

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane,
Storrington, West Sussex**

**NGR 508443 114282
(TQ 08443 14282)**



Simon Stevens

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane,
Storrington, West Sussex**

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Horsham District Council Planning Reference: DC/16/2108

**ASE Project No: 170338
Site Code: MLS 17**

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By Simon Stevens

**With contributions by Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton and Elke
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of their clients Millwood Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of material including medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of their clients Millwood Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex (NGR 508443 114282; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The 0.97ha site lies to the west of the centre of the historic town of Storrington on the south-eastern side of Monastery Lane. Access is gained to the site via the car park of The Glebe Surgery, which forms the north-eastern boundary of the site. It is bounded to the south-west by the garden of *Lady Place*, and to the south-east by open pasture.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the Folkestone Formation of sandstone (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Horsham District Council for the demolition of the existing Glebe Surgery and erection of a new doctors surgery and pharmacy served by 59 associated car parking spaces, and for the erection of nine dwellings served by 31 parking spaces, all accessed by an adapted access to Monastery Lane, and the creation of new public open space (planning reference DC/16/2108).

1.3.2 Following consultation between Horsham District Council and WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd. (Horsham District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), and based on information contained in a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site's archaeological potential (Archaeology Collective 2017a) a condition was attached to the planning permission stating that:

'no development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include:

- *the statement of significance and research objectives, and*
- *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*

- *the programme for further mitigation, post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.'*

1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by Archaeology Collective, which outlined the methodology to be used in the field (in this case an archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trial trenches) and in production of a report and a site archive (Archaeological Collective 2017b)

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general research aims given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,*
- *to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,*
- *to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.*
- *'to undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide sufficient information to discharge the planning condition*
- *to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines*
- *to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance*
- *to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use*
- *to produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work,*
- *to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible*
- *to provide an ordered archive.*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken during October 2017. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is taken from the site DBA (Archaeology Collective 2017a) with all due acknowledgement. A search in the West Sussex County Council Historical Environment Record (HER) showed a number of archaeological sites and findspots have been recorded within a 2km radius of the site (described as 'the study area').

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are a number of prehistoric scheduled monuments within the study area probably all dating from the early and middle Bronze Age. Ten bowl barrows are arranged in eight discrete groups on the east side of Storrington, on open land within the triangle of roads formed by Takeham Road, Water Lane and Manley's Hill. These barrows are roughly 1km east of the site. A further seven scheduled bowl barrows stand in two groups near Grey Friars Farm on Kithurst Hill nearly 2km south of the application site. A scheduled cross dyke on Chantry Hill, nearly 2km south of the application site is also thought to date from the Middle Bronze Age (1015712).

2.2.2 No other significant prehistoric remains were noted in the study area and on presently available evidence, the potential for encountering remains of this period within the application site was considered to be low.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 The application site lies more than 25km north-east of the Roman palace at Fishbourne in an area that would have been relatively remote and inaccessible in the Roman period. There is evidence of Roman settlement at Kithurst Hill and finds of pottery at Old Field and Cootham and a fibula and brooch have been found at Chantry.

2.3.2 However, this evidence is sporadic and on present evidence the potential for encountering Roman activity within the application site was considered to be low.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 While it is possible that the medieval village of Storrington had an earlier focus, in the Anglo-Saxon period there are no recorded archaeological remains of this date within the study area.

2.4.2 There was considered to be a low potential for encountering activity of the Saxon period within the application site.

2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 There is no evidence to suggest that the site was occupied by buildings or structures in the medieval period, and two archaeological evaluations close to the application did not reveal medieval activity. The medieval parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, listed grade II*, stands in Church Street, about 130m south-east of the site.
- 2.5.2 The potential for encountering archaeological remains of this period other than agricultural features was considered to be low.

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 The application site appears on the Tithe map of 1841 as Town Meadow, owned by the Reverend Henry Warren and occupied by Charles Challen. The actual land use is confirmed as a meadow.
- 2.6.2 The 17th century grade II listed building known as *Lady Place*, immediately adjacent to the site is clearly indicative of some post- medieval activity in the vicinity. It is not clear how access was obtained to *Lady Place* at the time of the 1841 tithe map because Monastery Lane is not shown in its modern form.
- 2.6.3 There are a number of other listed buildings within the Storrington Conservation Area, which lies to the east of the site.
- 2.6.4 One registered park, known as Parham Park, lies c.1.5km to the east of the site at its closest point. Registered grade II*, the park is an 18th century walled garden and pleasure ground with 16th century origins and later augmentations by the Bysshopp family (who became barons Zouche from 1816) and the Pearson family. It contains a grade I listed mansion and associated structures, which are listed independently.
- 2.6.5 The potential for encountering post-medieval activity at the site was considered to be low.

2.7 Geophysical Survey

- 2.7.1 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in May 2017 (SUMO Services Ltd. 2017). No anomalies of clear-cut archaeological potential were identified, although some poorly defined anomalies were located in the area of the site adjacent to the existing surgery, which will be the focus of the development with public open space elsewhere

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Six trenches measuring between 20m and 30m in length and all 1.8m wide, to a cumulative length of 160m were located to investigate anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, as well as 'blank' areas (Archaeology Collective 2017b.).
- 3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Archaeology Collective 2017b) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, b)
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.5 The trench locations were planned using digital survey technology. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

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

Context sheets	15
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	23 images
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	6

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1/2 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS (Figure 3)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches were mechanically excavated by an 8 tonne tracked excavator over a three day period in October 2017. Weather conditions varied between bright sunshine, and thin cloud with some rain, but offering generally good visibility for the identification of archaeological deposits, features and finds.

4.1.2 Prior to the commencement of the trial trenching, there had been extensive ecological work at the site, resulting in partial removal of the topsoil across the entire evaluated area.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.46 - 0.53
1/002	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Only two contexts were encountered in Trench 1; a dark brown highly cultivated sandy silt topsoil [1/001], which directly overlay the natural greyish yellow/yellowish grey sand [1/002]. A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the topsoil.

4.2.2 There had been extensive truncation of the surviving surface of the natural from cultivation with widespread areas of rooting and other disturbances containing only the overlying cultivated soil, with no archaeologically significant deposits.

4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41 - 0.47
2/002	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The two contexts encountered in Trench 2; cultivated topsoil [2/001] and natural sand [2/002] were both similar in character to those encountered in Trench 1. Once again there had been extensive truncation of the surface of the natural sand, and the topsoil produced a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM and clay tobacco pipe.

4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41 - 0.47
3/002	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 revealed cultivated topsoil [3/001], which produced medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM, roofing slate and glass, overlying natural sand [3/002], which had been extensively truncated. These contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 1.

4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22 - 0.32
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21 - 0.31
4/003	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The deposits encountered in Trench 4 were of a different character to those previously seen and recorded at the site. The topsoil [4/001] was a mid-brown sandy silt, and overlay a distinct layer of greyish brown silty sand subsoil, [4/002], which in turn overlay the natural sand [4/003], which contained patches of darker sand than seen in the previously recorded trenches on the site.
- 4.5.2 The natural in this trench was far less disturbed than in Trenches 1, 2 or 3, with the nature of the topsoil and the presence of a subsoil suggesting less intense cultivation further away from the Monastery Lane/West Street frontage. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM and glass was recovered from the topsoil.

4.6 Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17 - 0.28
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21 - 0.31
5/003	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 7: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The deposits encountered in Trench 5 were similar in colour and texture to those seen in Trench 4; topsoil [5/001], subsoil [5/002] and natural sand [5/003]. There was little evidence of truncation but clear indications of animal burrowing. The topsoil produced post-medieval pottery and CBM.

4.7 Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27 - 0.28
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23 - 0.25
6/003	Layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 8: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 The deposits encountered in Trench 6 were also similar in colour and texture to those seen in Trench 4; topsoil [6/001], subsoil [6/002] and natural sand [6/003]. Again there was little evidence of truncation, and some indications of animal burrowing. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM and glass was recovered from the topsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Monastery Lane, Storrington. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 9). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1/001	8	72	3	53			1	5	1	3		
2/001	6	160	6	117					1	3		
3/001	15	159	2	78	1	52					1	4
4/001	7	92	1	35							1	8
5/001	2	13	5	204								
6/001	6	104	4	234							1	11
Total	44	602	21	721	1	52	1	5	2	6	3	23

Table 9: Finds quantification

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 44 sherds of pottery, weighing 602g, from topsoil contexts in six different trenches. The material has been fully listed in Table 1 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
1/001	Chalk tempered, sparse quartz & flint to 2mm	EM	1	6	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
1/001	Oxidised fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	3	20	Uncertain forms x3 (oxidised)
1/001	Tin-glazed ware	EPM	1	2	Plate x1 (blue & red lines)
1/001	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	10	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally)
1/001	English stoneware (late)	LPM	1	34	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
1/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	2	Bowl x1 (landscape design)
2/001	Ill-sorted sandy ware (fine-coarse)	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1
2/001	Oxidised fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	3	142	Bowl x1 (everted rim, spots external green glaze)
2/001	Refined whiteware	LPM	2	16	Mug x1

3/001	Oxidised fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	2	26	Uncertain form x2 (x1 green glaze spot externally)
3/001	Reduced fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	1	2	Uncertain form x1
3/001	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	44	Uncertain form x1 (green glaze internally)
3/001	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	2	16	Plate x1; ?dish x1 (moulded)
3/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	22	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally)
3/001	Creamware	LPM	1	2	Uncertain form x1
3/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	5	44	Plates x2 (willow and wild rose patterns); uncertain form x1
3/001	English porcelain	LPM	1	2	Bowl x1
3/001	Brown transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	1	Plate x1 (floral sheet pattern)
4/001	Oxidised fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	3	24	Uncertain form x2
4/001	Glazed red earthenware (slipped)	EPM	1	30	Dish x1 (trailed white slipped lines under clear glaze internally, thickened rim)
4/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2	36	Flower pot x1; shallow dish x1 (square beaded rim)
4/001	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	1	2	Plate x1 (unclear design)
5/001	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	1	Uncertain form x1 (green glaze internally)
5/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	12	Uncertain form (clear glaze internally)
6/001	Ill-sorted sandy ware (fine-coarse)	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised)
6/001	Oxidised fine earthenware (Painted Ware type)	LM	1	2	Uncertain form x1
6/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	32	Flower pot x1
6/001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	14	Colander x1 (clear glaze internally)
6/001	English stoneware (late)	LPM	1	42	Bottle x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
6/001	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	12	Plate x1 (willow pattern)

Table 10: Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.2.2 The earliest pottery consists of the single chalk tempered ware sherd from topsoil [1/001]. The piece, which is somewhat abraded is of probable 11th- to 12th- century date. The High Medieval period is represented by the two slightly abraded sandy ware sherds (topsoil deposits [2/001] and [6/001]) that suggest limited activity in the 13th century, possibly associated with manuring.

5.2.3 The Late Medieval period is better represented with 13 sherds (216g). The material includes larger fresher sherds that suggest occupation nearby. All are late in the period and are best placed between c. 1450 and 1550. Only locally produced coarseware is represented, but the assemblage is small.

- 5.2.4 Activity continues throughout the Early Post-medieval period but only seven sherds are present. These are slightly abraded, but not overly so. Local glazed red earthenwares spanning the later 16th to mid-18th centuries are present along with some early 18th- century regional imported material, probably from London (the tin-glazed ware) and Staffordshire (the white stoneware).
- 5.2.5 Refuse disposal or manuring increases in the Late Post-medieval period. The evaluation recovered 21 sherds (273g) that represent fairly typical wares one would expect in a domestic assemblage of the 19th century.
- 5.2.6 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and mainly of types well known in West Sussex. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report but as there has been little medieval pottery from the town to date, this material should be retained for long-term curation. The post-medieval pottery has been discarded.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 Twenty-one pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 721g were collected from the topsoil of trenches 01-06. All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and – where possible – catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology’s (MOLA) fabric reference codes.
- 5.3.2 The assemblage was mainly comprised of peg tile fragments, which are not dateable in isolation as the form of peg tile stays fairly consistent from c.1400-1800. Three roof tile fabrics were identified; T1, T2, and 2586, and are described below in Table 11. The only non-tile material was collected from Trench 6 and comprised a fragment of salt glaze pipe which is of at least Victorian date, and two low fired pieces of ?brick in a fabric similar to post-medieval brick fabric 3033 although there was no indication of original form.
- 5.3.3 The assemblage most likely represents 19th-20th century debris and is recommended for discard.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric, sterile except for sparse medium-coarse quartz, red iron rich inclusions and pale cream marbling.
T2	Mid-orange fabric with moderate amounts of sugary white and grey quartz.
2586	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz.
3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous/calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm).

Table 11: Fabric descriptions for ceramic building material

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage comprising just two stem fragments (weight 6g) was recovered from the topsoil in two different trenches. Both can only be dated broadly to c. 1710-1910.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Glass was recovered from the topsoil in three different trenches and totals 3 pieces weighing 23g. All three consist of wine bottle body shards and date are of mid-18th- to 19th-century date.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The evaluation recovered a single piece of 19th- century roofing slate (52g) from context [3/001]. The stone is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has duly been discarded.

5.7 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A copper-alloy flat button with wire loop attachment on a cone (loop missing) was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1. The piece weighs 5g and dates to the late 18th to early 19th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation. A limited assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the topsoil, hinting at medieval activity in the general area, as well as the providing evidence of more widespread dumping of post-medieval material in the field during manuring.

6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

6.2.1 It was clear that some of the evaluated area had been subjected to deep cultivation in the recent past, resulting in extensive truncation of the surface of the natural sand. However, the south and eastern areas of the site had an intact subsoil layer, suggesting less truncation and favourable conditions for the survival of archaeological features.

6.3 Consideration of Research Aims

6.3.1 Although no datable archaeological features or deposits were encountered, some of the research aims have been addressed insofar as the depth of overburden and levels of truncation at the site have been established, and a report produced.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The mechanical excavation of six trial trenches at the site resulted in the recovery of a small group of finds, which are of limited local interest in providing evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity.

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HER Summary

Site code	MLS 17					
Project code	170338					
Planning reference	DC/16/2108					
Site address	Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, Storrington					
District/Borough	Horsham District					
NGR (12 figures)	508443 114282					
Geology	Folestone Formation (sand)					
Fieldwork type	Eval ✓	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	23.10.2017 - 25.10.2017					
Sponsor/client	Archaeology Collective on behalf of Millwood Designer Homes					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval ✓	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of their clients Millwood Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex.</p> <p>No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of material including medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden.</p>					

OASIS Form (for editing)

OASIS ID: archaeol6-299550

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of their clients Millwood Designer Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of material including flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2017 End: 25-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	170338 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MLS17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/2108 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM STORRINGTON Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane
Study area	0.97 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 08443 14282 50.917240657219 -0.457114920741 50 55 02
N 000 27 25 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Archaeology Collective

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Simon Stevens

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Archaeology Collective on behalf of their clients Millwood Designer Homes to

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient Horsham Museum

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

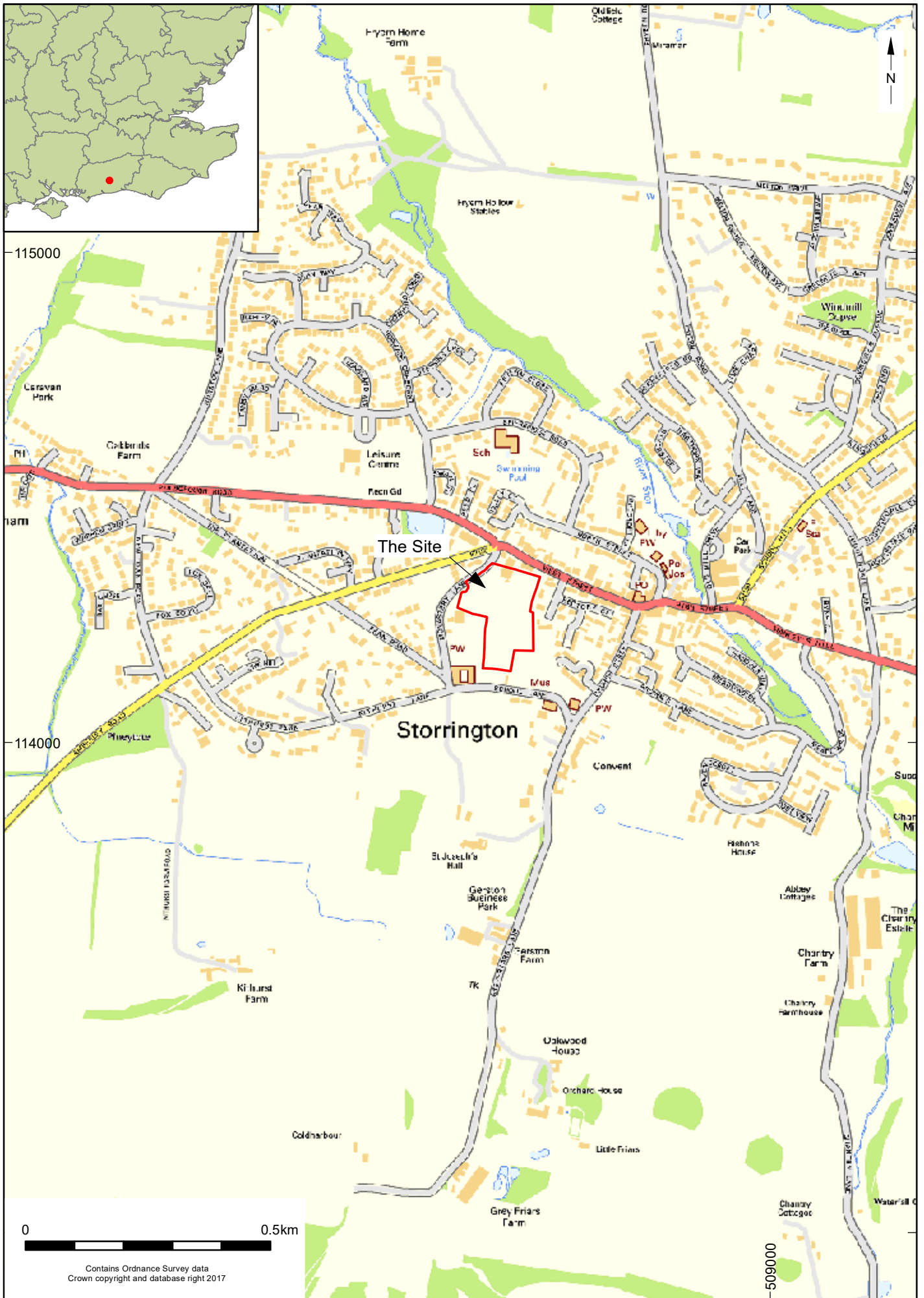
Title Archaeological Evaluation Report - Storrington Glebe, Monastery Lane, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Stevens, S.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2017463

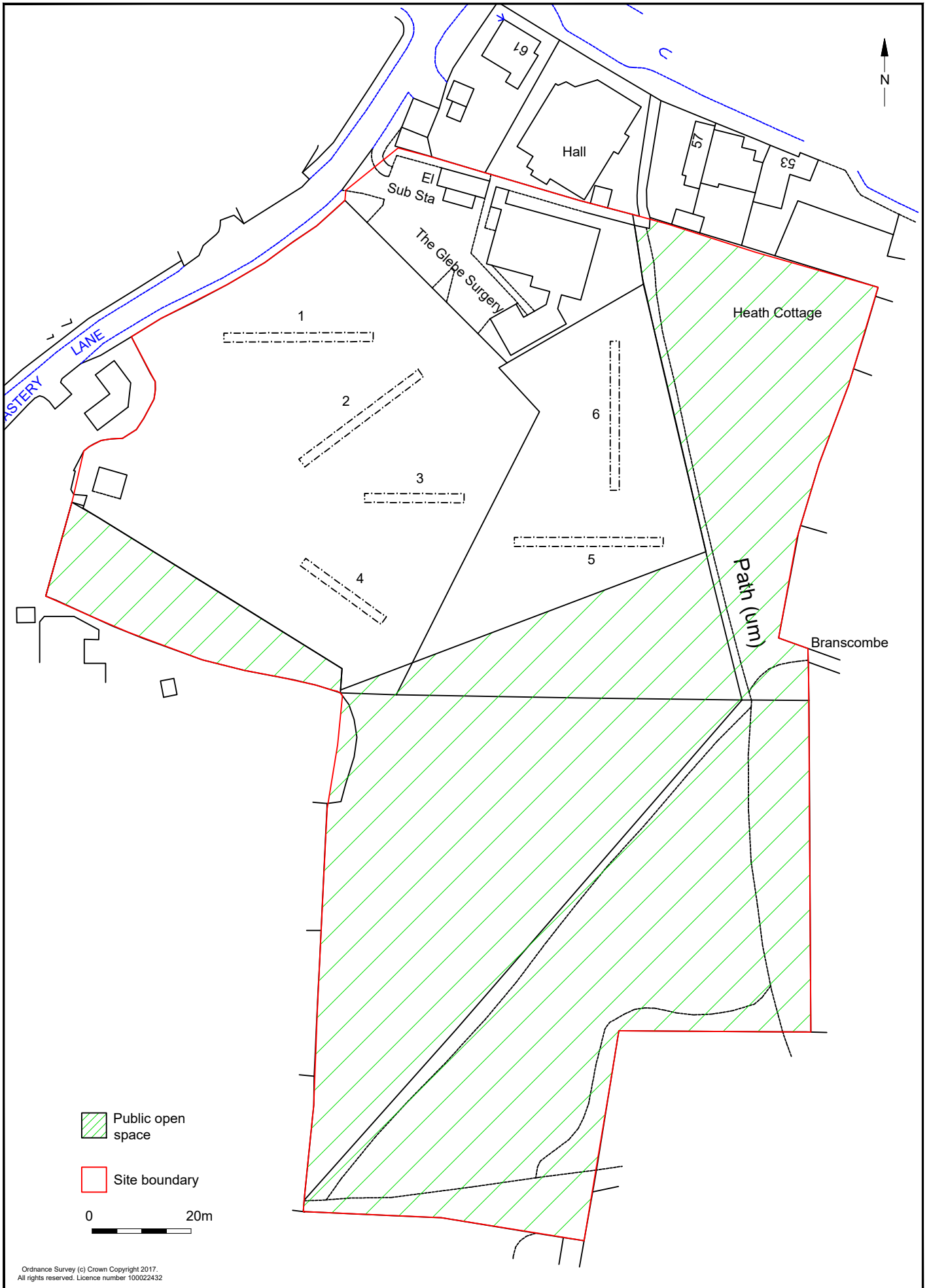
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Project Ref: 170338	November 2017	Site location		
Report Ref: 2017463	Drawn by: NH			



© Archaeology South-East		Storrington Glebe, Storrington, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170338	November 2017	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2017463	Drawn by: NH		



Trench 1, looking east



Trench 2, looking north-east



Trench 3, looking west



Trench 4, looking north-west



Trench 5, looking west



Trench 6, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Storrington Glebe, Storrington, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170338	November 2017	Trench photographs	
Report Ref: 2017463	Drawn by: NH		

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