October 2011. Two broad phases of activity were identified during the course of the monitored groundwork: Phase 1 activity dated from the 13th-16th centuries (medieval) and Phase 2 activity dated from the 16th century onwards (post-medieval). Phase 1 activity related to the site's occupation during the medieval period when the priory was functioning. Phase 2 activity related to the dissolution of the priory and the redevelopment of the site into a farm during the post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 20-04-2009 End: 25-10-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HPC 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM COLDWALTHAM Hardham Priory
Postcode	RH20 1
Study area	5000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 03395 17115 50 0 50 56 37 N 000 31 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.00m Max: 8.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
----------------------	------------------------

Project brief originator	English Heritage
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Project supervisor	Liane Peyre
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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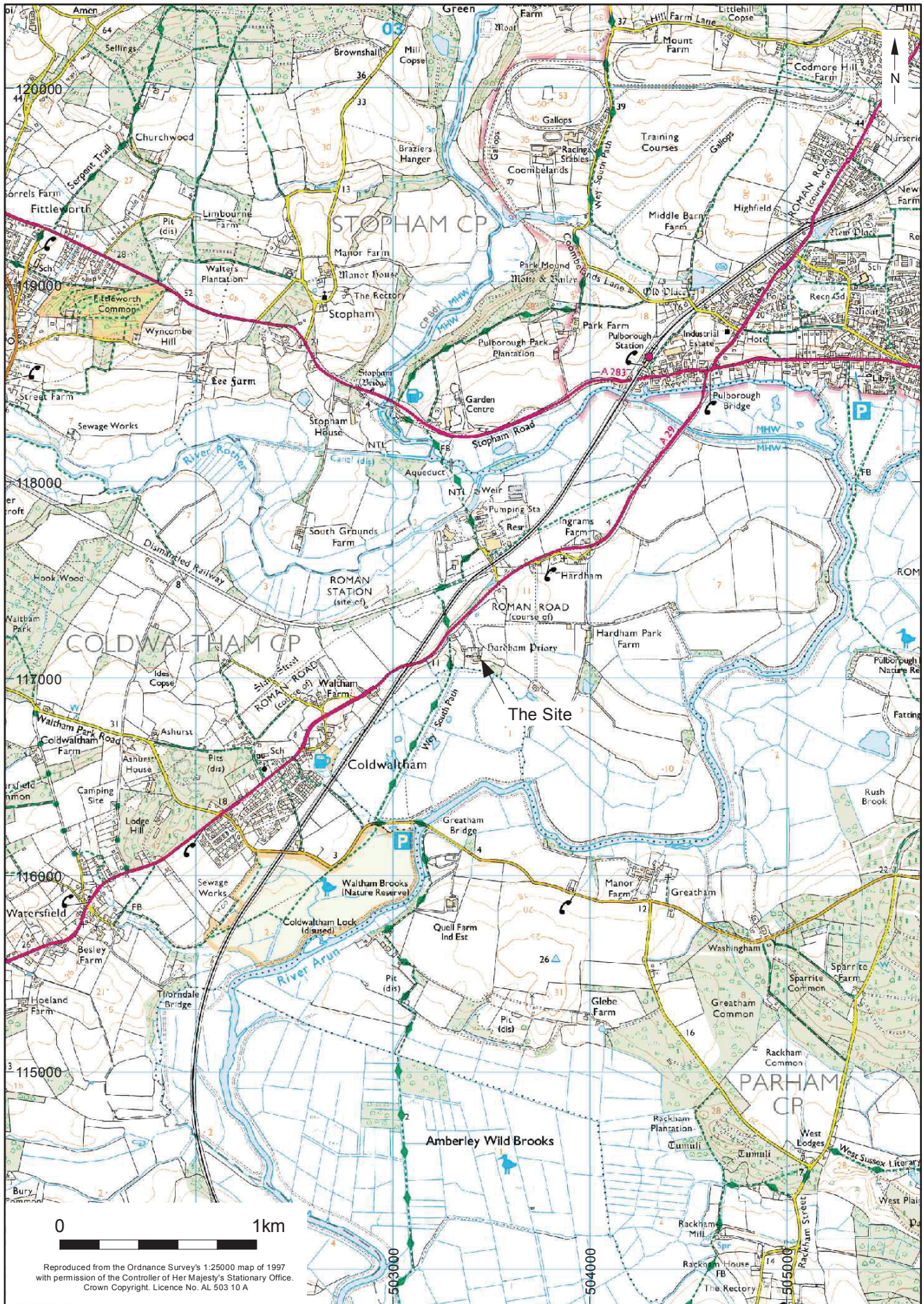
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Hardham Priory, Hardham, Pulborough, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grant, K.
Other bibliographic details	2013013
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	A4 bound report - Arial Font 11

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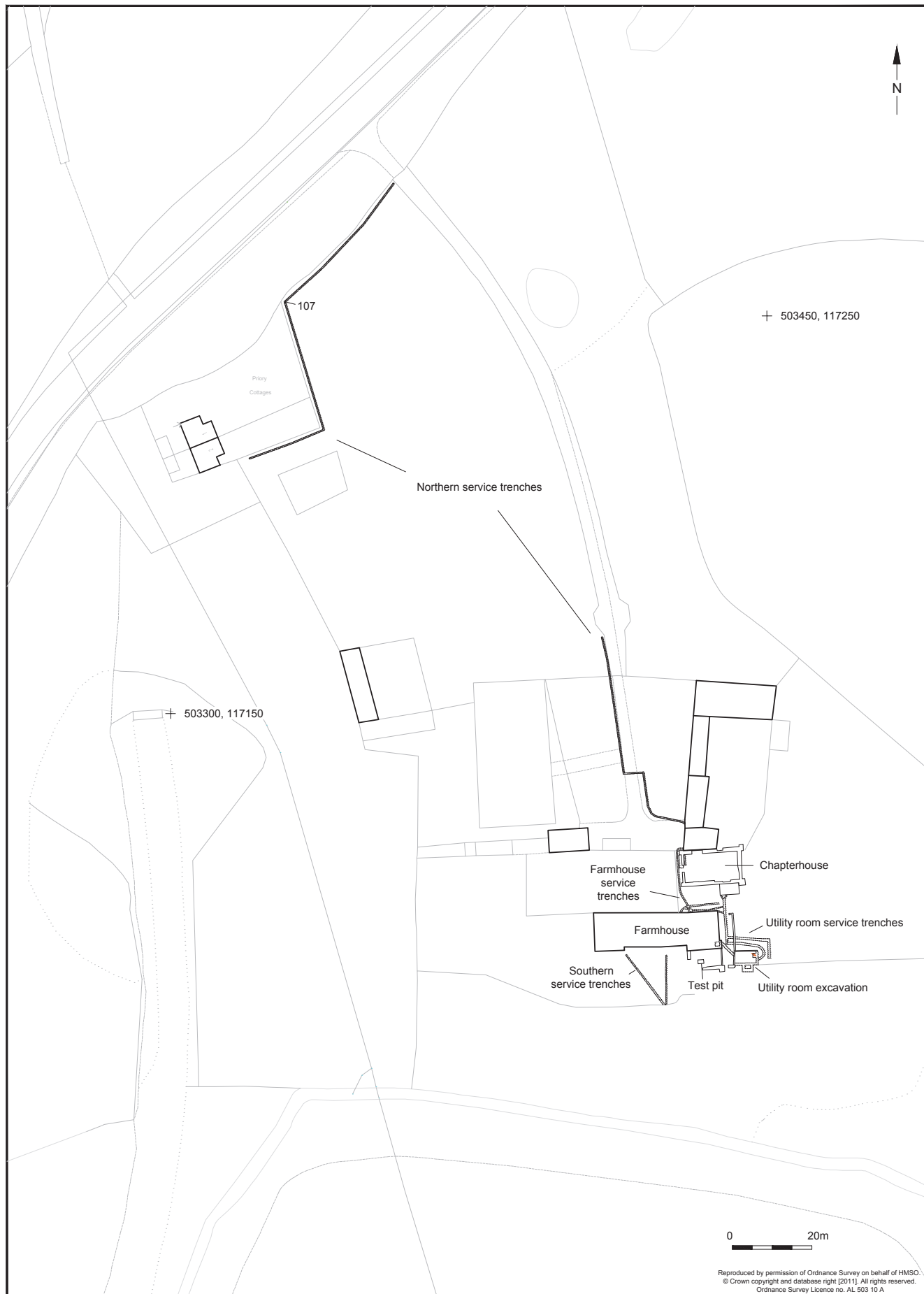
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Entered on 17 May 2013



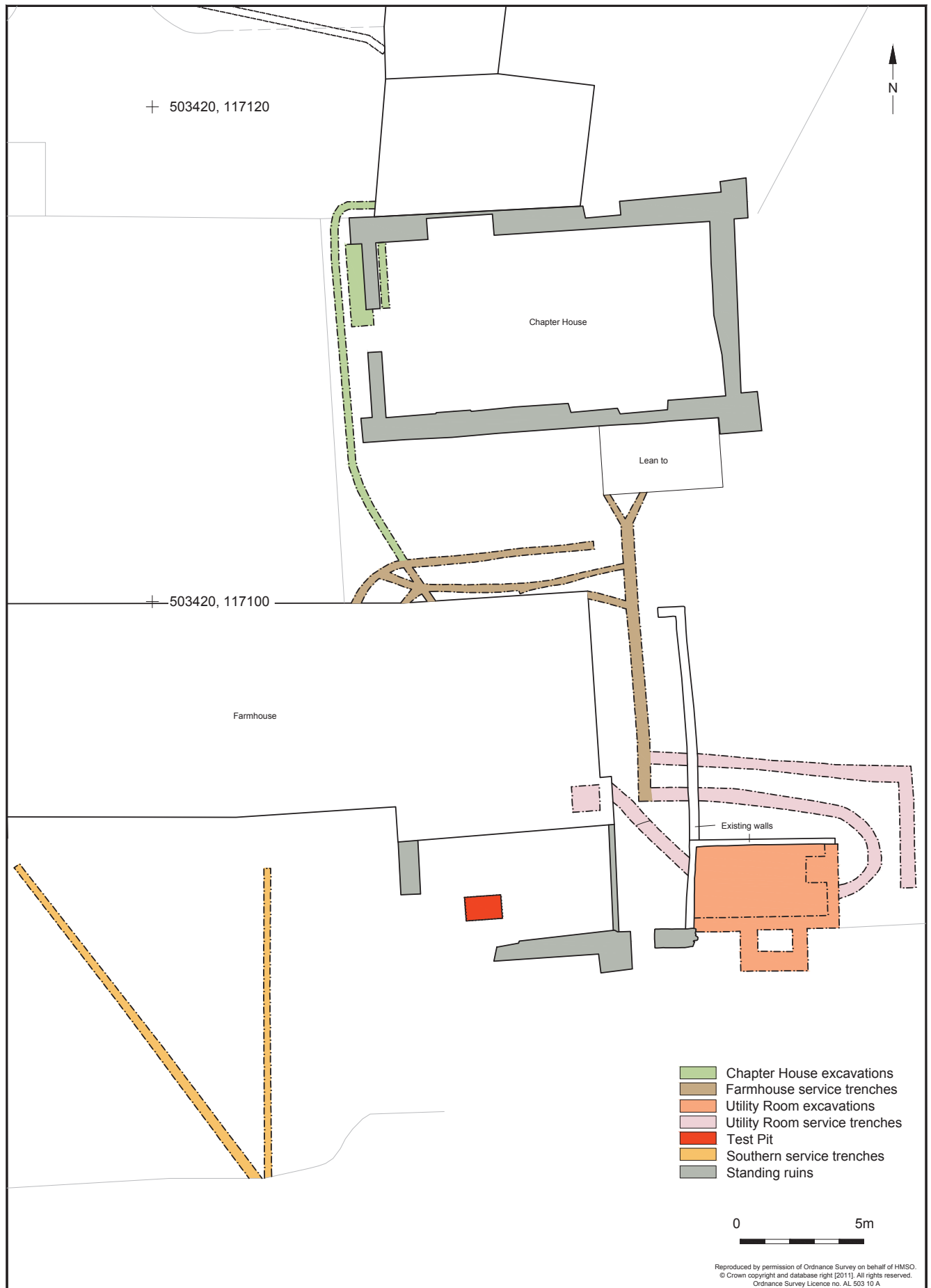


© Archaeology South-East		Hardham Priory	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3735	July 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013013	Drawn by: JLR		

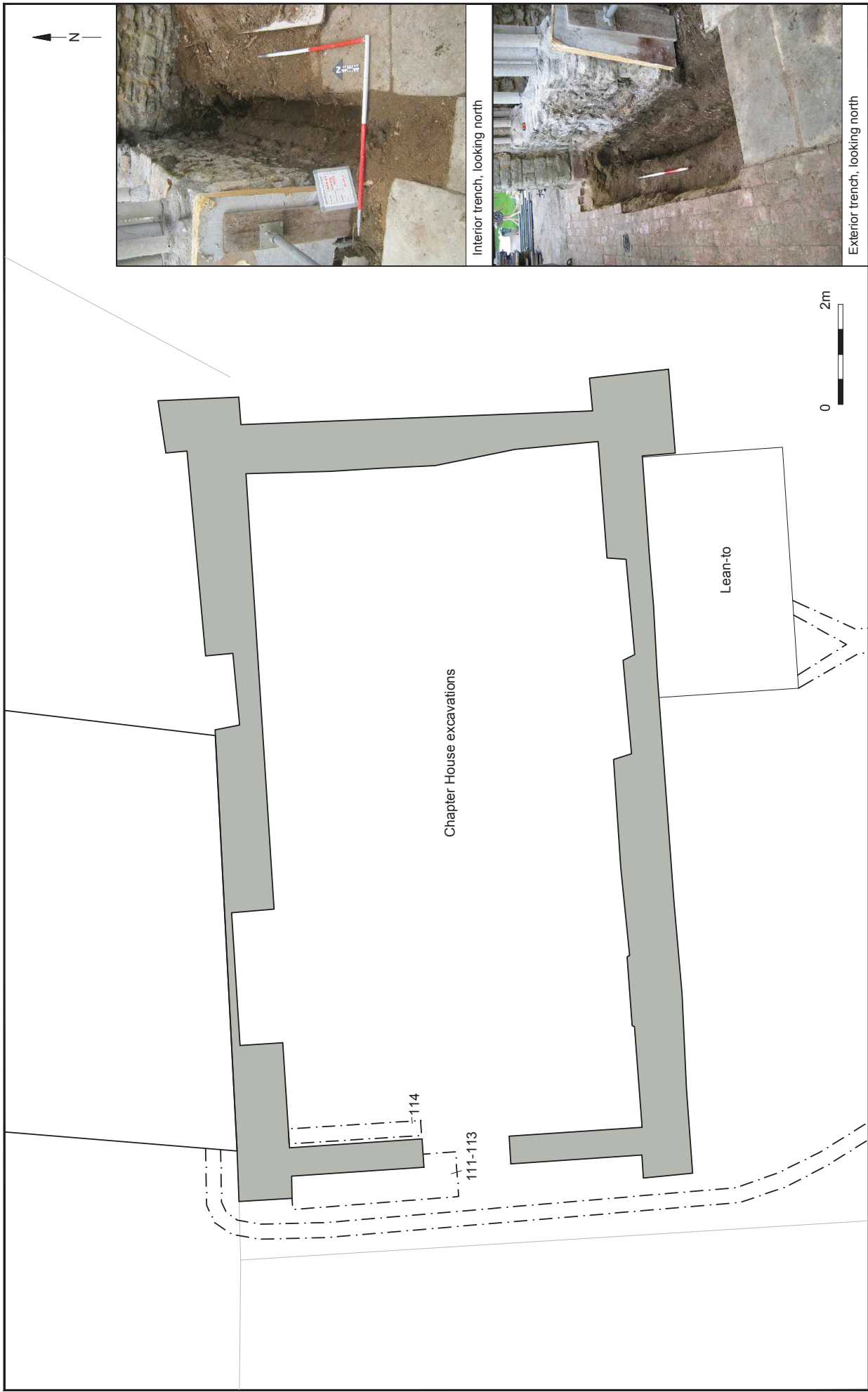




© Archaeology South-East		Hardham Priory Kitchen	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3735	June 2013	Plan of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2013013	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Hardham Priory Kitchen	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3735	June 2013	Detail of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2013013	Drawn by: JLR		



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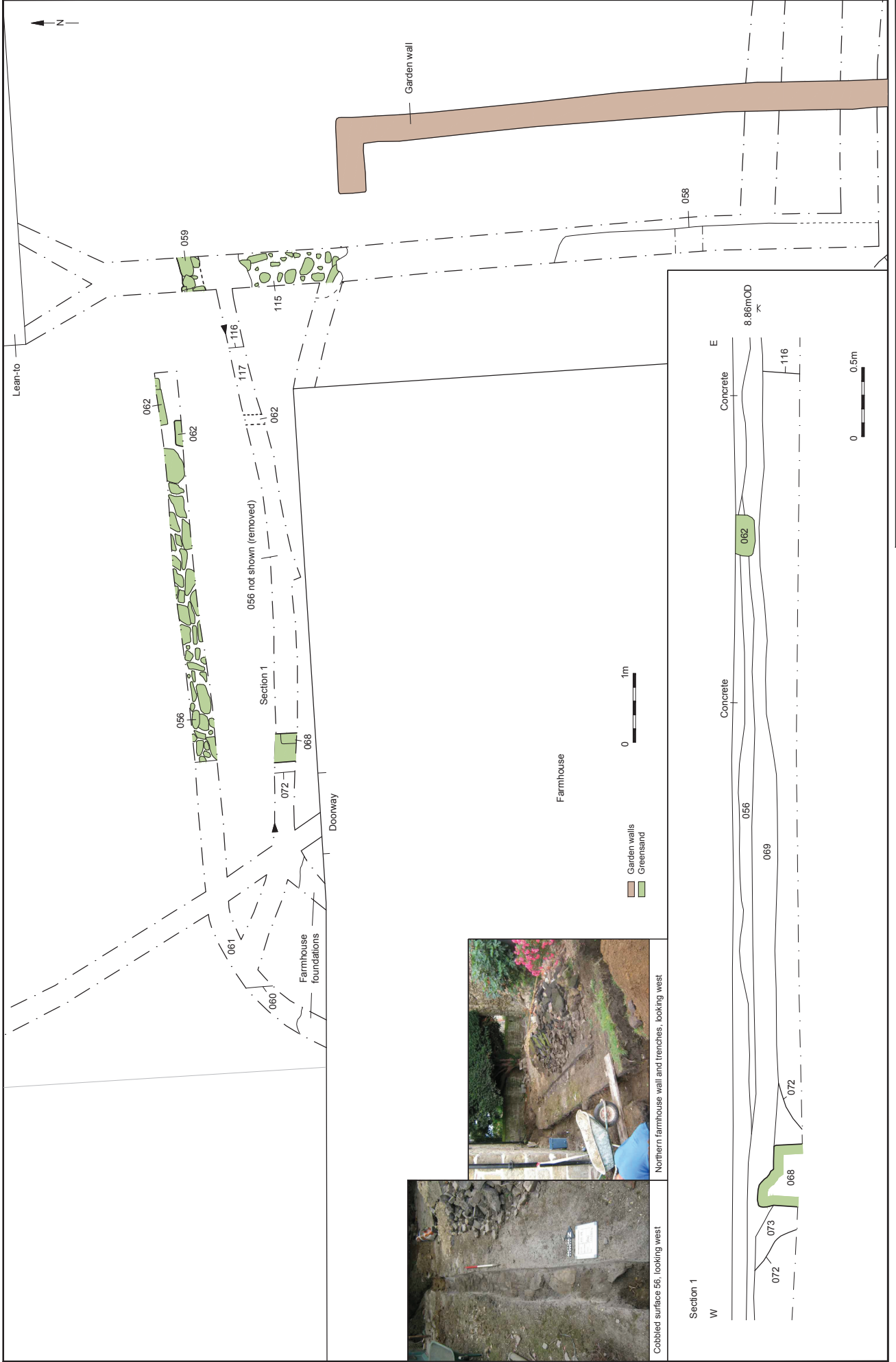
Hardham Priory Kitchen

Project Ref: 3735 July 2013

Report Ref: 2013013 Drawn by: JLR

Chapter House Excavations: plan and photographs

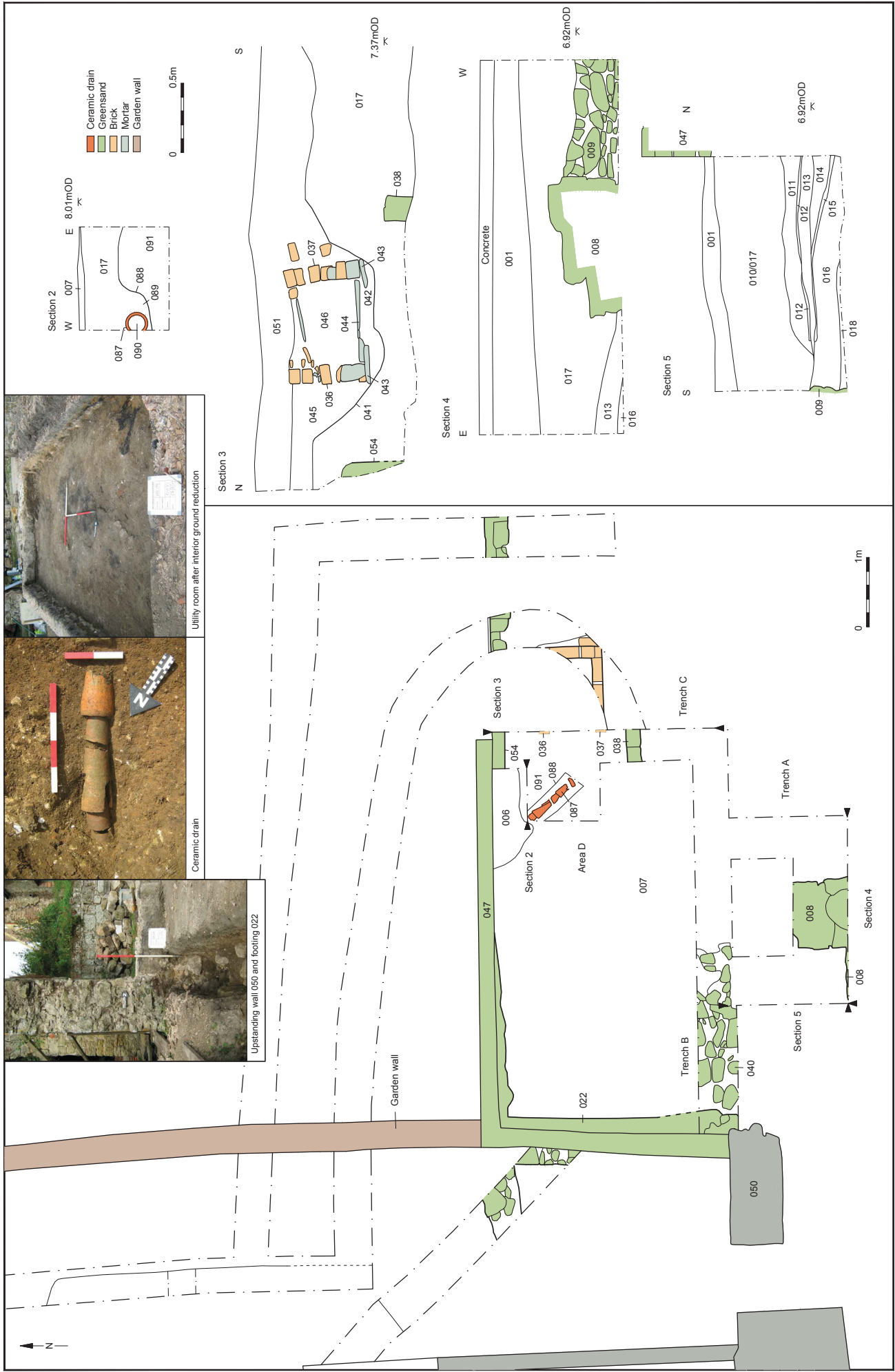
Fig. 4



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 Project Ref: 3735 June 2013  
 Report Ref: 2013013 Drawn by: JLR

Hardham Priory Kitchen  
 Farmhouse service trenches: plan, section and photographs

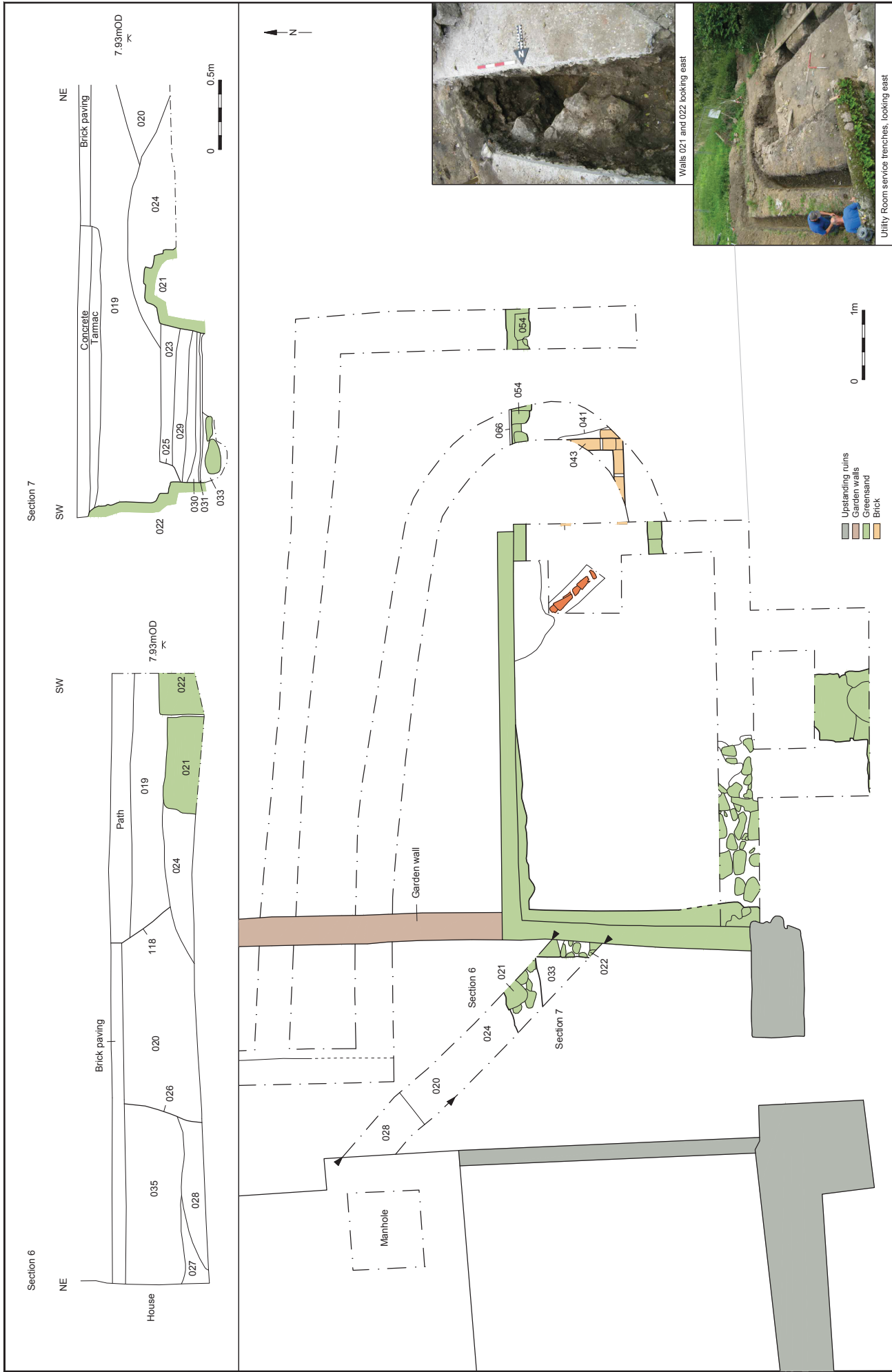
Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East Hartham Priory Kitchen  
 Project Ref: 3725 June 2013  
 Report Ref: 2013013 Drawn by: JLR

Utility Room excavations: plan, sections and photographs

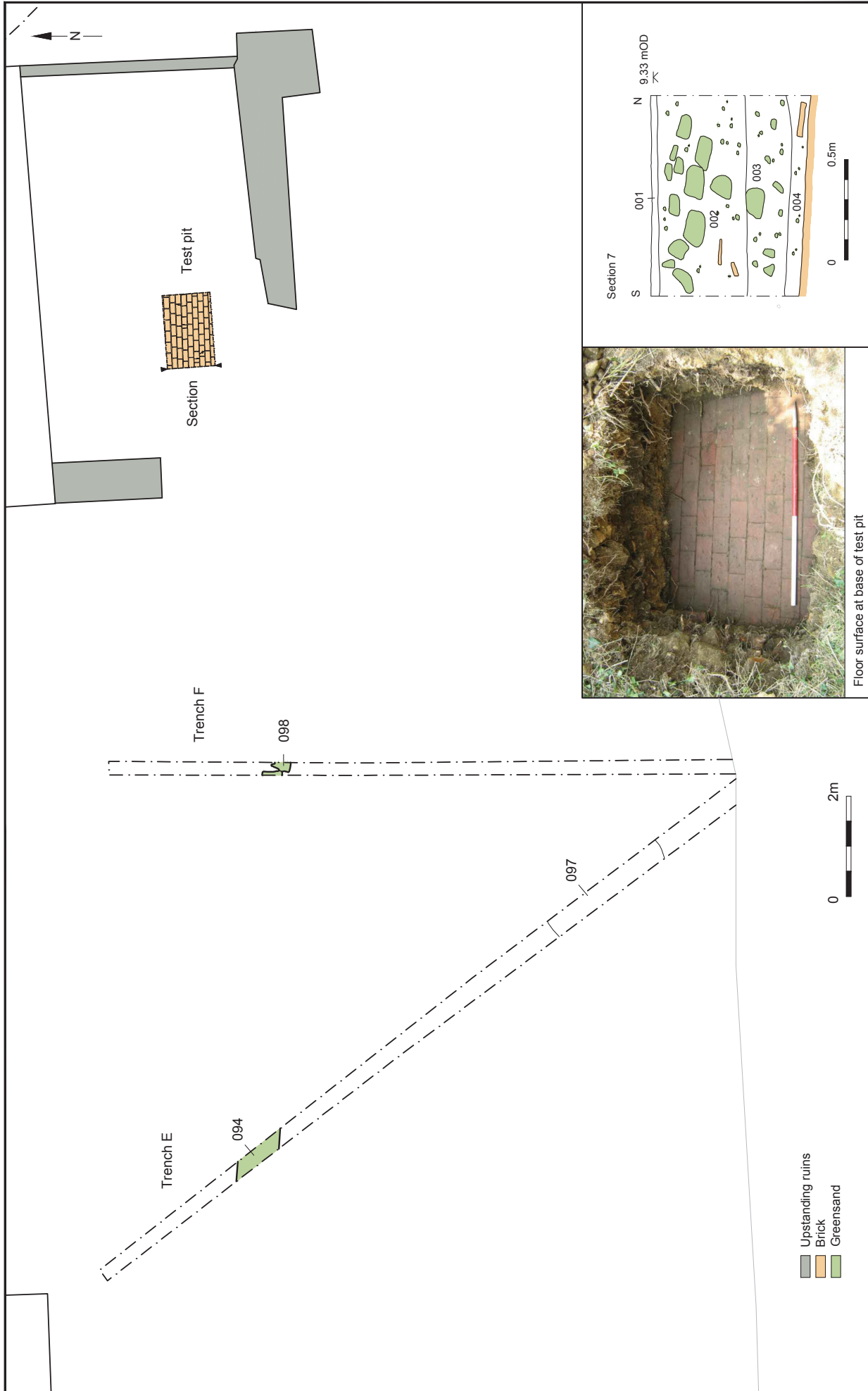
Fig. 6



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 Project Ref: 3725 June 2013  
 Report Ref: 2013013 Drawn by: JLR

Hartham Priory Kitchen  
 Plan of monitored areas  
 Fig. 7

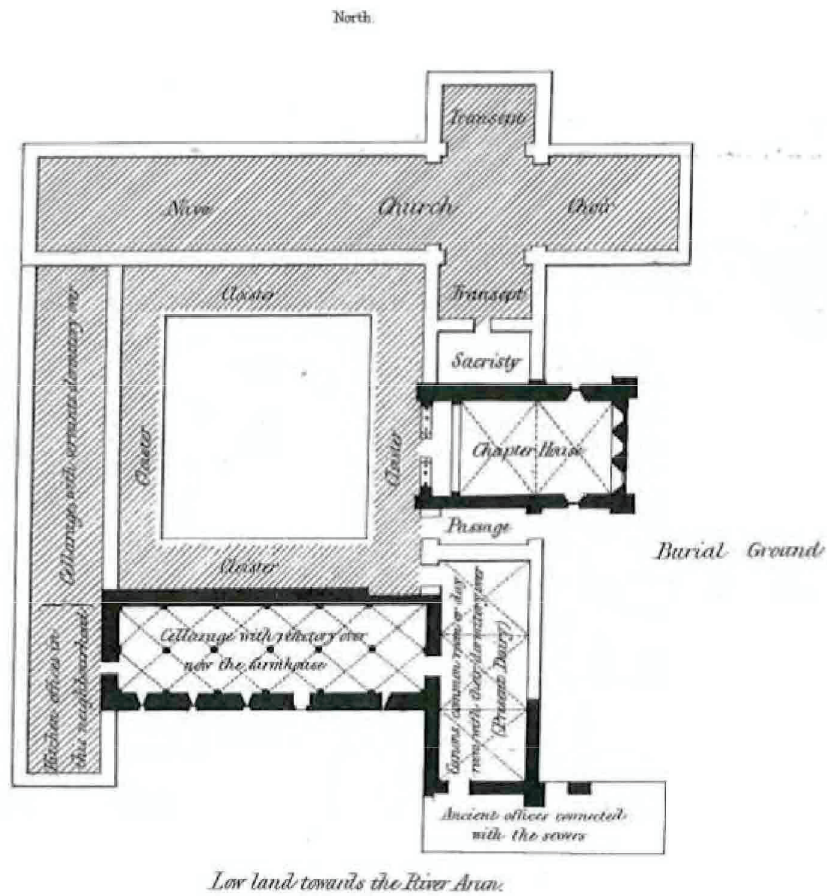




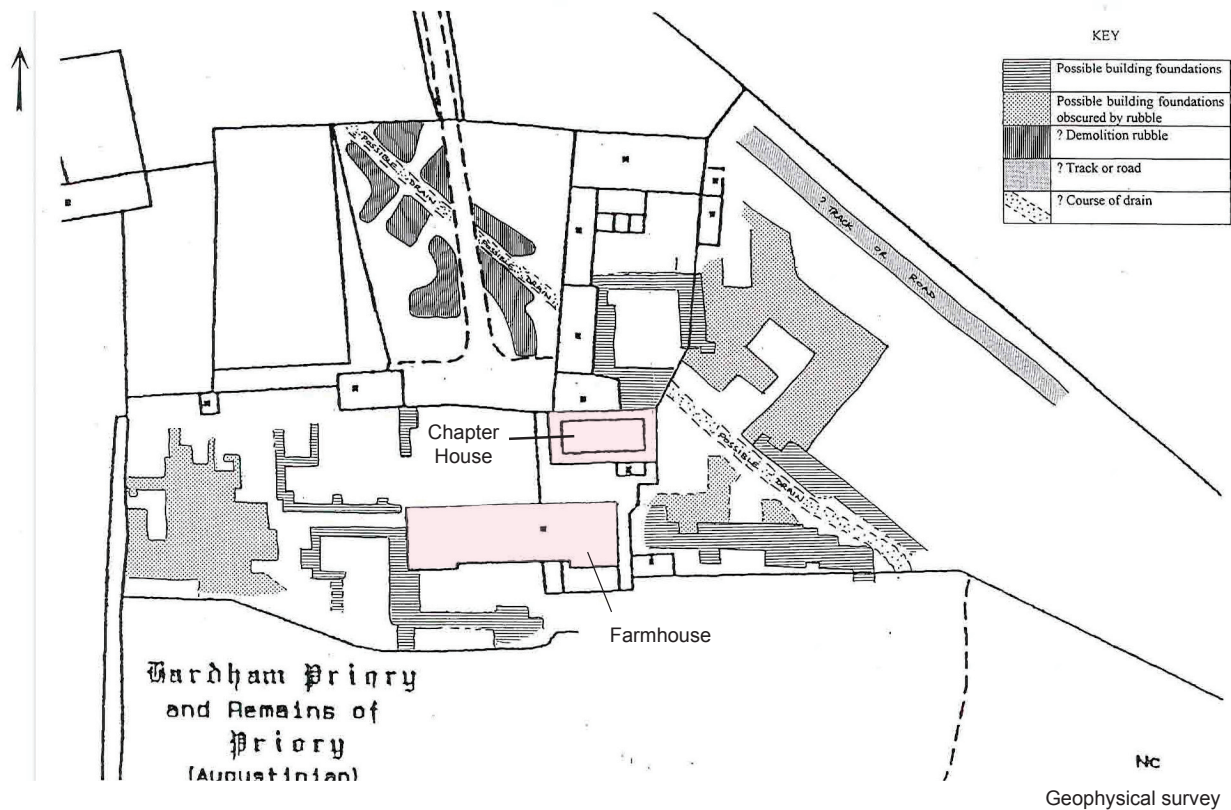
© **Archaeology South-East**  
 Project Ref: 3735 July 2013  
 Report Ref: 2013013 Drawn by: JLR

Hardham Priory Kitchen  
 Southern service trenches and test pit: plan, section and photograph

Fig. 8



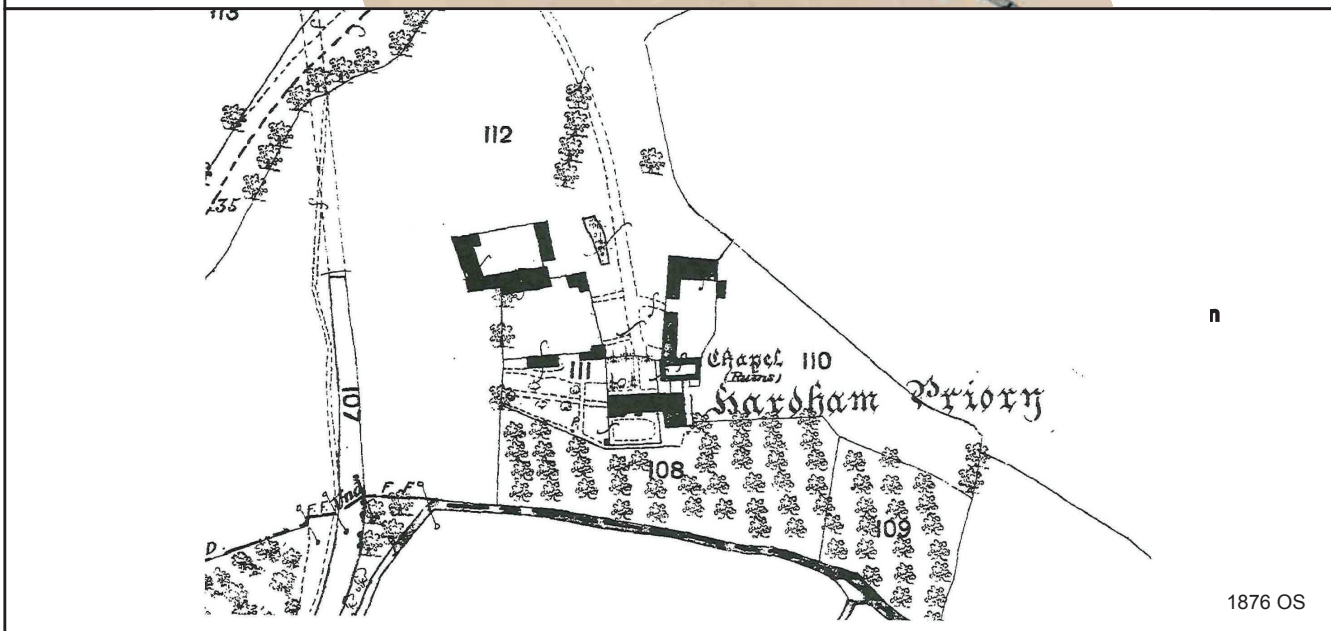
Hill's 1866 plan



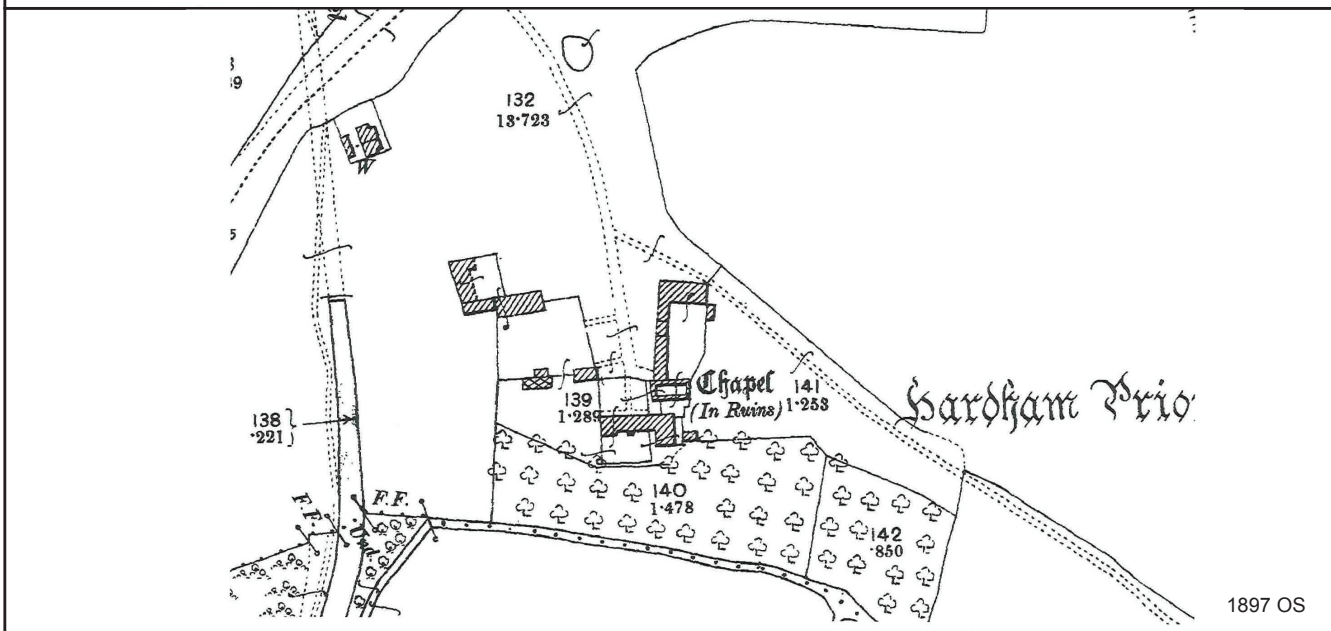




1851 Tithe



1876 OS



1897 OS

© Archaeology South-East		Hardham Priory Kitchen	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 3735	July 2013	1851 Tithe, 1876 OS and 1897 OS maps	
Report Ref: 2013013	Drawn by: JLR		

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