

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
36-48 Queen Street, Horsham
West Sussex, RH13 5AQ**

**NGR: 517558 130364
(TQ 17558 30364)**

Planning Ref: DC/14/1493

**ASE Project No: 7355
Site Code: HQS 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015226
OASIS id: archaeol6-214918**



By Ian Hogg



**Archaeological Evaluation Report
36-48 Queen Street, Horsham
West Sussex, RH13 5AQ**

**NGR: 517558 130364
(TQ 17558 30364)**

Planning Ref: DC/14/1493

**ASE Project No: 7355
Site Code: HQS 15**

**ASE Report No: 2015226
OASIS id: archaeo16-214918**

Prepared by:	Ian Hogg	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	July 2015		
Revision:			

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Greenplan Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham, West Sussex. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 2 trenches.

Natural Weald Clay was recorded across the site at between 45.91m and 46.75m AOD. This was overlain by an alluvial deposit and was cut by an undated posthole in one trench and a pit and sandstone drain in the other. The pit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery while the drain is of mid-18th century date.

The features were sealed by a modern made ground deposit and a concrete and asphalt car park surface.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

HER Summary
OASIS Form

FIGURES

Front Cover Image:

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Location
- Figure 3: Trench 1 Plan, section and photograph
- Figure 4: Trench 2 Plan, sections and photographs

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of archive
- Table 2: Trench 1 List of recorded contexts
- Table 3: Trench 2 List of recorded contexts
- Table 4: Quantification of finds

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 Greenplan Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham, West Sussex (Figure 1, NGR: TQ 517558 130364).

1.1.2 The site, currently in use as a tarmacked parking lot, is bounded to the north-east by the building of 36 to 48 Queen Street, to the west by Queensway, to the south and east by housing.

1.1.3 The evaluation comprised two machine excavated trenches (Figure 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Weald Clay. No superficial geology was recorded.

1.2.2 The site lies to the east of Horsham town centre at approximately 47m aOD. The site slopes gently from north to south.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Horsham District Council (HDC) has granted the site planning permission for the erection of eight residential units with associated refuse store, cycle store and reconfigured parking within the car park to the rear of 36-48 Queen Street (Planning Ref: DC/14/1493). The planning permission has been granted with the following condition:

Condition 9: No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To afford interim protection to the archaeological sensitive area in accordance with policy DC10 of the Horsham District Council Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies (2007).

1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015) was prepared and submitted to the archaeology advisor to Horsham District Council in accordance with the above condition. All works were carried out in accordance with the CifA standards and guidance (CifA 2014).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site on the 15th and 16th June 2015 and has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015). The work was carried out by Ian Hogg (Archaeologist) and Suzie Westall (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.0.1 The following background information was provided by John Mills, WSCC Archaeological Advisor.
- 2.0.2 The site is considered to lie within an area of Horsham that constitutes 17th to 18th century expansion outwards from the medieval and Tudor core of the town (Horsham Historic Character Assessment Report, October 2004, p. 29 and Maps 8, 9). Irregular (not formally planned) building plots are thought to have existed on the site by the 17th century.
- 2.0.3 Buildings existing in the late 18th and early 19th centuries on the site are known to have fronted Queen Street; their sites underlying the existing 36-48 Queen Street building. To the rear of these buildings, underneath the existing car parking hard standing, there may formerly have been, in the 17th and 18th centuries, rubbish pits and wells relating to the street frontage property.

2.2 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The aims of the evaluation were:
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site.
 - To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.
 - To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits.
 - To enable Horsham District Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site.
- 2.2.2 The evaluation sought to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):
- The specialisation of early post-medieval small towns
 - The study of post-medieval artefact assemblages from urban settings
 - The material culture of individual households

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Three trenches were excavated each measured 10.00m x 1.5-2.00m at base.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation which was undertaken under archaeological supervision in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheet, with colours recorded by visual inspection only. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were located using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.5 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.1.6 Trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket, no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	1
Photographs	13 digital
Bulk finds	2 bags

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Car park surface	10.00	2.00	0.30-0.40	47.53-47.56
1/002	Layer	Made ground	10.00	2.00	0.25-0.38	47.18-47.26
1/003	Layer	Alluvium	10.00	2.00	0.16-0.26	46.80-46.91
1/004	Cut	Natural Weald Clay	10.00	2.00	-	46.54-46.75
1/005	Fill	Posthole fill	0.33	0.21	0.11	46.44
1/006	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.21	0.11	46.44

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was 0.81m deep at the north-eastern end and 0.99m deep at the south-western end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Weald Clay.
- 4.1.2 The natural mid yellow grey Weald clay [1/004] was overlain by a mid grey silt clay deposit [1/003] between 0.16m and 0.26m thick, this deposit is likely to have been alluvial in origin. This subsoil was cut by a posthole [1/006]. The posthole was oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base; it measured 0.33m in length, 0.21m in width and 0.11m in depth. The posthole fill [1/005] comprised soft, dark grey silt clay; no finds were retrieved from this context.
- 4.1.3 The posthole was sealed by dark black grey silt clay made ground [1/002] with modern CBM inclusions; this deposit measured between 0.25m and 0.38m in thickness. The made ground was overlain by the car park surface [1/001] which comprised reinforced concrete with an asphalt surface and measured between 0.30m and 0.40m in thickness.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Car park surface	10.00	2.00	0.35-0.44	47.01-47.31
2/002	Layer	Made ground	10.00	2.00	0.31-0.52	46.57-46.92
2/003	Layer	Alluvium	10.00	2.00	0.15-0.30	46.19-46.61
2/004	Layer	Natural Weald Clay	10.00	2.00	-	45.96-46.31
2/005	Cut	Drain cut	2.00	1.00	0.18	45.79
2/006	Masonry	Stone drain	2.00	0.65	0.18	45.89
2/007	Fill	Drain construction fill	2.00	1.00	0.18	45.79
2/008	Cut	Pit	0.79	0.58	0.11	46.07
2/009	Fill	Pit fill	0.79	0.58	0.11	46.07

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the west of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was 0.40m deep at the northern end and 0.73m deep at the southern end. Excavation ceased at the top of the Weald Clay.
- 4.2.2 The natural mid yellow grey Weald Clay [2/003] was overlain by a mid grey silt clay deposit [1/003] between 0.15m and 0.30m thick, this deposit is again likely to have been alluvial in origin and was cut by a pit [2/008], this feature was subcircular with steep sides and a flat base; it measured 0.79m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.11m in depth. The pit fill [2/009] comprised mid brownish grey silt clay and contained a single sherd of pottery dated 1350-1475.
- 4.2.3 A drain aligned north-east to south-west was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. The drain cut [2/005] was linear with steep sides, the base was not observed; it measured 2.00m in length, 1.00m in width and 0.18m in depth. The cut contained a drain built from rough sandstone blocks [2/007] measuring between 0.20m x 0.15m x 0.15m and 0.25m x 0.23m x 0.17m. The drain was capped with sandstone slabs measuring 0.45m x 0.25m x

0.03m in size. No bonding material was visible. The construction fill [2/006] comprised soft, dark grey clay which contained iron slag, clay tobacco pipe stems, CBM fragments and pottery. The pottery included red glazed earthenware and Staffordshire-type salt glazed ware. The finds were generally dated to the mid-18th century.

- 4.2.4 The features were overlain by dark black grey silt clay made ground [2/002] with modern CBM inclusions; this deposit measured between 0.31m and 0.52m in thickness. The made ground was overlain by the car park surface [2/001] which comprised reinforced concrete with an asphalt surface and measured between 0.35m and 0.44m in thickness.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and was washed and dried. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 4). Finds were all packed and stored according to ClfA guidelines (2014d). None require further conservation.

Context	Pottery	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt(g)	CTP	Wt(g)	Slag	Wt(g)
2/007	2	30	2	470	2	4	1	232
2/009	1	12						
Total	3	42	2	470	2	4	1	232

Table 4: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

Spot dates

2/007 – c. 1725-1775 x1 and c. 1550-1700 x1

2/009 – c. 1350-1475

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered just three sherds of pottery from the site, all from Trench 2. The oldest sherd was recovered from [2/009] (12g). This consists of a hard-fired fine sandy greyware bodysherd with internal green glaze spots and knife-trimming externally of later 14th- to 15th- century date. Although not large, the sherd does not show significant signs of abrasion.

5.2.2 The other context to produce pottery is a little mixed (context [2/007]). It produced a very slightly abraded 22g sherd of well-fired red glazed earthenware with good green internal glaze that is best placed in the later 16th or 17th centuries. However, the other sherd from this deposit is from a Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed moulded dinner plate that can be placed between c. 1725 and 1775.

5.2.3 Although the current assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis as is, it is recommended for temporary retention as it could be added to a potential larger group that may come from any Stage 2 works at the site.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 Two brick fragments were recovered from [2/007]. Included is a small vitrified fragment of post-medieval date. The second fragment measures 60mm thick and is in an orange fabric with abundant fine to medium quartz, moderate fine red iron oxides and moderate calcium carbonates to 1mm. Vitrified and partially self-glazed mortar remains on the top surface. The brick appears to be unfrogged and is of mid-17th- to 18th- century date.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Two plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments were found in [2/007]. Both are unmarked and undecorated, dating to c. 1750-1910.

5.5 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Context [2/007] produced a 232g fragment of dark olive green iron blast furnace slag. Such slag was commonly transported away from the actual ironworks to be used for road/track metalling so its presence here is not unexpected.
- 5.5.2 The slag has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural Weald clay was recorded in both of the trenches at between 45.91m and 46.75m aOD. It was overlain by a deposit of presumed alluvial origin possibly formed in a marshy environment. The alluvium was overlain by modern made ground and a car park surface.
- 6.1.2 Both trenches contained archaeological features.
- 6.1.3 A posthole in Trench 1 is undated.
- 6.1.4 A shallow pit in Trench 2 is dated 1350-1475 although only a single sherd of pottery was retrieved.
- 6.1.5 A drain was also recorded in Trench 2 contained a variety of finds dated to the 17th to 19th century although a mid-18th century date seems most likely.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 No evidence of modern truncation was recorded on the site which appears to have been raised during the later post-medieval period.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 A shallow pit in Trench 2 was dated to the late medieval period. The site lay outside medieval Horsham; the marshy nature of the site would have rendered it unsuitable for agriculture and the shallowness of the feature makes it difficult to comment on the function of the pit.
- 6.3.2 The fill of a drain in Trench 2 is probably of mid-18th century date.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The drain may be associated with post-medieval domestic activity. A single fragment of undiagnostic blast furnace slag was the only find of probable industrial origin.
- 6.4.2 The pottery in the drain included sherds from a dinner plate and an earthenware vessel suggesting domestic activity near the site. Given the known expansion of Horsham around the site during the 17th and 18th century this is unsurprising.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 The evaluation confirmed presence of medieval and post-medieval features. Domestic and industrial activity is hinted at although the evidence is slight.
- 6.5.2 An alluvial subsoil suggests that the land was marshy at least in pre-medieval times. An undated posthole was recorded in Trench 1. A shallow medieval pit of probable 14th or 15th century date and a drain of probable 18th century date were recorded in Trench 2.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeology South-East, 2007 *Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines*

ASE 2015 Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation at 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham, West Sussex.

British Geological Society
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [accessed 14/05/2015]

CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

CIfA 2014, *Code of Conduct*

CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

English Heritage 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Harris 2004. Horsham Historic Character Assessment Report

Horsham District Council 2007. Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, (1st ed.)

South East Research Framework 2014 accessed 4.03.2014
http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework/serf_agenda_conference_docs.aspx

WSSCC, 2007, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Greenplan Designer Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Horsham District Council for their guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Ian Hogg. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Justin Russell produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site Code	HQS 15				
Identification Name and Address	36-48 Queen Street, Horsham,				
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham, West Sussex				
OS Grid Refs.	514930 140531				
Geology	Weald Clay				
Arch. South-East Project Number	7355				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site		Shallow Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 15-06-2015 to 16-06-2015				
Sponsor/Client	Greenplan Designer Homes				
Project Manager	Paul Mason				
Project Supervisor	Ian Hogg				
Period Summary					
		Med	PM		
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Greenplan Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham, West Sussex. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 2 trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Weald Clay was recorded across the site at between 45.91m and 46.75m aOD. This was overlain by an alluvial deposit and was cut by an undated posthole in one trench and a pit and sandstone drain in the other. The pit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery while the drain is of mid-18th century date.</i></p> <p><i>The features were sealed by a modern made ground deposit and a concrete and asphalt car park surface.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-214918

Project details

Project name 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Greenplan Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 36-48 Queen Street, Horsham, West Sussex. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of 2 trenches.

Short description of the project

Natural Weald Clay was recorded across the site at between 45.91m and 46.75m aOD. This was overlain by an alluvial deposit and was cut by an undated posthole in one trench and a pit and sandstone drain in the other. The pit contained a single sherd of medieval pottery while the drain is of mid-18th century date.

The features were sealed by a modern made ground deposit and a concrete and asphalt car park surface.

Project dates Start: 15-06-2015 End: 16-06-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HQS 15 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 7355 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type DRAIN Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLE Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds IRON SLAG Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

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

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location
Country England
Site location WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HORSHAM 36-48 Queen Street
Postcode RH13 5AQ
Study area 1600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 17558 30364 51.0600210475 -0.322282114882 51 03 36 N
000 19 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 45.91m Max: 46.75m

Project creators
Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator ASE
Project director/manager Paul Mason
Project supervisor Ian Hogg
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Greenplan Designer Homes

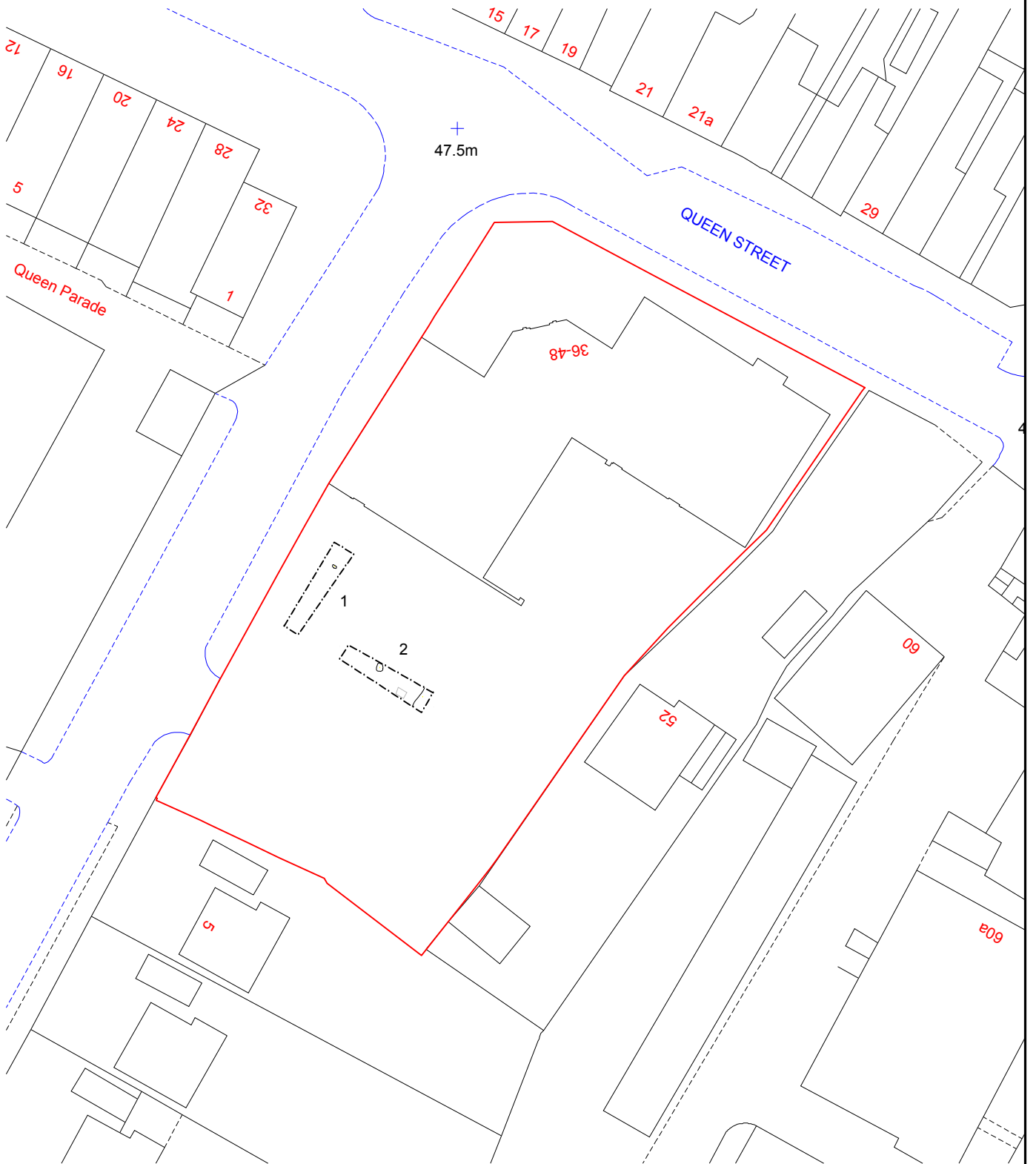
Project archives
Physical Archive recipient Horsham Museum
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Horsham Museum
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 6 July 2015



Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2014

© Archaeology South-East		Premier House, Queen's Street, Horsham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7355	June 2015	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

+ 517580, 130390



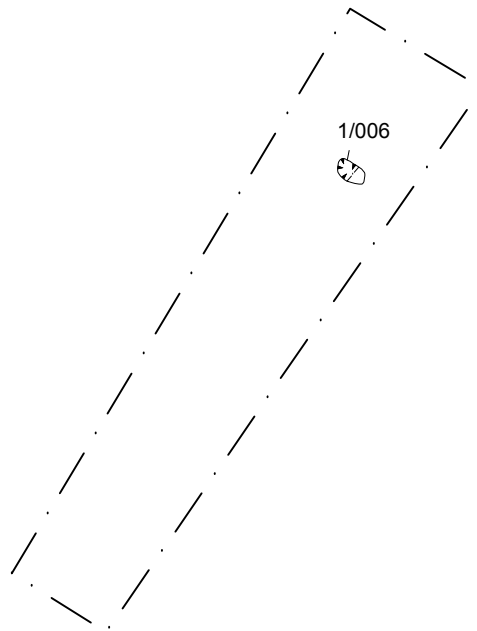
+ 517580, 130270

Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

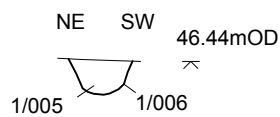
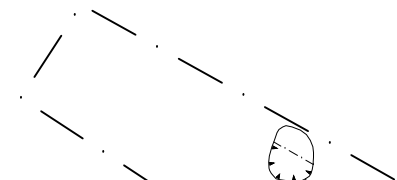
© Archaeology South-East		Premier House, Queen's Street, Horsham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7355	June 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



+ 517574, 130334

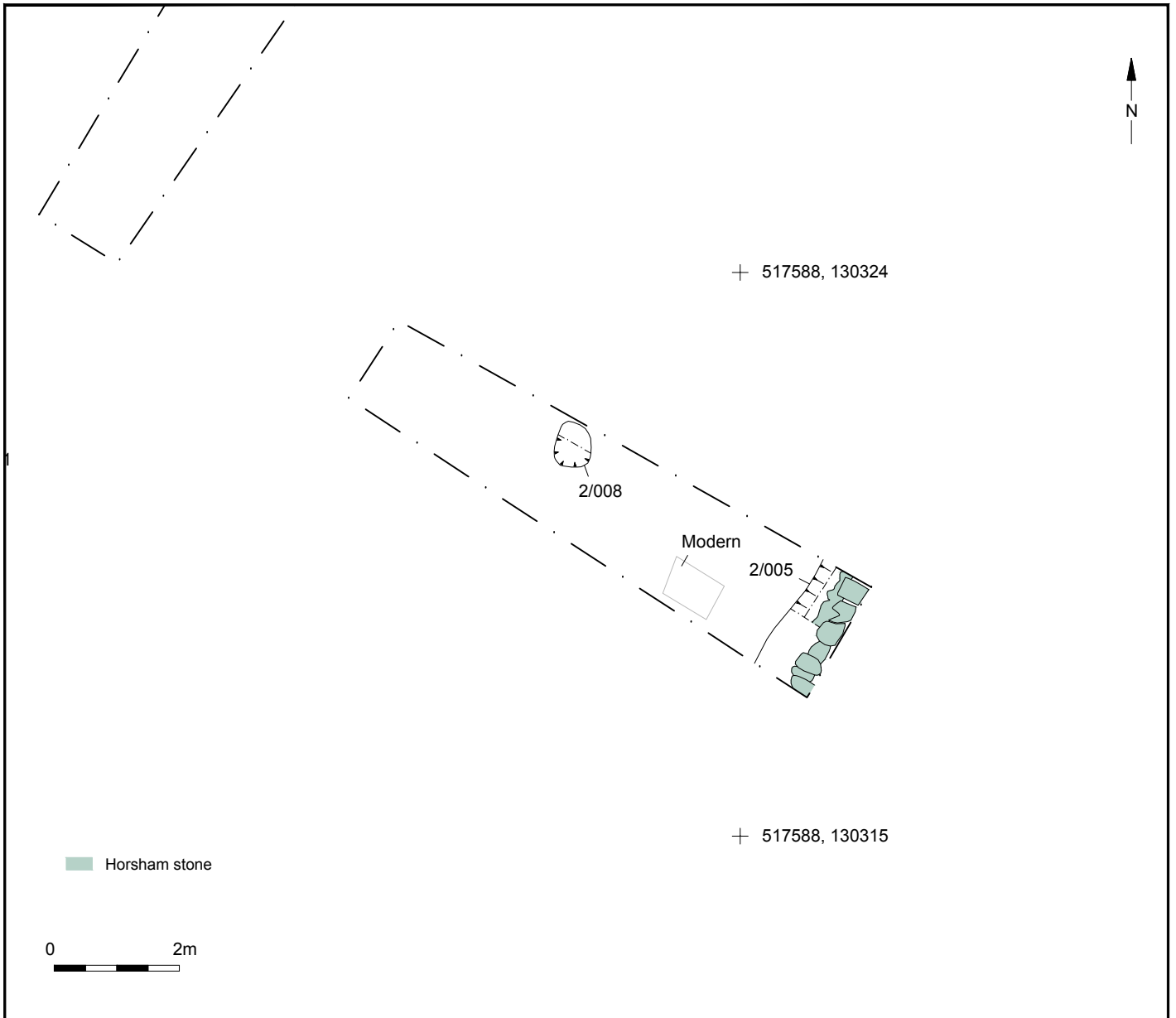


+ 517574, 130321



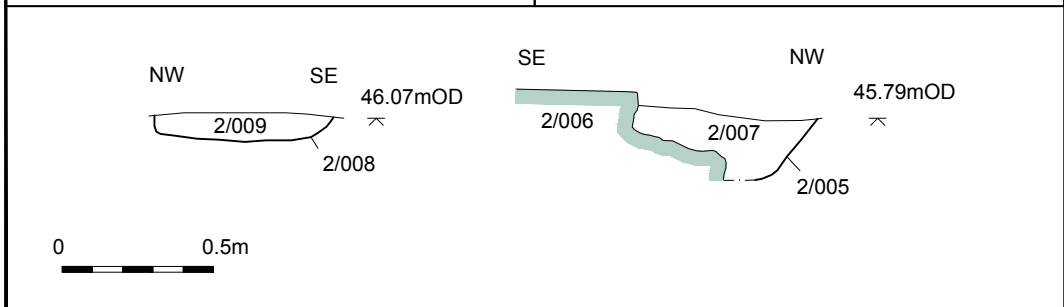
1/005 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Premier House, Queen's Street, Horsham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7355	June 2015	Trench 1: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



2/008 looking north-east

2/005 looking south-east



© Archaeology South-East		Premier House, Queen's Street, Horsham	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7355	June 2015	Trench 2: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

