

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Church of the Transfiguration
Church Hill, Pyecombe
West Sussex**

NGR: 52921126 (TQ 292 126)

**Planning Reference 11/02225/FUL
Mid Sussex District Council**

**Project No: 5427
Site Code: CTP 12
Report No: 2014287
OASIS ID: archaeol6-188028**



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Abstract

Between 5th March and 3rd July 2014 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by John D. Clarke Architects on behalf of their client, the Parochial Church Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill, Pyecombe, West Sussex during groundwork for an extension to the south of the church and associated services.

The watching brief was successful in revealing the full extent of the former southern porch following its first discovery within the test pits excavated during the 2012 investigations. A total of five articulated burials were recorded and excavated to avoid risk of disturbance by the groundwork. Ceramic artefactual dating suggested that the part of the cemetery near to the extension was probably in use throughout the medieval period (c.1200-1500), perhaps even from the time of the original construction of the church. Natural weathered chalk geology [4] was encountered at a maximum height of 111.05m AOD within the area of the new extension and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL) was commissioned by John D. Clarke Architects on behalf of their client, the Parochial Church Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill, Pyecombe, West Sussex (centred at NGR TQ 292 126; Figure 1) hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning consent was granted on 28th December 2011 by Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) under delegated powers on behalf of the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) under Planning Reference 11/02225/FUL for the single storey extension to form a kitchenette, cupboard, accessible WC and associated drainage (Figures 3 to 6). Condition 3 of the planning consent states:

No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This recording work should cover the excavation of the re-opening of the doorway in the south elevation which will need to be carefully carried out and supervised by an archaeologist. It should also cover the excavation of the ground required for the construction of the extension and for any drainage works. Recording and monitoring work will then be undertaken as existing fabric and material is removed and excavation work is undertaken. Due time and resources will be provided to record any features which are exposed during the course of the work and which may then be covered up again. The programme of archaeological recording should be undertaken by a suitably qualified person (or part of a Registered Archaeological Organisation) with experience of similar work that indicates that he/she is cable of identifying historic features, fabric, artefacts, both below and above ground for any remains that may be impacted upon during the proposed works.

Reason: The site is of archaeological interest and to comply with policies BE6 of the South East Plan, Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan and PPS5.

1.2.2 The Diocese of Chichester granted Faculty on 31st July 2012. Condition 1 of the consent states 'an archaeological watching brief is to be maintained'.

1.2.3 The ASE Project Manager (Neil Griffin) has met with the project architect (Mark Anderson, John D. Clarke Architects) and Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (Vivienne Coad) during an earlier phase of archaeological investigation (see below). A telephone conversation between Neil Griffin and

the Diocese Archaeological Advisor (Vivienne Coad) has further established the scope of archaeological involvement.

- 1.2.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2013) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was prepared by Archaeology South-East and was duly approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below) and with the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2000, 2001).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to monitor all intrusive groundwork and to ensure that any features, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed during the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

- 1.3.2 The general aims of the archaeological watching brief, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2013), were to:

- i. Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area*
- ii. Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present*
- iii. Establish the ecofactual/environmental potential of archaeological features*
- iv. Record any archaeological remains encountered and produce a report on the findings*

- 1.3.3 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to:

- i. More fully record the structural remains exposed during the previous test pit investigation (blocked doorway, sill and former porch foundations)*
- ii. Establish whether any other evidence of the earlier structural remains associated with the church survive within the areas being impacted by the proposed development*
- iii. To record any evidence of earlier structural remains and interpret date, form and function in so far as is possible within the limitations of a watching brief*
- iv. Ensure that any disarticulated human remains are collected for reburial by the appropriate church authority within the churchyard*
- v. Ensure that any articulated human remains are recorded and carefully lifted for reburial by the appropriate church authority within the churchyard*

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the findings of the watching brief undertaken at this site between 5th March 2014 and 3rd July 2014 by Kathryn Grant, Greg Priestly-Bell, Simon Stevens, Chris Russel, Cat Douglas, Linzi Harvey and Giles Dawkes. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork) and Dan Swift (Post-excavation/Editing).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location, Geology and Topography

2.1.1 The church is positioned near to the peak of a hill with the cemetery sweeping downhill to the west. The area of the new extension and the watching brief investigation was to the south of the church with services extending across the cemetery grounds to the west. The site is situated at approximately 111m AOD.

2.1.2 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping the site lies on Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation of the Late Cretaceous epoch (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 19/08/2014).

2.2 History of the Church

2.2.1 The Church of the Transfiguration, Pyecombe is a Grade I Listed structure. Its list entry describes chancel and nave as being of 12th-century date with a 13th century tower <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk> (accessed 20/12/2013).

2.2.2 The original medieval settlement at Pyecombe formed around the church and an ancient trackway across the South Downs; when this declined, new development took place to the west. The church was built on the west side of this trackway, which was at the centre of three ancient routes across the South Downs (Salzman 1940, 212–214).

2.2.3 The oldest parts of the present structure, the chancel, chancel arch and nave, are 12th-century (c.1170) (Salman 1940). The Norman tower at the west end was built in the 13th century and holds one 15th century bell (*ibid.*). A roughcast/pebbledash finish was applied to the whole exterior in 1898, but this has now been removed except on the outside of a blocked doorway on the south side. As well as this restoration, some work was carried out on the church in 1844 and 1914 (*ibid.*).

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.3.1 In January 2012, ASE excavated a test pit externally against the south wall of the nave to establish whether or not a blocked window was formerly a doorway and for the structural engineer to inspect the foundations of the church and geological deposits (ASE 2012). The test pit revealed evidence of a former doorsill suggesting that the blocked-in window was likely to have previously functioned as a doorway. In addition to this a short section of masonry was found perpendicular to the nave wall and is thought to provide evidence for a former porch.

2.3.2 A possible sarsen stone is located beneath the doorsill and a few tiles (probably roof tiles) were also uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the test pit although it is unclear whether these tiles were deliberately placed or not.

2.3.3 The test pit also confirmed that the nave foundations were constructed directly onto the chalk bedrock. However, the area to the south of the church (within the test pit) was reduced to beneath natural geology by 450mm to a depth of 110.60m

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Groundwork

3.1.1 The groundwork comprised ground reduction in the area of the new extension to the south side of the church, the excavation of associated foundation trenches and the excavation of new service trenches across the cemetery.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 All ground reduction was carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The main area was reduced using a mini-digger fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Excavation was also undertaken by hand and where archaeological features or deposits, grave cuts or articulated human remains were revealed, work was stopped and excavation was continued by the archaeologist. All spoil was scanned for the presence of any artefacts or disarticulated human remains.

3.2.2 Any *in-situ* human remains encountered during the works were carefully cleaned with small hand tools, recorded on standard ASE *pro-forma* record sheets, drawn as appropriate and photographed. The hand excavation and recording of buried individuals was undertaken with due respect and care and the area was screened from public view. The burials were cleaned sufficiently to enable the skeletons to be distinguished and bagged separately. After appropriate recording, human remains were lifted, bagged and clearly marked in order to prevent mixing of individuals. Disarticulated human bone was collected and bagged separately for re-burial. No detailed skeletal analysis was carried out as part of the watching brief programme.

3.2.3 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, EH 1991) using *pro-forma* context record sheets. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.

3.2.4 Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of either 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All features and deposits were levelled with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey benchmark or using datum information as supplied by the client on site plans. Contexts revealed during the watching brief were numbered sequentially from 001. The contexts recorded during the main watching brief continued on consecutively from those recorded during the test-pit excavation. A photographic record of the work was made and is part of the site archive. Since the main deposits uncovered at the site comprised variations in cemetery soil, no environmental samples were collected.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at offices of ASE and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	41
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	None
Photographs	86
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of the project archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 The findings of the archaeological watching brief have been presented below by area, rather than by phase, as only a few securely datable artefacts were identified during the groundwork. Forty-one contexts were encountered during the watching brief monitoring. A list of the recorded contexts (Table 2) has been included in the appendix.

4.1.2 A total of five articulated skeletons were found during the groundwork. These have been described in more detail below.

Natural geology

4.1.3 Natural weathered chalk geology [4] was encountered at a maximum height of 111.05m AOD within the area of the new extension. Ground reduction in the area of the new extension demonstrated that the main church building had been constructed directly onto the natural bedrock which could be seen underlying the foundations [6] of the southern external wall of the superstructure [11]. There was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated in places by grave-digging activity in parts of the site.

4.2 The Footprint of the New Extension

4.2.1 The mechanical ground reduction for the footprint of the new south extension was monitored by an archaeologist to depths of between 0.4m and 0.85m. The area measured approximately 7.5m E-W by 4.75m N-S.

4.2.2 Evidence of an old doorsill [10] was revealed at 111.51m AOD beneath the blocked-in window. This sill (1.55m wide) was made up of a single course of bricks overlain by a course of irregular stone blocks bonded with mortar. Grey stone blocks (250mm x 200mm) were located at each end of the threshold and a large irregular stone (possible sarsen stone?) was positioned as a foundation beneath the brickwork.

4.2.3 Further ground reduction in this area revealed the full extent of the former porch, which consisted of three partly demolished wall foundations constructed in chalk with flints (130mm x 90mm) and bonded with yellowish white fine sandy mortar. The entire porch measured c.3m north-south by 4.5m east-west with a 0.75m wide opening (for the main door?) in the centre of the southern wall and a narrower 0.5m opening (for a side door?) at the southern end of the eastern wall. The internal area of the porch measured 2.7m E-W by 2.2m N-S. The individual walls components were between 0.5m wide ([13]) and 0.7m wide ([19/20]). The porch foundations appear to have been constructed in a single trench [12] (5m E-W by 3m N-S), visible around the external perimeter of the wall foundations, which was backfilled with moderately compacted soil [14] containing a ceramic roof tile from 1200-1500. This explains why the cut was not visible from the internal side of wall [13] during the 2012 excavations. A hand-excavated sondage (500mm x 400mm) which was dug within the 2012 test-pit suggested that context [17] was infilling a 0.9m deep undercroft. The identification of the trench cut [12] during the 2014 excavations, suggests that this deposit is now more likely to

be a backfill/make-up of the internal porch floor. Three fragments of Horsham stone roofing slabs were found within this deposit. A mortar slab base [21] (1m N-S x 0.75m E-W x 5cm thick) was revealed in the centre of the porch area, perhaps used as a support for the former floor.

- 4.2.4 Sealing deposit [17] was what appeared to be a mixed cemetery soil [3] (although no sign of burials or disarticulated bones were revealed in this area). The absence of disarticulated bones within this deposit directly over the former porch, suggest that it was used to level the area straight after demolition and was not disturbed subsequently. The French drain [16] around the perimeter of the church was constructed of three lines of red bricks (220mm x 110mm x 60mm). The bricks were tightly bonded with yellow sandy mortar. Both of the north-south aligned walls that make up the former porch, were truncated partially by the drain during its construction [15]. The up-cast silty soil [2] from the construction of this drain seems to have been deposited over [3] to form a bank around the church. The bank was covered by a thin layer of topsoil [1].

4.3 The New Extension Foundation Trenches

- 4.3.1 Within the footprint for the new south extension, foundations (6.6m E-W x 3.6m N-S x 0.7m wide) were machine-excavated through cemetery soil [3] to solid chalk bedrock [25] at depths of between 110.02m AOD and 110.53m AOD. In addition to other roof tiles of medieval and post medieval date, a crenelated ridge tile dating from 1250-1500 was also identified in the cemetery soil covering the former porch. Four *in-situ* graves were revealed during these excavations. All of the burials were aligned roughly east-west with the body in a supine position and the head at the west in traditional Christian manner. Due to the mixed nature of the cemetery soil, the grave cuts were difficult to see clearly, although some were recognised by either the dark staining left behind after coffin decay or the slightly browner backfill. All of the articulated burials were assigned grave cut and fill context numbers since the initial excavation of the grave is indisputable regardless of whether it could be seen. Where possible, articulated skeletons were left in-situ: this was only practicable when the excavation in that area had ceased (e.g. optimum depth/formation level had been reached) so that the burial would not be disturbed. Human remains were only removed from their resting place if they were above the level of the ground reduction or excavation. Two partial skeletons [23 and 26] were identified in the eastern foundation trench at 110.23m AOD and 110.65m AOD respectively. Two additional skeletons, [27 and 30], were exposed within the southern trench at c.1120.47m AOD. Several metal nails around skeleton [30] provide the only surviving evidence that a coffin was once present. A single ceramic sherd from a cooking vessel dating from 122501350 was recovered from the grave fill [29] around skeleton [30].
- 4.3.2 In addition to the foundation trenches, a pit was excavated to the east of wall foundation [13] to enable the underpinning of the foundations so that they could be preserved *in-situ*.
- 4.3.3 An oblique 0.3m wide drainage trench (NE-SW orientation) was excavated across the area to a depth of 0.25m below the reduced level. Only one disarticulated bone was recovered from the cemetery soil during the excavation of this trench.

4.4 The Service Trenches and Septic Tank Excavations

- 4.4.1 A large septic tank pit, measuring 2.7m² and 2.5m deep, was excavated in the lower (newer) cemetery to the west of the church. The revealed stratigraphy consisted of chalk bedrock [35] 0.5m below ground level (c.108.16m AOD), which was overlain by yellowish brown silty weathered chalk subsoil [34] (0.25m thick) and sealed by dark brown sandy silty loamy topsoil [33] (0.25m thick). Although graves were marked to the north, south and west of this pit, no evidence of burials was identified during the excavations.
- 4.4.2 A service trench (0.45m wide and 0.6-1.1m deep) was excavated from the east and west of the septic tank. Only one in-situ grave [37] was disturbed during the excavation of the service trench. A further service trench was excavated to the west of the cemetery wall on a north-south alignment. This trench revealed natural bedrock directly beneath topsoil.
- 4.4.3 A couple of small hand-excavated trial-holes were excavated around the new porch extension in order to locate existing ducts. One green-glazed ceramic jug sherd dating from 1275-1400 was found in [39] during these excavations. This deposit was mixed and was thought to have been recently disturbed/redeposited make-up.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief (Table 3). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)
002	1	44	6	498			1	26					1	4		
003			9	792	2	26										
017									3	1104						
014			2	56							1	16				
18															1	208
21															10	530
29	1	56														
033	1	28	2	24			4	92							4	20
039	1	8														
Total	3	128	19	1370	2	26	5	118	3	1104	1	16	1	4	15	758

Table 3: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered four sherds of post-Roman pottery. By far the earliest were recovered from contexts [29] and [39]. Context [29] produced a relatively fresh fragment from an oxidised cooking pot with expanded rim tempered with moderate medium quartz (55g). The vessel can be placed between c. 1225 and 1350. Context [39] contained a lightly abraded 8g sherd from a fine sand tempered green glazed West Sussex Ware jug dating to between c. 1275 and 1400. Context [2] contained a fresh 45g sherd from an English stoneware preserve jar with Bristol glaze and wide-set vertical grooves on its exterior. Such vessels were in common use between c. 1890 and 1930. The final sherd was recovered from [33] and is from an unglazed earthenware vessel, probably a large flower pot, of mid-18th- to 19th- century date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 A small assemblage comprising 19 roof tile fragments (1550g) was recovered from four different contexts. Seven different fabrics were identified (Table 4). No nail holes survive, although most fragments are likely to have derived from peg tile. Fabrics T6 and T7 date to c. 1200-1500, and T4 too is likely to be of medieval date. Context [3] contains a mixture of both medieval and post-medieval tiles, including a crested, crenelated ridge tile dating to c. 1250-1500, as well as an 18th- to early 19th-century pantile. Roof tiles from [2], in fabrics T1, T2 and T3, are of post-medieval date, probably dating to the 18th- to 19th-century.

T1	Orange fabric with common fine quartz and moderate fine black specks
T2	Orange fabric with blocky texture. Pale orange streaks, rare pale patches and moderate coarse to very coarse black and red iron oxides
T3	pale orange fabric with cream streaks and moderate very coarse to 3mm calcereous pellets as well as common coarse to very coarse red (iron-rich) pellets
T4	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz
T5	Pale orange with moderate coarse red iron oxides and rare coarse to very coarse chalk
T6	Red orange fabric with well-sorted common medium to coarse quartz
T7	Orange fabric with rare calcereous cream patches and moderate red iron oxides to 2mm

Table 4: Overview of the CBM fabrics

Mortar Samples

5.3.2 Three different mortar samples were taken. None contained diagnostic, dateable inclusions, however, four distinct types of mortar were identified. The mortar from [18] (wt 213g) consists of a coarse lime mortar with abundant chalk inclusions to 23mm as well as abundant fine to medium quartz and common, very coarse flint pebbles to 17mm. The mortar from [21] (wt 536g) also consists of white lime mortar, though much more fine and sandy, with common coarse to very coarse quartz and rare charcoal. Context [33] contained a cream lime render with well-sorted abundant coarse quartz as well as a pinkish lime render with well-sorted abundant coarse quartz, rare coal to 3mm and rare charcoal to 3mm. The presence of the coal inclusion suggests a probable late 18th- to 19th-century date for the latter.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Context [2] contained a single stem fragment (wt 4g) dating to between c. 1680 and 1750. The fragment is abraded, suggesting some reworking.

5.5 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 An iron nail shank with sub rectangular lead head was recovered from [14]. The head measures 19 by 18mm and may have been added later as a repair.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Context [17] produced three fragments (1106g) from Horsham stone roofing slabs averaging 17mm thick.

5.7 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 Context [3] contained two fragments of *Ostrea edulis* (Common Oyster). Both comprise right valves, one of which is juvenile.

5.8 Summary

5.8.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Pyecombe Church. Included are small quantities of pottery, roof tile, clay pipe, metalwork, stone and shell. The earliest material is of medieval date, although finds date up to the late post-medieval period. The assemblage is

small, however, particularly the pottery and tile do provide some good dating evidence.

- 5.8.2 Of intrinsic interest is the crested ridge tile. None of the other finds is recommended for retention.

6.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The Former Porch

- 6.1.1 The 2014 watching brief was successful in revealing the full extent of the former southern porch following its first discovery within the test pits excavated during the 2012 investigations. The revealed wall foundations were identified c.200mm above the required formations level for the new south porch. As a result, arrangements were made to underpin the surviving remains and incorporate them into the new foundations so that they could be preserved *in-situ*.
- 6.1.2 The discovery of the Horsham stone roof slab fragments in [17] in the internal area of the porch are interesting because the roof of the north porch, which was constructed in the post-reformation period used the same materials (Salzman 1940), hinting at a similar date of construction. However, the blocked in door recess is shown as 14th century on the Salzman plan (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=56951>). While the remains of the porch cannot be assigned an accurate date, most of the artefactual dating from this area was from between 1200 and 1500. The date for the demolition of the porch superstructure is also questionable, but it is not illustrated on the 1873-5 Ordnance Survey Map of Sussex, which suggests it had been removed before the latter half of the 19th century.

6.2 The Cemetery

- 6.2.1 Burials in cemeteries are often hard to date accurately in the absence of headstones and burial records, particularly due to the mixed-nature of the cemetery deposit into which they are interred. In this case, only one of the graves within the area of the new porch provided any datable evidence. A single ceramic sherd from a cooking pot dating from 1225-1500 was recovered from the grave fill [29] covering skeleton [30]. Most of the finds from this area were of a similar date range, indicating that this part of the cemetery was probably in use throughout the medieval period, perhaps even from the time of the original construction of the church.
- 6.2.2 The articulated burials at risk of disturbance by the groundwork were recorded and excavated for reburial so as not to be impacted by further work. The limited absence of intercutting and truncation of burials in the area to the south of the church, suggested that this part of the cemetery was not in constant use. The graves encountered during the excavations were typical Christian burials on an east-west alignment with the body in a supine position and the head at western end. No grave goods or pillow stones were revealed during the groundwork. Many of the artefacts encountered during the archaeological investigations were typical of those found in a repeatedly used burial ground, with the digging of graves over a lengthy period resulting in the disarticulation of human bone and the scattering of coffin fittings (in this case only evidenced infrequently by nails) and sporadic ceramic medieval and post-medieval building materials (usually related to reconstruction work associated with the church building) within the graveyard soil. The low quantities of disarticulated human bones within the cemetery soil indicate low-use of the cemetery in the investigated areas.

- 6.2.3 The works only uncovered a small number of partial skeletons that

consequently, did not warrant more than the basic on-site recording undertaken during the works. With the exception of one juvenile individual (skeleton [26]), all of the skeletons represented were adult individuals. No phasing or special-zoning patterns were identified as a result of the small number of burials.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The archaeological watching brief in the churchyard at the Church of the Transfiguration revealed artefactual evidence from the 13th century onwards and structural evidence for the former south porch. These remains have been described and illustrated in both documentary and cartographic sources. The watching brief can be seen to have fulfilled its aims in that any impacted archaeological remains encountered during the excavations were recorded and either preserved *in-situ* or where necessary, relocated, in the case of graves.

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APPENDIX: List of recorded contexts (Table 2)

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Area
1	Deposit	Topsoil	Footprint for New Extension
2	Deposit	Bank Material	Footprint for New Extension
3	Deposit	Cemetery Soil	Footprint for New Extension
4	Deposit	Natural Weathered Chalk	Footprint for New Extension
5	Cut	Construction Cut for Church Foundation	Footprint for New Extension
6	Masonry	Church Foundation	Footprint for New Extension
7	Fill	Foundation Fill in [5]	Footprint for New Extension
8	Cut	Cut for Doorway Foundation	Footprint for New Extension
9	Masonry	Door Foundation in [8]	Footprint for New Extension
10	Masonry	Doorsill	Footprint for New Extension
11	Masonry	Main Church Wall (Superstructure)	Footprint for New Extension
12	Cut	Construction Cut for N-S Wall	Footprint for New Extension
13	Masonry	N-S Wall (Foundation)	Footprint for New Extension
14	Fill	Fill in N-S Foundation	Footprint for New Extension
15	Cut	Cut for French Drain	Footprint for New Extension
16	Masonry	French Drain Brickwork	Footprint for New Extension
17	Deposit	Internal fill/make-up of Undercroft/Porch Foundation	Footprint for New Extension
18	Masonry	N-S Wall - East End	Footprint for New Extension
19	Masonry	E-W Wall - East End	Footprint for New Extension
20	Masonry	E-W Wall - West End	Footprint for New Extension
21	Masonry	Mortar Floor/ Slab Base	Footprint for New Extension
22	Cut	Grave Cut for Sk. (22)	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
23	Skeleton	Skeleton in [22]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
24	Fill	Grave Fill in [22]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
25	Deposit	Natural Chalk Bedrock	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
26	Skeleton	Skeleton in [40]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
27	Cut	Grave Cut for Sk.(28)	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
28	Skeleton	Skeleton in [27]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
29	Fill	Grave Fill in [27]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
30	Skeleton	Skeleton in [31]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
31	Cut	Grave Cut for Sk.(30)	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
32	Fill	Grave Fill in [31]	Foundation Trenches for New Extension
33	Deposit	Topsoil in Cemetery to West of Church	Service Trench
34	Deposit	Subsoil	Service Trench
35	Deposit	Natural Chalk Bedrock	Service Trench
36	Fill	Grave fill in [38]	Service Trench
37	Skeleton	Skeleton in [38]	Service Trench
38	Cut	Grave Cut for Sk.[37]	Service Trench
39	Deposit	Mixed Deposit (possibly recently re-deposited)	Test Pit by New Extension
40	Cut	Grave Cut for Sk.(26)	Footprint for New Extension
41	Fill	Grave Fill in [40]	Footprint for New Extension

APPENDIX II: Listing Details for the Parish Church at Pyecombe

(<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk> accessed 21/08/2014)

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE PARISH CHURCH

List entry Number: 1025593

Location

THE PARISH CHURCH, CHURCH LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
West Sussex	Mid Sussex	District Authority	Pyecombe

National Park: SOUTH DOWNS

Grade: I

Date first listed: 28-Oct-1957

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 302730

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

PYECOMBE CHURCH LANE 1. 5405 The Parish Church TQ 21 SE 22/36 I

28/10/57

2. Dedication unknown. Small building consisting of chancel, vestry to north, nave, north porch and west tower. Chancel and nave C12, tower C13. The building is now faced with roughcast. Leaden font of 1170 circa. Attractive small medieval building.

Listing NGR: TQ2917312607
Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 29173 12604
Map

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HER Summary

Site Code	CTP 12					
Identification Name and Address	Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill					
County, District &/or Borough	Pyecombe, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 292 126					
Geology	Chalk Bedrock					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5427					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief			
Type of Site				Churchyard		
Dates of Fieldwork			WB. 5/03/14 – 3/07/14			
Sponsor/Client	John D. Clarke Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary						
		MED /PM graveyard 1 Structure	PM			
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Between 5th March and 3rd July 2014 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by John D. Clarke Architects on behalf of their client, the Parochial Church Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill, Pyecombe, West Sussex (NGR TQ 292 126) during groundwork for an extension to the south of the church and associated services.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief was successful in revealing the full extent of the former southern porch following its first discovery within the test pits excavated during the 2012 investigations. A total of five articulated burials were recorded and excavated to avoid risk of disturbance by the groundwork. Ceramic artefactual dating suggested that the part of the cemetery near to the extension was probably in use throughout the medieval period (c.1200-1500), perhaps even from the time of the original construction of the church. Natural weathered chalk geology [4] was encountered at a maximum height of 111.05m AOD within the area of the new extension and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.</i></p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-188028****Project details**

Project name	Church of the Transfiguration, Pyecombe
Short description of the project	Between 5th March and 3rd July 2014 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by John D. Clarke Architects on behalf of their client, the Parochial Church Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill, Pyecombe, West Sussex (NGR TQ 292 126) during groundwork for an extension to the south of the church and associated services. The 2014 watching brief was successful in revealing the full extent of the former southern porch following its first discovery within the test pits excavated during the 2012 investigations. A total of five articulated burials were recorded and excavated to avoid risk of disturbance by the groundwork. Ceramic artefactual dating suggested that the part of the cemetery near to the extension was probably in use throughout the medieval period (c.1200-1500), perhaps even from the time of the original construction of the church. Natural weathered chalk geology [4] was encountered at a maximum height of 111.05m AOD within the area of the new extension and there was evidence to suggest that the natural horizon had been truncated by grave-digging activity.
Project dates	Start: 05-03-2014 End: 03-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CTP 12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	11/02225/FUL - Planning Application No.
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Significant Finds	WALLS Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM AND CTP Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX PYECOMBE Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill
Postcode	BN45 7FE
Site coordinates	TQ 292 126 50.8978401809 -0.162537061417 50 53 52 N 000 09 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 111.05m Max: 111.05m

Project creators

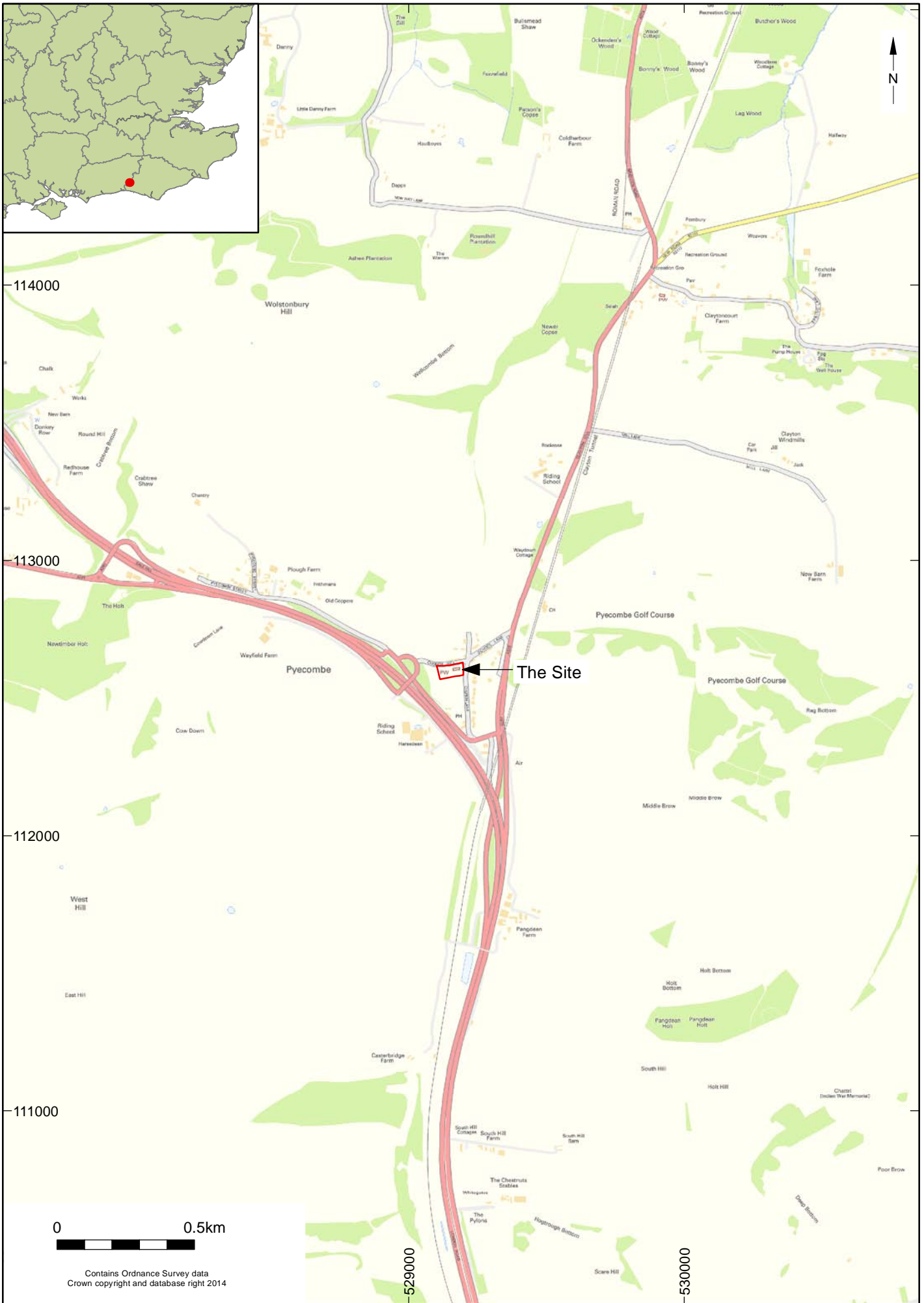
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Diocesan Archaeologist

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant
Type of sponsor/funding body	Parochial Church Council

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill, Pyecombe, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grant, K.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number: 2014287
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

Entered by	Kathryn Grant (kathryn.grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 August 2014

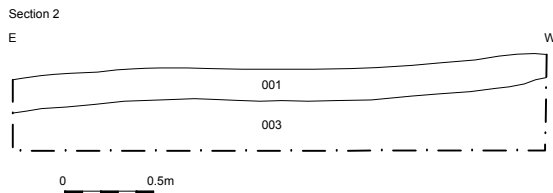
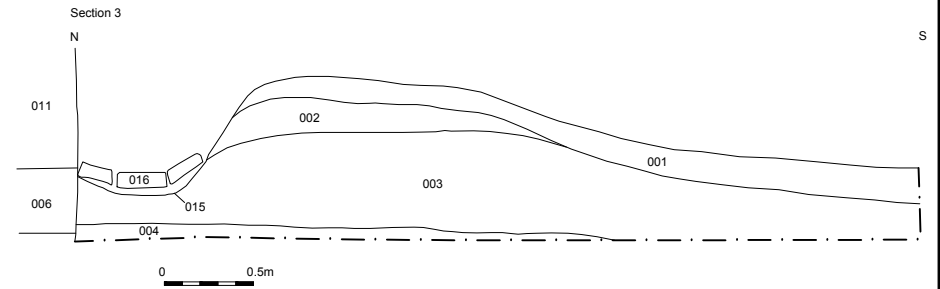
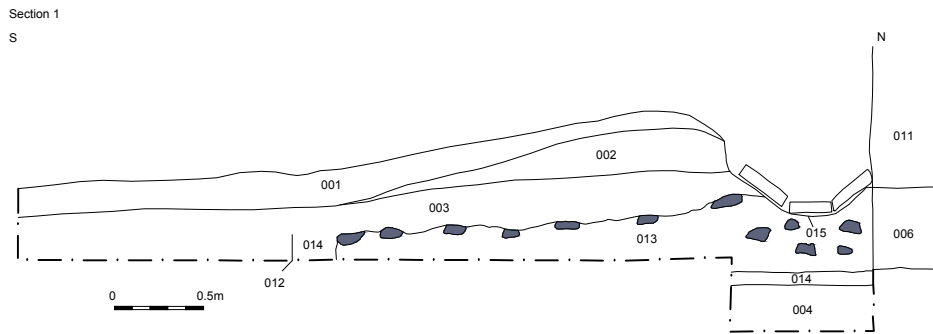
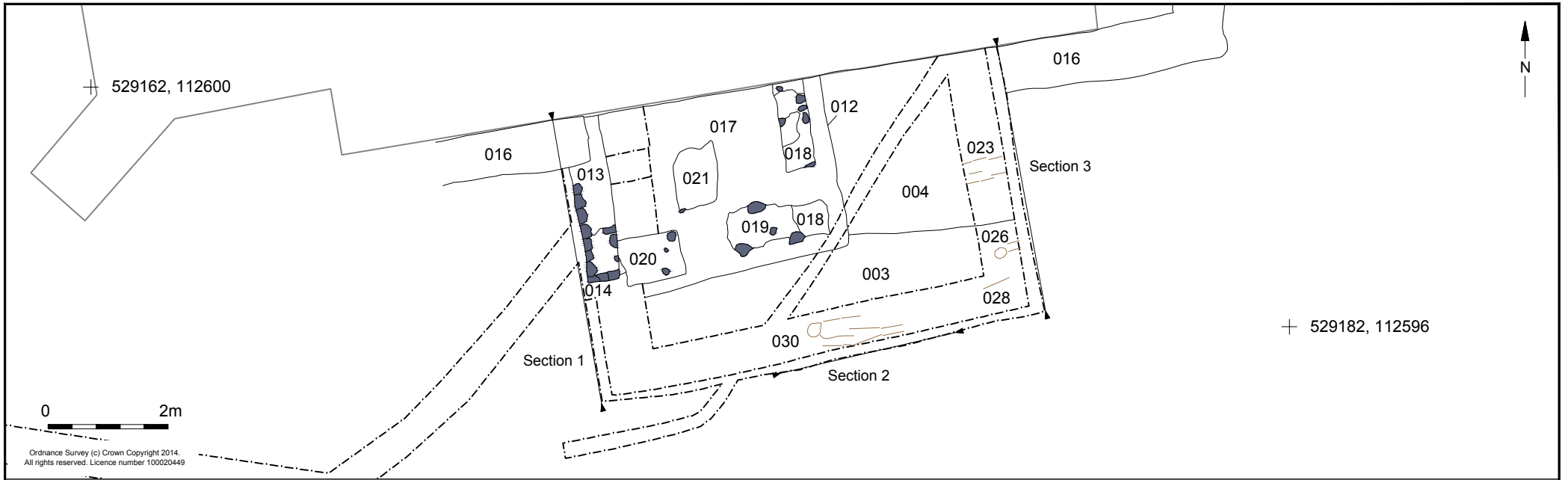


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© Archaeology South-East		Church of the Transfiguration, Pyecombe		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5427	August 2014	Site location		
Report Ref: 2014287	Drawn by: RHC			



© Archaeology South-East		Church of the Transfiguraion, Pyecombe	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5427	August 2014	Location of monitored works	
Report Ref: 2014287	Drawn by: RHC		



Flint

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Project Ref: 5427

August 2014

Report Ref: 2014287

Drawn by: RHC

Church of the Transfiguration, Pyecombe

Plan and section of new extension footprint

Fig. 3

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