

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
The Church of St Mary De Haura, New Shoreham,
Shoreham, West Sussex**

NGR 523576 105201

**Project No. 3141
Report No. 2008166**

Andrew Margetts BA (Hons)



September 2008

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Site Code: SMH07**

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OASIS id: archaeol6-48817**

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of new lights and new power cables at the Church of St Mary De Haura. The groundworks examined included machine excavation of new cable trenches of varying lengths. The trenches were 300mm in width and reached depths up to 450mm. In addition c.7 pits were dug for the installation of lighting columns. These were c.400-650mm in diameter and reached depths of c.800mm. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks during intermittent periods from 16 October to 23 November. The results of the watching brief produced some structural evidence for remains relating to the ruined western nave as well as features characteristic of cemetery fixtures.

CONTENTS

1	Introduction
2	Historical and Archaeological Background
3	Archaeological Methodology
4	Treatment of Human Remains
5	Archaeological Results
6	The Finds
7	Discussion
8	Bibliography

SMR Summary Sheet
Oasis Form

Fig. 1: Site Location

Fig. 2: Site Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the UCL Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by Carden and Godfrey on behalf of St Mary's Church to undertake an archaeological watching brief at The Church of St Mary De Haura, New Shoreham, West Sussex (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Church Faculty has been granted for the installation of new lights and associated power cables. Due to the archaeological potential of the church, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) have placed an archaeological condition on the development and requested that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during all intrusive groundworks undertaken at the church.
- 1.3 The extent and purpose of the archaeological work was to monitor the excavation of new groundworks to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the groundworks were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 1.4 The works examined included the machine excavation of new cable trenches of varying lengths. The trenches were 300mm in width and reached depths up to 450mm. In addition pits were dug for the installation of lighting columns. These were of c.400-650mm in diameter and reached depths of c.800mm.
- 1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for these works was prepared by Archaeology South-East and was approved by John Mills, County Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSSCC). The fieldwork was undertaken by Luke Barber, Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Alice Thorne (Senior Archaeologist), and Andrew Margetts (Archaeologist) during intermittent periods from the 16 October to 23 November 2007. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-excavation Manager).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey sheet 303 shows that the site is situated on Head deposits.
- 2.2 The Church of St Mary De Haura St Mary's is situated in the centre of the coastal town of New Shoreham. The site is located within the churchyard and cemetery.
- 2.3 New Shoreham was founded at mouth of the River Adur shortly after the Norman Conquest to replace the port of Old Shoreham further upstream. Written sources suggest a Norman fortification (probably a motte and bailey castle) was built on the northern approaches to the new port (Stevens 1992). The name *scora ham* is of Anglo-Saxon origin and means 'the settlement at the steep place' referring to the nearby downland. The term *Nywe Shorham* is in use by 1288, to differentiate the Norman new town from the older settlement (Glover 1997).
- 2.4 St. Mary de Haura and the 13th-century building known as The Marlipins are the most substantial above-ground remains of the medieval town. Written sources show that the town was the site of a Carmelite Priory (founded in 1316) and at least two medieval Hospitals (Cheal 1921; Stevens forthcoming).
- 2.5 The following information has been compiled from the Church website (<http://www.stmarydehaura.org.uk/architecture.html>) and is reproduced with due acknowledgement
- 2.6 The Church of St Mary de Haura (at the harbour), New Shoreham was founded by 1103 by Philip de Braose, whose father, William, had fought with William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. As a young Norman baron, Philip probably campaigned in the First Crusade (1096-99) in Jerusalem. It is recorded that he had returned to England by 1103, when he presented the church to the Abbey of St Florent, Saumur (N. France). In the 15th century, the patronage passed to Magdalen College, Oxford.
- 2.7 The original Norman church of c.1100 consisted of the lower stage of the tower, the transepts, a nave of unknown length (probably aisleless), and a chancel with an apsidal (semi-circular) end. Around 1130-40, the nave was enlarged by the addition of aisles. Of these works, the tower and transepts alone have survived intact, the choir having been redesigned by the end of the 12th century and the nave falling into disrepair from the late medieval period.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The extent and purpose of the archaeological work was to monitor the excavation of new groundworks to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the groundworks were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.
- 3.2 Groundworks mentioned in Section 1.4 were monitored at all times by an archaeologist until/unless it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains were present (e.g. once excavation reached undisturbed natural subsoils below which there were no archaeological remains present). All excavations were carried out either by hand or with a mini tracked machine (equipped with a toothless bucket).
- 3.3 Where new excavations revealed significant archaeological features, machine or hand excavation by contractor's staff ceased, and these were hand excavated and recorded to archaeological standards by the archaeologist in attendance. Exposures were hand cleaned by the archaeologist as necessary to clarify the presence/absence and nature of any features. Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological excavation by hand to identify and record the remains as far as possible within the limits of the works in order to extract archaeological and environmental information, as this proved necessary.
- 3.2 Excavation strategy was undertaken in accordance with Annexe B of the Standard Conditions.
- 3.3 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded according to accepted professional standards. A full photographic record was kept of the work as appropriate.
- 3.4 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.5 WSCC's archaeologists were kept informed of progress so that they could monitor the archaeological work as necessary.

4 TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

- 4.1 All non-articulated human bone was bagged collectively. All articulated human remains that were unavoidably disturbed by the main contractor's works were excavated to archaeological standards and recorded appropriately within the limitations of the watching brief. Any human remains that continue beyond the limitations of the main contractor's groundworks were left *in situ*. Each grave was scanned with a metal detector to facilitate the recovery of coffin fittings, shroud pins, etc. The remains of each internment were bagged separately and clearly labelled. All human remains were handed over to church officials for re-burial within the churchyard at a later date. The client and English Heritage were informed of the presence of any *in-situ* human remains.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Fig. 2)

Cable Trench 1

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
1/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm
1/003	Masonry	Wall	500mm	300mm	250mm
1/004	Masonry	Structure	3.2m	unknown	200mm
1/005	Masonry	Base	350mm	350mm	unknown

Table 1: List of recorded contexts

- 5.1 Trench 1 was excavated to an approximate length of 70m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of a firm dark grey brown sandy silt (Context 1/001). This topsoil deposit varied from c.200 to c.450mm in depth and contained moderate inclusions of Caen building stone (<70mm), flint pebbles (<30mm) and chalk fragments (<10mm). Directly beneath Context 1/001 was encountered Contexts 1/002, 1/003, 1/004, and 1/005. Context 1/002 comprised a firm mid-brown orange silty clay that contained moderate inclusions of sub-angular and rounded flint nodules (<30mm) as well as spreads of demolition material (including flint cobbles, chalk and mortar). Context 1/002 was interpreted as a subsoil and/or gravesoil. Context [1/003] comprised a roughly coursed, north-south orientated flint wall. This was partially exposed to a length of 500mm, width of 300mm, and depth of 250mm). Context [1/004] comprised a roughly north- to south-orientated brick-built structure. This feature was only partially exposed during excavations to a length of c.3.2m and depth of 200mm. It seemed to extend beyond the limits of the cable trench and its west face was rendered with a light grey sandy lime mortar. This feature was interpreted as a possible brick-built vault (see Discussion 7.4). Context 1/005 comprised the remains of a c.350mm square brick- and stone-built base. This was bonded by an off-white lime mortar and was interpreted as the base for a probable cross-type headstone.

Cable Trench 2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
2/002	Deposit	Spread	N/A	N/A	100mm
2/003	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm
2/004	Masonry	Wall	unknown	1m	unknown

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

- 5.2 Trench 2 was excavated to an approximate length of 32.5m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of a firm to loose dark grey brown sandy silt (Context 2/001). This topsoil deposit varied from c.150 to c.200mm in depth and contained frequent inclusions of pea shingle (<10mm) and occasional angular flint nodules (<50mm). 2/001 was also heavily rooted. Directly

beneath Context 2/001 was encountered Context 2/002; this comprised an interface layer at the base of the topsoil that was composed of frequent sandy mortar, flint pebbles (<20mm) and chalk fragments (<20mm). Context 2/002 reached depths of 100mm and was interpreted as a spread of material possibly once forming the bedding for a path. Beneath Context 2/002 was encountered Context 2/003; this comprised c.150mm of firm mid-brown orange silt clay that contained occasional inclusions of sub-angular and rounded flint nodules. Beneath the topsoil (Context 2/001) and in alignment with the upstanding remains of the ruined nave was encountered an east to west orientated length of wall (Context 2/004). This was 1m in width and was constructed with angular flint nodules and cobbles (<150mm) bonded by a sandy lime mortar. Caen stone fragments were found as tumble surrounding the wall and were probably once part of its construction.

Cable Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
3/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

- 5.3 Trench 3 was excavated to an approximate length of 20m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of a firm dark-grey brown sandy silt (Context 3/001). This topsoil deposit varied from c.200 to c.450mm in depth and contained moderate inclusions of Caen building stone (<70mm), flint pebbles (<30mm) and chalk fragments (<10mm). Directly beneath Context 3/001 was encountered Context 3/002, this comprised a firm mid-brown orange silty clay that contained moderate inclusions of sub-angular and rounded flint nodules (<30mm) as well as spreads of demolition material (including flint cobbles, chalk and mortar). Context 3/002 was interpreted as a subsoil and/or gravesoil.

Cable Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
4/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 4: List of recorded contexts

- 5.4 Trench 4 was excavated to an approximate length of 25m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The same stratigraphy was encountered as that found in Trench 3.

Cable Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
5/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 5: List of recorded contexts

- 5.5 Trench 5 was excavated to an approximate length of 15m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The same stratigraphy was encountered as that found in Trench 3.

Cable Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	400mm
6/002	Masonry	Wall (1/003)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 6: List of recorded contexts

- 5.6 Trench 6 was excavated to an approximate length of 10m and to a maximum depth of 400mm. The deposits revealed during the contractors excavations consisted firstly of a firm to loose dark-grey brown sandy silt (Context 6/001). This topsoil deposit reached a maximum depth of 400mm and contained occasional finds of disarticulated human bone all of which were reburied. Directly beneath Context 6/001 and in alignment with 1/003 was found additional remains of a north south orientated wall (see 1/003 for description).

Cable Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
6/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 7: List of recorded contexts

- 5.7 Trench 7 was excavated to an approximate length of 23m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The same stratigraphy was encountered as that found in Trench 3 however disarticulated human bone was also encountered within this trench and reburied accordingly.

Cable Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
8/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 8: List of recorded contexts

- 5.8 Trench 8 was excavated to an approximate length of 15m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The same stratigraphy was encountered as that found in Trench 3.

Cable Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Depth
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	N/A	N/A	450mm
9/002	Deposit	Sub/Gravesoil	N/A	N/A	150mm

Table 9: List of recorded contexts

- 5.9 Trench 9 was excavated to an approximate length of 25m and to a maximum depth of 450mm. The same stratigraphy was encountered as that found in Trench 3 however disarticulated human bone was also encountered within this pit and reburied accordingly.

Lighting Column 1

- 5.10 Lighting Column 1 involved the removal and replacement of a lighting column as such no recording was necessary.

Lighting Column 2

- 5.11 The pit for Lighting Column 2 was excavated to an approximate diameter of 600mm and a depth of 800mm. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 200mm of topsoil (same as Context 1/001) over 600mm of sub/gravesoil (same as Context 1/002).

Lighting Column 3

- 5.12 Lighting Column 3 involved the removal and replacement of a lighting column as such no recording was necessary.

Lighting Column 4

- 5.13 The pit for Lighting Column 4 was excavated to an approximate diameter of 650mm and a depth of 850mm. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 200mm of topsoil (same as Context 1/001) over 650mm of sub/gravesoil (same as Context 1/002). Disarticulated human bone was encountered within this pit and reburied accordingly.

Lighting Column 5

- 5.14 The pit for Lighting Column 5 was excavated to an approximate diameter of 650mm and a depth of 850mm. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 200mm of topsoil (same as Context 1/001) over 650mm of sub/gravesoil (same as Context 1/002).

Lighting Column 6

- 5.15 The pit for Lighting Column 6 was excavated to an approximate diameter of 650mm and a depth of 850mm. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 200mm of topsoil (same as Context 1/001) over 650mm of sub/gravesoil (same as Context 1/002).

Lighting Column 7

- 5.16 The pit for Lighting Column 7 was excavated to an approximate diameter of 400mm and a depth of 800mm. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 600mm of topsoil (same as Context 1/001) over 200mm of sub/gravesoil (same as Context 1/002). Disarticulated human bone was encountered within this pit and reburied accordingly.

6 The Finds by Elke Raemen, Lucy Allott and Gemma Driver

6.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the watching brief at Shoreham. This has been summarized in Table 1.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	wt (g)
6/001	4	78									
8/001	2	74									
TR1 u/s	3	36			3	62			1	2	
TR2 [2/004]											56
TR3 u/s			1	30			2	92			
TR4 u/s	1	4					1	18	1	20	
TR5 u/s	13	192	2	116			3	88	1	36	

Context	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)
6/001					1	6	4	14		
8/001					1	68				
TR1 u/s	3	28								
TR2 [2/004]	4	104						2		56
TR3 u/s	9	68								
TR4 u/s	1	4					2	4		
TR5 u/s	5	102	2	168	4	62	1	4		

Table 10: Quantification of the finds

6.2 All finds have been washed and dried or air dried by context, after which they were quantified and bagged by material and context. In addition, a small amount of finds were allocated an individual registered find number (RF <00>), as can be found in Table 2.

RF no.	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Comments
1	TR3 u/s	PIPE	CERA	PMED	4	
2	TR3 u/s	STFT	IRON	PMED	16	
3	TR5 u/s	SPOO	LEAD	PMED	24	
4	6/001	PIPE	CERA	PMED	4	Liverpool
5	9/001	STFT	STON	MED	>6000	

Table 11: Summary of the Registered Finds

The Pottery

6.3 The earliest pottery fragment consists of a well fired fine sand-tempered cooking pot base of mid14th- to 15th-century date (6/001). A Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware fragment, probably from a mug, is from the same context and dates to the first half of the 18th century.

6.3.1 Other pottery varies in date between the late 18th to 19th century. Sherds include unglazed red earthenware flowerpot fragments as well as glazed red earthenware, creamware fragments, English salt-glazed stoneware sherds and a blue transfer printed china piece. Two Bristol glaze stoneware jar fragments dating to the second half of the 19th century were recovered from 8/001. The topsoil from Trench 1 contains a piece of Midlands slipware. A 19th-century Chinese teacup handle with purple sponged decoration was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 4. Pottery from the topsoil in Trench 5 included a flow blue pearlware fragment

The Ceramic Building Material

- 6.4 Only three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. A high fired, fine sand-tempered roof tile fragment with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1mm was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 3 and is of mid 18th- to mid 20th- century date. Trench 5 (topsoil) contained two high fired, fine sand-tempered roof tile fragments of mid 18th- to 19th-century date, both with occasional clay pellets to 3 mm and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

The Mortar

- 6.5 Trench 2 [2/004] produced two buff sandy lime mortar fragments with sub-rounded flint pebbles to 12 mm.

The Glass

- 6.6 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from the site, including a single pale-green window pane fragment from 6/001, which dates to the 19th to early 20th century. Context 8/001 contained a complete Bovril bottle, dating to the later 19th to early 20th century. Four green glass wine bottle fragments, ranging in date between the mid 18th to 19th centuries were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 5.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.7 A total of nine clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were recovered from four different contexts. Six of these consist of plain stem fragments and date to the first half of the 18th century (topsoil TR 4, TR 6 and TR 6). A seventh plain stem fragment is of mid 18th- to 19th-century date (6/001). RF <1> dates to the 19th century and was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 3. The piece has maker's marks moulded on the spur, but these are illegible.

- 6.7.1 Interestingly, 6/001 also contained a stem fragment stamped "JAMES*EATON*LIVERPOOL" (RF <4>), probably from seaborne trade and dating to the second half of the 19th century.

The Metalwork

- 6.7.2 A small metalwork assemblage was recovered, all from the topsoil. Trench 3 contained an iron suspension hook or small hinge pivot for setting in wood (RF <2>). Trench 5 contained two iron strip fragments, one of which is a binding strip i.e. for a chest or box. A pewter spoon fragment (RF <3>), also recovered from Trench 5, dates to the 18th to early 19th century.

The Stone

- 6.8 The site produced 16 fragments of West Country slate from four different contexts, including Trench 3. Trench 5 (topsoil) produced five Welsh slate fragments. A single piece of Horsham sandstone was recovered from Trench 2, 2/004. Context 9/001 contained a carved block of fine off-white granular sandstone (RF <5>), possibly Caen, and is of medieval date.

The Shell

- 6.9 Six oyster shell fragments were recovered, all in the topsoil from three different trenches (3, 4 and 5). All pieces consist of upper valves, apart from a single lower valve fragment from Trench 5. The shell is in fair condition but does show traces of parasitic activity.

Worked Flint

- 6.10 Three flints were collected from unstratified deposits in Trenches 1, 4 & 5. Trench 1 produced a small part cortical endstruck flake. A large semi cortical end struck flake made on a flint cobble was collected from Trench 5. This piece may represent flint used for building. A small core measuring 30 x 30 x 15 was present in Trench 4. It has been worked in several directions and retains small flake and blade scars.

The Animal Bone

- 6.11 Three fragments of bone were recovered from an unstratified layer in Trench 1. The assemblage consists of an unfused, cattle, caudal vertebrae fragment. The vertebra has been sliced vertically down the centre indicative of butchery marks. The assemblage also includes a sheep femur fragment and an unidentifiable fragment. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.
- 6.12 The assemblage is relatively small and mainly recovered from the topsoil. It has no potential for further analysis. No further work is required and it is recommended to discard all of the finds, with the exception of the flint assemblage.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The underlying geology was not encountered during the course of the groundworks.
- 7.2 The groundworks at the site were limited in area and therefore interpretation and effective recording of remains was limited however the results of the watching brief produced some structural evidence for remains relating to the ruined western nave as well as features characteristic of cemetery fixtures.
- 7.3 It seems certain given its location (in alignment and close to upstanding ruins see Fig. 2) that wall [2/004] is part of the northern wall of the now demolished western nave. The construction of this feature also lends credence to this claim as it is very similar to that which can be seen upstanding. Similarly Context 1/003 was of comparable construction, and therefore may be medieval, however this length of wall ran on a different orientation (north to south rather than east to west) and so is not part of the nave. The most likely suggestion seems that this wall forms part of a church porch on the south side of the western nave and is either one of the east or west walls of that substructure.
- 7.4 The brick-built structure discovered in Cable Trench 1 ([1/004]) was situated in an area that appeared to have been surrounded by railings and as such it probably comprised a family vault or crypt. At least two of the graves in the area of the vault were of the Goodchild family (1863 and 1878) and it may be to this family that the crypt belonged.
- 7.5 Where significant remains were encountered within the groundworks the cable trenches or lighting columns were adjusted to limit impact upon the archaeology. No further work is proposed at the site, therefore no mitigation is necessary.

8 Bibliography

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<http://www.stmarydehaura.org.uk/architecture.html>

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SMH07					
Identification Name and Address	The Church of St Mary De Haura, New Shoreham, Shoreham, West Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Adur District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 523576 105201					
Geology	Head deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3141					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other ✓ Cemetery		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 16 th Oct- 23 rd Nov	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carden and Godfrey					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave and Louise Rayner					
Project Supervisor	Andrew Margetts					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of new lights and new power cables. The groundworks examined included machine excavation of new cable trenches of varying lengths. The trenches were 300mm in width and reached depths up to 450mm. In addition c.7 pits were dug for the installation of lighting columns. These were c.400-650mm in diameter and reached depths of c.800mm. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks during intermittent periods from 16 October to 23 November. The results of the watching brief produced some structural evidence for remains relating to the ruined western nave as well as features characteristic of cemetery fixtures.</i></p>						

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol6-48817

Project details

Project name St Mary De Haura- WB

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of new lights and new power cables. Groundworks included The works examined included the machine excavation of new cable trenches of varying lengths. These were 300mm in width and reached depths of up-to 450mm. In addition c.7 pits would be dug for the installation of lighting columns. These were of c.400-650mm in diameter and reached depths of c.800mm. Site visits were made to monitor groundworks during intermittent periods from the 16th of October to the 23rd of November. The results of the watching brief produced some structural evidence for remains relating to the ruined western nave as well as features characteristic of cemetery fixtures.

Project dates Start: 16-10-2007 End: 23-10-2007

Previous/future work Not known / No

Any associated project reference codes SMH07 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type CHURCH Medieval

Significant Finds VARIOUS Post Medieval

Significant Finds WALL Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA St Mary de Haura
Postcode	BN43 6XX
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 523576 105201 50.8734896597 0.165707398929 50 52 24 N 000 09 56 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.00m Max: 10.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Andrew Margetts
Project supervisor	Luke Barber
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of	Carden and Godfrey

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive
Exists? No

Digital Archive
Exists? No

Paper Archive
Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

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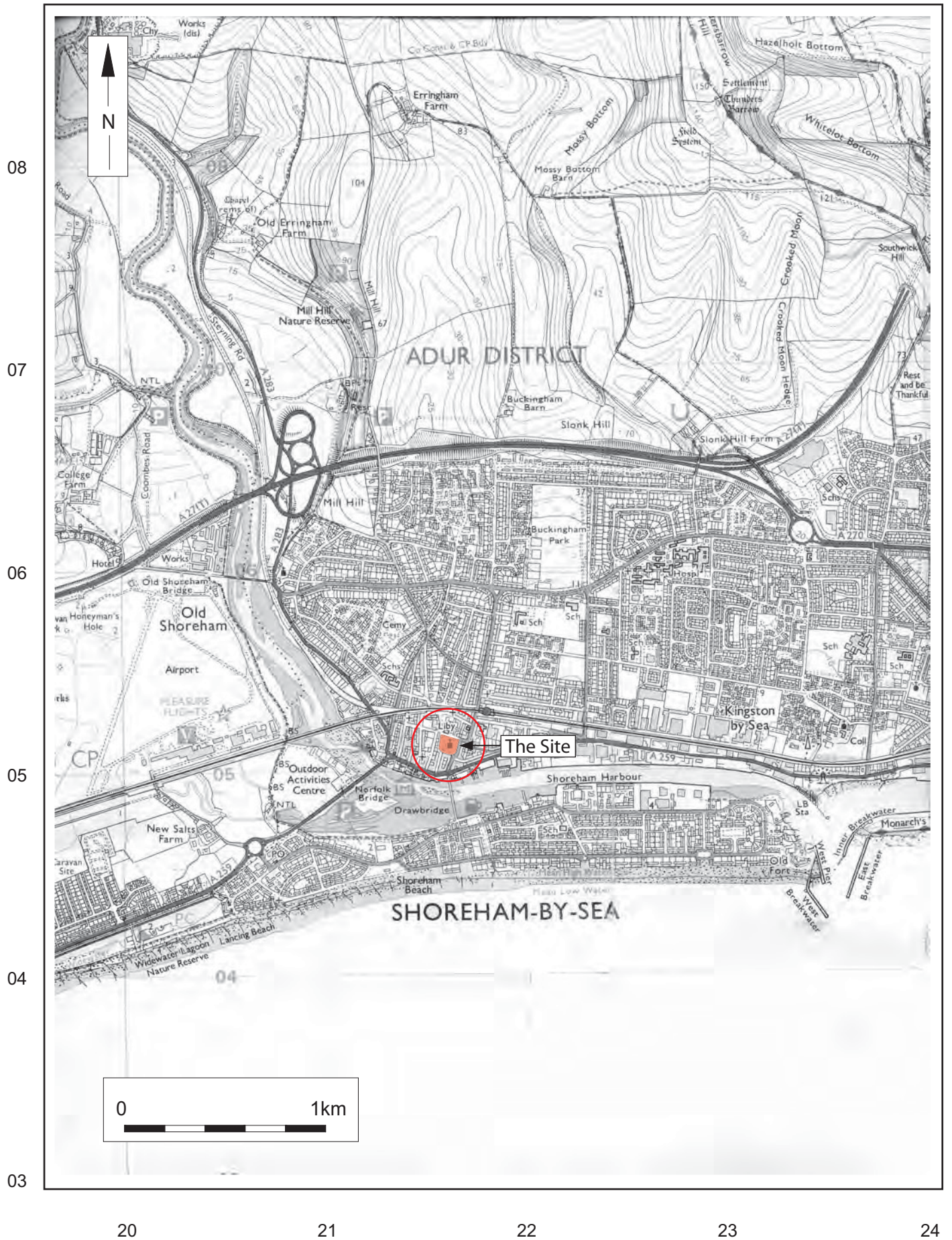
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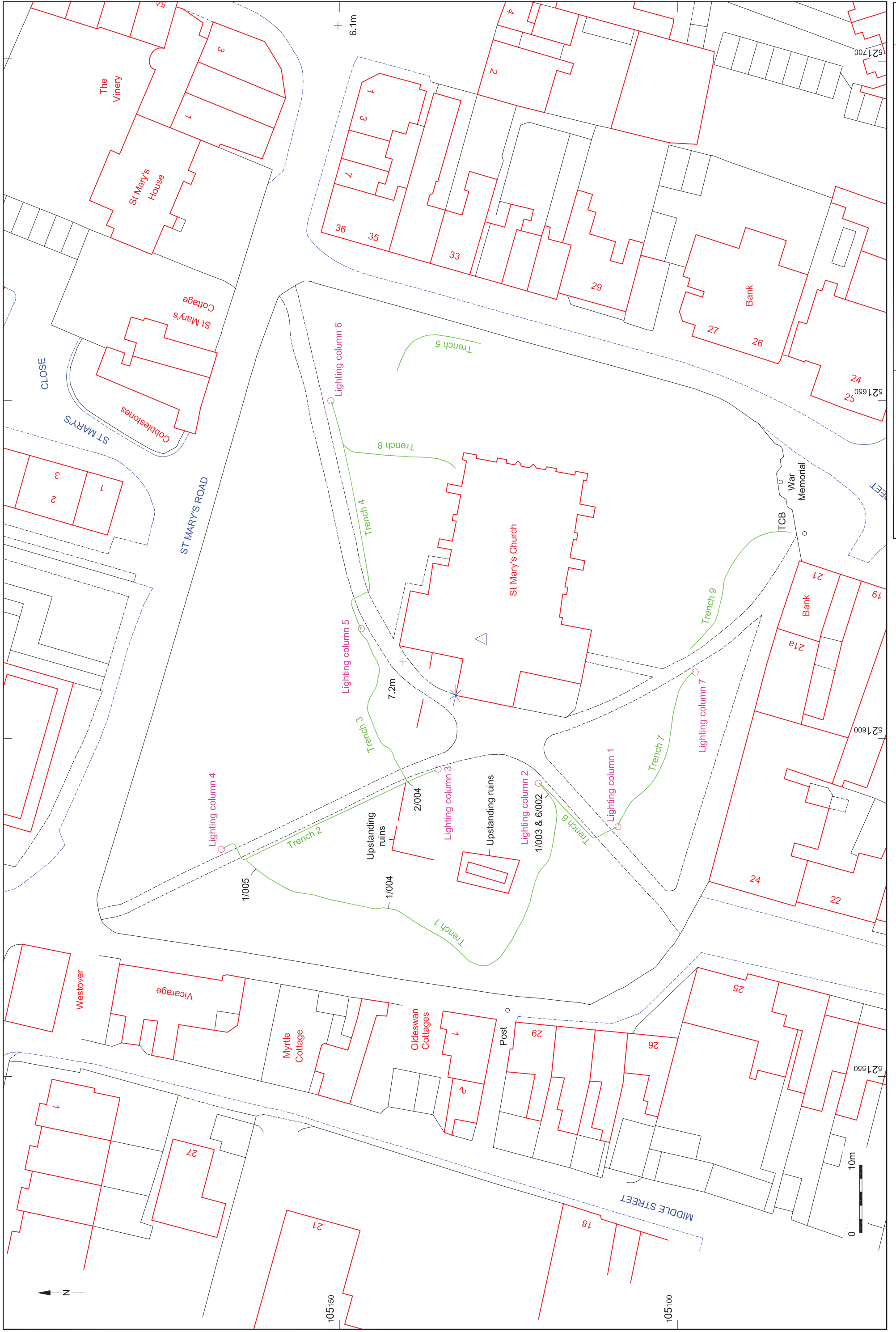
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Entered on 25 September 2008



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Project Ref: 3141	October 2008	Site Location Plan		
Report Ref: 2008166	Drawn by: DJH			

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St Marys Church, Shoreham-By-Sea
 Site Plan
 Fig. 2