

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
St Mary Magdalene's Church, Lyminster, West Sussex**

DRAFT

**Project No: 3432
ASE Report No. 2008138**



Sarah Porteus

**With contributions by
Luke Barber
Gemma Driver
Maggie Henderson
Elke Raemen**

Edited by Dan Swift

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology South-East on behalf of Carden Godfrey Architects during works associated with the construction of a new toilet block and storage area on the south side of the church of St Mary Magdelene, Lyminster.

Recovered domestic pottery dated from the 11th to 14th century and a broken quern stone may have been associated with the priory believed to have occupied the site in medieval times. In addition a possible medieval pit, and a late 19th or early 20th century demolished structure were identified.

Evidence of restoration work from 1884 was identified during the reopening of the southern doorway of the tower along with the discovery of a concrete buttress support during ground works. A modern soak away and deposits of boiler clinker were also identified during the works.

A total of 42 burials and a large amount of disarticulated human remains were excavated and returned to the church for reburial. Some of the burials were demonstrated to be medieval or earlier in date and a knife found associated with one burial may be of early medieval date.

An historic building specialist conducted a watching brief during the removal of a window that had been fitted into the opening of a former doorway in the south elevation of the tower. The area below the inserted window and the base of the former doorway had been in-filled in flint-faced rubble construction. The work allowed the re-opening of the doorway to create access between the church tower and the new extension.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the UCL Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, on behalf of Carden and Godfrey Architects at St Mary Magdalene's Church Lyminster, West Sussex (NGR: 502265 104767; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site occupies a raised area of land to the east of the flood plain of the river Arun. The underlying geology of the site is Cretaceous Chalk overlain by alluvial sand on the flood plain.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The project involves the construction of an extension to the south wall of the church tower and the insertion of associated services (Figure 2). Planning permission for the works has been granted by Arun District Council (ref:LY/13/05). No archaeological planning condition was attached to the consent.

1.3.2 Drawings and specifications for the works have been approved by Vivienne Coad, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAC) with the requirement that a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief be prepared. This was submitted by ASE and approved by Vivienne Coad.

1.3.3 The proposed work to be undertaken comprised of the construction of an extension to the south wall of the tower to house toilet facilities and the installation of associated services.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 Areas of potential requiring archaeological monitoring under the terms of the WSI included the excavation of footings and foundation trenches, excavation of service trenches and soak away, and the re-opening of a sealed archway in the wall of the tower to permit access to the new facility.

1.4.2 The aim of the archaeological investigations was to:

look for evidence of earlier structures and phases, with the specific objective of looking for evidence of the Priory of St. Mary of Lyminster;

to monitor the ground works in order to ensure that any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards;

to ensure any human remains to be disturbed by the works are appropriately recorded and removed with due respect to the custody of the Church for reburial.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report represents the methods, results and interpretation of the archaeological work undertaken between the 28th of July and the 26th of November 2008 by Greg Priestley-Bell, Sarah Porteus, Teresa Hawtin, Nick Garland, Liane Peyre, Maggie Henderson and Richard James. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork) and Louise Rayner and Dan Swift (Post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the site is gauged by the proximity of known archaeological sites listed in the West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Record (WSCSMR; Table 1).

Site Name	SMR number	Site/find type	Period	Grid reference
Lyminster Nursery	7022-MWS7073	Pottery, find spot	Medieval (1066AD-1539AD)	TQ02691 04642
Lyminster Loopholes	6472-MWS5223	Loopholed wall, documentary evidence	World War 2 (1939AD-1945AD)	TQ02524 04752
St Mary's Church	2140-MWS3068	Church, existing building Excavation Monastery, documentary evidence	Early medieval to post medieval (410AD-1899AD) Early medieval to medieval (410AD-1499AD)	TQ02270 04770
The Knucker Hole	2000-MWS2714	Pond	Undated	TQ00NW34

Table 1: Recorded Sites and Monuments within 500 metres of the site.

2.1.2 A detailed historical background for the site is given in the WSI (ASE 2008) the information below is summarised from that report.

2.1.3 The west tower of the church is 13th century, the large nave and chancel are Anglo-Saxon in origin with the north aisle dating to around 1200AD. The church was restored in 1864 and again in 1884. A small nunnery was also present in Saxon times. This became a Benedictine under the Abbey of Almasche in Normandy following the Norman Conquest. The Knucker Hole (Table 1) approximately 260metres north of the church has been suggested as a pond which may have functioned as a fish stew for the nunnery.

2.2 Recent archaeological investigation

2.2.1 Excavations to the south of the church revealed fragmentary foundations which may relate to the nunnery (SMR 2140-MWS3068).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 All intrusive ground works and the removal of an existing window to create an entrance to the new extension were monitored by ASE archaeologists.
- 3.2 Excavation by the contractor was undertaken by hand and, where possible, by machine under archaeological supervision. Excavation continued in thin spits until the presence of human remains or archaeological deposits were identified, where upon excavation by the contractor ceased and further excavation was undertaken by the attending archaeologist using hand tools. Where excavation by machine took place a mini digger fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used.
- 3.3 Archaeological deposits, samples and finds were recorded on standard UCL pro forma recording sheets, photographed and, where necessary, planned on plastic drafting film at an appropriate scale. Relative Ordnance Datum height levels were also taken.
- 3.4 Human remains were cleaned using small hand tools, photographed, planned on plastic drafting film and recorded on UCLFAU standard pro-forma recording sheets prior to being lifted.
- 3.5 Only human remains affected by the proposed works were removed. Where articulated remains were uncovered these were given an individual bag to prevent any mixing of individuals. Where disarticulated human remains were uncovered these were collected together and bagged separately from the articulated remains. All remains were placed in the custody of the church for re-interment in a consecrated burial ground. No further analysis of the remains other than visual inspection during excavation was undertaken.
- 3.6 Where head or foot stones were identified during the course of the excavation, these were recorded using the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Memorial Recording Form and guidelines.
- 3.7 Vivienne Coad (DAC) was informed of articulated remains and any archaeological features or finds of note. The WSCC Archaeologist, John Mills, was also informed of significant finds.
- 3.8 A burial licence was not required as work was undertaken under Faculty within the church yard which falls within Church of England jurisdiction.
- 3.9 The opening of the south wall of the tower was undertaken under the direction of an experienced buildings archaeologist in order to identify and record earlier and/or reused building elements.
- 3.10 A full photographic record was kept of the works using black and white film, colour slide and digital photography.
- 3.11 Archaeological finds or samples of interest were collected, bagged and labelled with the unique context identifier and removed to ASE premises for analysis by in house ASE specialists.

Number of Contexts	118
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	6
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	4 colour slide films, 3 B+W print films, 1 CD digital photographs
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	25
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 3 - 15)

- 4.1.1 A total area of approximately 12 square metres was excavated. This comprised of a semi-circular wall footing trench of 1.3m maximum depth, with a maximum width of 1m.
- 4.1.2 Between the area outlined by the footing and the south wall of the church tower, further ground reduction of c. 30cm to c. 0.50m took place within an irregularly-shaped trench.
- 4.1.3 A graded trench leading to a soak-away was excavated to the west of this. The trench ranged between c. 0.45m and c. 0.60m in depth.
- 4.1.4 The soak-away was c. 1.60m deep and 2 square metres in area.
- 4.1.5 A test pit had previously been excavated on the site, this was relocated within the trenches of the present works at the eastern end of the graded trench, where it met the semi-circular wall footing trench, this measured c. 1.5m deep and c. 1.2m².
- 4.1.6 A full list of all recorded contexts is given in Appendix 1. The list below details contexts which do not relate to burials.

4.2 Natural deposits

- 4.2.1 Natural river sand deposit [005] was encountered at a height of 3.848m AOD. The natural chalk was only observed at the base of the soak away pit.

4.3 Medieval Features

- 4.3.1 Overlying the river sand [005] in all areas, at a depth minimum depth of 5.106m AOD, was a 1.20 metre thick dark orangey-brown silty-sand deposit [004] containing articulated burials and large quantities of disarticulated human bone. Four burials (SK3, SK6, SK8, SK9) had been truncated during the insertion of the chalk foundations for the existing tower which was constructed in the 13th century indicating an earlier burial date.
- 4.3.2 Articulated burial SK29 was truncated by a shallow pit [106] (visible in section only. Fig 14) 2.2m in length with a 0.34m depth and continuing outside the limit of excavation with a 4cm thick clay lining [084]. The pit contained an in-situ burning deposit [073] of 0.30m thick containing burnt clay and charcoal. The pit appears to be truncated by the insertion of the church buttress and is 13th century or earlier in date.

4.4 Post-Medieval Features

- 4.4.1 A supporting concrete foundation [003] abutted the southern face of the

south-eastern buttress of the tower at 5.448mAOD. This extended c. 0.80m out from the face of the buttress and continued both below and beyond the eastern limit of the excavation. The trench cut [044] for the insertion of this concrete had truncated six burials (SK1, SK2, SK3, SK4, SK7, SK11). Finds from a made-ground deposit [002] overlying the foundation support a date of late 19th or early 20th century date.

- 4.4.2 The remains of a late 19th early 20th century post-medieval structure were identified at 4.651mAOD in the graded trench leading to the soak away overlying deposit [004]. The building comprised of a floor of flagstone and brick [112] bedded into a loose, coarse, whitish yellow mortar [115]. A black charcoal deposit [114] 0.02m thick containing large chunks of charcoal, metal and glass overlay the floor and was burnt in-situ resulting in pinkish discolouration of the deposits below. Deposit [114] appears to be a demolition deposit. A light yellowish brown silty sand deposit [113] of 0.03m thickness overlay the burning demolition layer [114] and may have been used to cover the remains of the structure.
- 4.4.3 A 0.40m thick deposit of light brown silty sand made ground [085] sealed the post-medieval structure [113] and extended across the excavation area and comprised of loose light brown silty sand with frequent CBM (ceramic building materials) flint, lead, glass and occasional post-medieval pottery.

4.5 Modern Features

- 4.5.1 Cut into deposit [085] was a roughly c. 1.50m deep rectangular-shaped 20th century soak-away [090] with steep, near-vertical sides measuring 2.20m east to west and approximately 1.50m north to south. The eastern construction cut of this was backfilled with a clay deposit and wire meshing of 0.05m thickness [108] and was sealed by a yellowish brown silty sand deposit [109] of 0.30m thickness. The backfill of the main part of the soak away was loose rubble containing 20th century rubbish deposit [091].
- 4.5.2 A series of boiler clinker dumps, [087], [086], [111], had been spread across the area close to the boundary wall and extended, in part, overlay the soak-away.
- 4.5.2 A 0.10m thick deposit of loose sandy humic topsoil [001] overlay the area at a height of 5.548mAOD. A recent test pit [088] was cut into the topsoil, and a modern dump of modern tiles [110] overlay the topsoil to the west of the area.

5.0 THE HUMAN REMAINS

5.1 Articulated burials: Age and sex

- 5.1.1 A total of 41 articulated skeletons were excavated. Only one complete skeleton was excavated with the remainder either left *in-situ* or having been truncated by later burials or on-site disturbances. The incomplete nature of the remains made identifying the sex of individuals impossible in most cases as diagnostic sexually dimorphic skeletal elements (pelvis and skull) were absent. The sex of non-adults cannot be ascertained using methods available on site. Any skeletal pathology observed was noted, though no detailed analysis was undertaken and no conclusions regarding the health of the population could be drawn from the incomplete sample. A full burial catalogue appears in Appendix 2.
- 5.1.2 The excavated skeletons were divided into broad age categories (Table 3), adult (skeletally mature), juvenile (skeletally immature and older than one year) and infant (less than one year of age) some subdivision within these categories was possible and where age was assigned more accurately this is noted in Appendix 2. The sample comprised of 32 adults, 4 juveniles and 4 infants. Of the adult skeletons 5 were male or probably male, 5 were identified as female or possibly female. Sex could not be identified for the remaining 22.

Type	Unknown sex	Male/Probably Male	Female/Probably female	Total
Adult	23	5	5	33
Juvenile	4			4
Infant	4			4

Table 3: Sex and age of articulated skeletons

5.2 The disarticulated remains

- 5.2.1 A large amount of disarticulated skeletal material was identified within deposit [004]. In some cases this appeared to have been deliberately placed in a charnel pit as the remains were concentrated together, in other cases skeletal material disturbed during the excavation of later graves had been placed within the backfill of the graves of other individuals. Two possible charnel pits were identified; these contained a large amount of disarticulated human remains. Charnel pit [053] was approximately 0.60m in diameter and sub circular in shape with a shallow sloping base and was filled by a mid grey-brown silt [054]. Charnel pit [061] was 0.7m in diameter and sub rectangular in shape and filled by a mid grey-brown sandy-silt [062].
- 5.2.2 It was not possible within the remit of the watching brief to quantify the material or to identify the number of individuals represented, though it was noted that the material comprised of both male and female remains and no pathology was observed.
- 5.2.3 The disarticulated human remains are likely to be from earlier burials

disturbed through the insertion of new graves.

- 5.2.4 It is possible that the disarticulated remains found within the charnel pits may be attributable to reburial, or to remains disturbed during the insertion of the boiler house to the east of the present site as any excavations for the installation of the boiler would surely have disturbed a large quantity of remains. Additionally, the majority of disarticulated material consisted of larger long bones and more robust bones, which are much more likely to be collected during such works.

5.3 Burial position, type and alignment

- 5.3.1 The skeletons were all aligned west to east with the head in the west.
- 5.3.2 With one exception, SK10, burials were in the supine (lying on the back) position with legs extended, the position of the arms was either by the side, or occasionally flexed up across the body. This position is consistent with Christian burial practice. Burial SK10, the remains of a juvenile, lay in a supine position with legs were flexed.
- 5.3.3 No evidence was found for coffin burial. This may be a result of the coffin material having deteriorated, though iron was found to have survived within the burial environment and some evidence of coffin furniture (nails) would have been expected. Evidence of shroud or winding sheet burial was noted by the identification of a single copper alloy shroud pin within burial SK37. The position of the skeleton with arms tight to the body is highly suggestive of wrapping.

5.4 Grave goods and burial SK011

- 5.4.1 Grave goods, objects or personal items buried with an individual, are uncommon in Christian burials. Grave goods were absent from all but one grave, that of adult male SK011. An iron object, most likely a knife, was uncovered lying immediately below the lower left arm of SK011, a common Anglo-Saxon tradition. The burial was stratigraphically one of the earlier burials and was overlain by a number of later burials. The burial directly overlying SK011, and possibly lying within the same grave cut separated by a layer of earth, was the juvenile SK010, most likely between four and six years of age with legs in the flexed position.

5.5 Burial Dates

- 5.5.1 The date of the burials is difficult to assess for burials where there is no stratigraphic relationship with datable features, i.e. the skeleton is directly below or cut by another feature or burial or overlain by a later burial. In the case of 29 skeletons, no relationship was present with any datable features. Post-medieval concrete structure [003] was stratigraphically later than six burials therefore these burials are post-medieval or earlier in date. A further six burials were earlier in date than the church buttress which is believed to be 13th century in date; these burials are therefore at the latest

medieval (*terminus ante quem*). Table 4 shows the postulated dates of skeletons where a relationship with a datable feature could be identified.

Date	Burial numbers
Post-medieval or earlier	SK1, SK2, SK7, SK10, SK11.
Medieval or earlier	SK3, SK4, SK5, SK6, SK8, SK9.
Undatable	SK12, SK13, SK15, SK16, SK17, SK18, SK19, SK20, SK21, SK23, SK24, SK25, SK26, SK27, SK28, SK29, SK30, SK31, SK32, SK33, SK34, SK35, SK36, SK37, SK38, SK39, SK40, SK41, SK42.

Table 4: Postulated date of burials

5.5.2 Burial plans (figures 3-5) show the relationship of burials to each other:-

- A skeleton shown on level one has not been truncated by another burial and is therefore a more recent burial than one shown immediately below that skeleton on a level 2 plan. This level also shows skeletons which have no stratigraphic relationship with another burial.
- Burials on level 2 are either directly below or truncated by one or more burials shown on level 1, earlier than one or more other burials.
- Burials on level 3 are either directly below or truncated by a burial on level 2, earlier than two or more other burials.
- Burials on level 4 are directly below or truncated by a burial on level 3, earlier than three or more other burials.
- Burials on level 5 are immediately below or truncated by a burial on level 4, earlier than four or more other burials.

The levels simply show the relationship of burials to each other. The levels do not show burial date as some burials on level 1 may be earlier than those on level 5 where no stratigraphic relationship with another burial was present. Due to the high number of burials the burial plans are shown in this way so individual burials can be identified.

6.0 THE MEMORIAL STONES

6.1 Only three memorial stones were identified and affected by the present works. Grave marker A was recent and left in-situ and the location of the soak-away was altered in order to leave the burial undisturbed. Grave markers B and C were in use as covers on the drain and had become buried by topsoil [001]. Table 5 details the inscriptions on each the locations are visible on Figure 3.

Memorial Reference	Inscription	Dimensions	In Situ?
A	In loving memory of Alice Launder, who passed away 13th August 1950, aged 88 years, Also of her husband, William Launder, who passed away Deceber 1910. At rest.	Height 0.20m, Width 0.94m, Length 2.10m	Yes. Low monument.
B	In memory of Thomas son of James and Eliz th Downer who departed this life July the 15th 1781 aged 10months. Happy is the child that dies when young it's free from sin and worldly cares when death is overcome.	Height 0.74m, Width 0.51m, thickness 0.07m.	No. In use as a drain cover.
C	E.D., L.D, 1853	Height 0.75m, Width 0.37m, thickness 0.08m	No. In use as a drain cover.

Table 5: Grave marker details and inscriptions.

7.0 THE FINDS

7.1 The Bulk Finds by Elke Raemen

7.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations. A summary can be found in Tables 6 and 7.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Glas s	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	
1	1	68	2	668					1	590													
2	7	176	18	762	3	200					9	456					1	4	8	190			
4	1	38			10	384																	
7									5	78													
73 <2>															64	1258							
85	18	664	9	756					1	114	7	120					7	30	1	24	1	36	
91	23	392																	1	400			
112			6	2186					1	72													
113	3	40			1	<2					23	234								7	56		
114											2	20	1	10									
118							1	16															

Table 6. Quantification of the finds from St Mary Magdalene's Church, Lyminster

The Glass

7.1.2 The earliest glass fragment (RF <9>) recovered consists of a clear window pane fragment (0.71mm thick). The piece, from deposit [002], is of late medieval to early post-medieval date. All other glass dates to the late 19th to 20th century.

7.1.3 This includes a complete clear glass hexagonal jar, dating to the first half of the 20th century, from soakaway fill [091]. Bottle fragments include clear glass milk bottle fragments, an aqua mineral water bottle fragment, a pale blue cylindrical bottle fragment and a wine bottle fragment, all from deposit [002] and of late 19th- to early 20th-century date. An aqua codd bottle neck fragment was contained by deposit [085].

7.1.4 Apart from the earlier piece mentioned above, window glass all dates to the late 19th to 20th century. Window glass was represented as well. Clear glass fragments as well as a red-brown pane fragment were recovered from deposit [002]. Seven further pale green window pane fragments were contained by deposit [113].

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

7.1.5 A total of eight plain stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) was recovered from deposits [002] and [085]. All date to the late 17th to mid 18th century.

The Metalwork

Ironwork

- 7.1.6 A total of 16 general purpose nails and nail fragments was contained by deposits [002], [085] and [113]. A large iron heavy duty nail (RF <3>) was recovered from grave fill [48] in association with skeleton 21. Other heavy duty nail fragments (1) were recovered from deposit [002].
- 7.1.7 Deposit [002] contained three heavy duty iron strip fragments. In addition, 23 iron sheet fragments from a cylindrical tin can (probably for food) were recovered from deposit [113]. The can dates to the mid 19th to mid 20th century. Further iron sheet fragments from deposits [113] and [114] may represent can fragments as well.

Other

- 7.1.8 A single lead off-cut, probably from roofing, was recovered from deposit [085]. Finally, a white metal-alloy screw, dating to the 20th century, was contained by deposit [114].

The Fired Clay

- 7.1.9 A total of 64 pieces of fired clay was recovered from fill [073]. The fragments are fine sand-tempered with abundant organic temper. Four fragments include imprints from rectangular-sectioned posts, and a further four fragments exhibit one flat surface. The pieces are likely to represent daub for a crude structure.

Other Finds

- 7.1.10 Deposit [114] contained a single piece of fuel ash slag.
- 7.1.11 A piece of flint, consisting of a hard hammered waste flake with cortex, was recovered from 19th century wall context [118]. The waste flake is likely to be waste from knapping of flint nodules.

Potential

- 7.1.12 The bulk assemblage is small, mainly of 19th- to 20th- century date or from mixed deposits. As such, it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

7.2 THE REGISTERED FINDS by Elke Raemen

7.2.1 A number of finds were assigned a unique Registered Finds number (Table 7). Most of these consist of late 18th- to early 20th- century structural fittings.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	wt (g)	Period
7	1	KNIF	IRON	40	MED/EPMED
48	3	nail	IRON	98	UNK
2	4	STFT	IRON	122	PMED
2	5	WPIP	IRON	36	PMED
2	6	TOOL	IRON	36	PMED
2	7	BRAK	COPP	26	PMED
2	8	LCHP	COPP	<2	MED/EPMED
2	9	WIND	GLAS	<2	MED/EPMED
2	10	CAME	LEAD	50	PMED
85	11	HOSH	IRON	188	MED/EPMED
85	12	BUCK	COPP	4	PMED
85	13	STFT	IRON	48	PMED
85	14	STFT	IRON	48	PMED
85	15	STFT	IRON	98	PMED
85	16	HOOK	IRON	20	PMED
85	17	STAP	IRON	170	PMED
85	18	DISC	COMP	26	PMED
85	19	CAME	LEAD	30	PMED
85	20	REVE	LEAD	78	PMED
91	21	UNK	COPP	238	PMED
91	22	UNK	IRON	358	PMED
114	23	STFT	IRON	384	PMED
4	24	QUER	STON	884	PMED
85	25	BRAK	COPP	45	PMED

Table7: Summary of the Registered Finds

Dress Accessories

7.2.2 A small but complete copper-alloy lace-tag (RF <8>) with overlapping seam and finished end was recovered from deposit [002]. The object is of late medieval to early post-medieval date.

7.2.3 Deposit [085] contained a copper-alloy double-loop trapezoidal buckle frame fragment (RF <12>) with separate bar, dating to the late 16th to 17th century.

Tools

7.2.4 A small iron whittle-tanged knife (RF <9>) was recovered from grave fill [007]. The object was found associated with skeleton 11, where it was located beneath and parallel to the lower left arm. As the back is partly corroded away, it is hard to establish the type, but it appears the back and cutting edge would have tapered towards the tip. This type is common throughout the medieval period and may have continued in use into the

post-medieval period (Goodall 1993: 124). The knife was X-radiographed by the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory, but no further details were revealed.

- 7.2.5 The upper stone from a rotary quern (RF <24>) was recovered from deposit [004]. The piece, in Lower Greensand, exhibits a circular handle socket, the inside of which has been heavily worn.
- 7.2.6 In addition, deposit [002] contained a whittle-tanged short chisel fragment with bolster (RF <6>). The piece is of late post-medieval date.

Horse Equipment

- 7.2.7 A small iron horse shoe (RF <11>) with calkin and worn toe was recovered from deposit [085]. The horse shoe is complete, with one nail in situ, and is of late medieval to early post-medieval date.

Structural Fittings

- 7.2.8 An iron wall hook (RF <4>; i.e. for securing timber) and cast iron large pipe fragment (RF <5>) were recovered from deposit [002]. Both date to the 19th century.
- 7.2.9 Copper-alloy brackets, i.e. for holding pipes, were recovered from both deposit [002] and [085] (RF <7> and <25>). The brackets both contain tapering ends indicating they were meant to be driven in wood.
- 7.2.10 Other wood related structural fittings (RF <13>-<15>), all from deposit [085] and of 19th- to 20th- century date, consist of an iron wedge-shaped strip with at a right angle a sub-circular sheet. All contain nail holes for fixing the pieces, probably to strengthen wood.
- 7.2.11 The same deposit also contained a heavily corroded iron hook fragment (RF <16>) and a joiner's dog (RF <17>).
- 7.2.12 A large iron door hinge (RF <23>), dating to the 19th century, was contained by deposit [114].
- 7.2.13 A total of six lead window came fragments (RF <10>, <19>) was recovered as well, all from deposit [002] and [085]. These are likely to be of post-medieval date.

Miscellaneous

- 7.2.14 Deposit [085] contained a lead rectangular repair sheet (RF <20>) with iron nail in situ. A 19th- to 20th- century white metal-alloy disc (RF <18>) with drilled perforation was recovered from the same context. Its use can not be established. Another object of unidentifiable function consists of a decorative copper-alloy plate (RF <21>), dating to the 19th century and with fixing holes at both ends. The object was recovered from Victorian soakaway [090] (fill [091]). Two elevated blocks with central hole appear to have held a bar across the decoration. A function as handle or lock plate can be excluded and the object is unlikely to represent a coffin fitting. A

possible iron machine part (RF <22>), with 'PARIS' embossed across one part, was recovered from the same context.

Potential

7.2.15 Most pieces were recovered from contexts with mixed pottery dates. The majority is of 19th to early 20th century and consists of structural fittings. Earlier objects (i.e. RF <1>) can not be closely dated. The assemblage is therefore not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

7.3 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

7.3.1 Three contexts, including [002], [004] and [113], produced a small assemblage of animal bone consisting of 13 fragments. Cattle, pig, horse and sheep were represented by long bone fragments and teeth. No complete mandibles were found. A single pig canine was found to be female. One sheep, proximal, tibia epiphysis was present.

7.3.2 The assemblage is too small to carry out any further statistical analysis and has no potential for further work.

7.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

7.4.1 A total of 35 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 4322g were recovered from four contexts. Both medieval and post-medieval fabric types were present in the assemblage though all the medieval material was residual. All the material was fragmentary. Fabric forms and fabrics are summarised by context in Table 8.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Fabrics present	Forms present
1	2	665	B2, T5	Medieval Floor tile and early post-medieval Brick/floor tile
2	18	745	T1, T2, T3, T4, B1, P1	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile, post-medieval brick and field drain
85	6	581	B1, T1, T2	Medieval peg tile, medieval crested ridge tile, post-medieval Brick
112	6	2164	B1, T2, T3, T6	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile, possible post medieval pan tile, post-medieval Brick

Table 8: Summary of CBM fabric type and form by context.

Medieval fabric

7.4.2 Contexts: [001], [002], [085], [112] (all residual)

7.4.3 Two medieval roof tile (peg tile) fabrics and one floor tile fabric were present in the assemblage (Table 7). A slightly curved fragment of green glazed tile in fabric T2 was recovered from context [085]. A single green glazed (possibly tin glaze) medieval floor tile with knife cut chamfered edge of 26mm thickness was recovered from the topsoil [001]. The floor tile was of a fine cream clay fabric and does not appear to be a local fabric the tile may have been brought in from a specialist tile producer rather than from a local source. A fragment of crested, splash-glazed medieval ridge tile in fabric T2 was recovered from context [085]. This type of ridge tile was common in Sussex in the 13th and 14th centuries and was sometimes used on stone roofs.

Fabric	Form	Description	Date
T1	Peg tile	Orange, poorly mixed coarse fabric with abundant moderate to coarse quartz and sparse coarse white quartz with sparse fine to moderate red iron rich inclusions.	C13th- C14th
T2	Peg tile	Pale orange poorly mixed fabric with pale cream silt banding and silt ball inclusions, with sparse to moderate quartz and moderate iron rich inclusions. A finer version of fabric T1.	C13th- C16th
T5	Floor tile	Pale pinkish cream fine fabric with moderate silt banding and very sparse medium sized quartz inclusions.	C15th- C16th

Table 9: Medieval CBM fabric types with date and form.

Post-medieval fabric

7.4.4 Contexts: [001], [002], [085], [112].

7.4.5 Three post-medieval roof tile fabrics and two brick fabrics were present in the assemblage (Table 8). Two small fragments of 19th to 20th century field drain were present in context [002]. Post-medieval roof tiles were mostly represented by peg tile with a single possible fragment of pan tile in fabric T3 reused in the flooring of [112]. A single fragment of peg tile from [112] in fabric T6 had a partial manufacturers mark 'LIGHTMO..' machine impressed on the underside. Brick in fabric B1 used in floor [112] is vitrified and heat cracked most likely over fired in the kiln and not suitable for structural use. The single brick from the topsoil [001] with a thickness of 41mm, has a worn upper surface suggesting it may have been reused as a floor tile and is probably 16th or 17th century in date.

Fabric	Form	Description	Date
T3	Peg tile and pan tile	Orange fine fabric with sparse medium sized red iron rich inclusions and very sparse medium sized quartz grains.	C16th-C18th
T4	Peg tile	Orange to brown hard fired fabric with abundant white fine calcareous speckling, sparse medium sized black iron rich inclusions and sparse medium sized quartz.	C19th-C20th
T6	Peg tile	Machine made, hard fired orange tile with moderate medium sized white calcareous inclusions and moderate medium sized red and black iron rich inclusions and moderate silt inclusions.	C20th
B1	Brick	Red medium sanded brick fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions and sparse medium sized quartz grains. Bricks have poorly defined shallow frogs.	Mid 19th -early 20th century.
B2	Brick	Red reduced fabric with abundant poorly sorted quartz and sparse coarse red silt inclusions up to 2mm.	C16th-C17th
P1	Pipe	Cream fabric with moderate medium sized black iron rich inclusions with occasional medium sized quartz inclusions. Brown glazed	C19th-C20th

Table 10: Post-medieval CBM fabric types with date and form.

Summary

7.4.6 The presence of a number of different types of roofing material probably relates to a number phases of re-roofing and mending of the church roof in medieval and post-medieval times. The residual medieval floor tile from [001] does not appear to be made of local fabric and may have been brought to the church from a specialist maker. The floor [112] of the small demolished building to the south east of the tower is most likely early 20th century in date with the floor being partly constructed of re-used salvaged material. Context [002] and [085] are most likely the same and of post-medieval date, 19th to 20th century, with some residual medieval peg tile present.

7.4.7 The CBM assemblage is small and holds little potential for further study no further work is required.

7.5 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

7.5.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery representing a number of periods. The pottery is generally in good condition, consisting of medium to large unabraded sherds. Despite this most of the material is residual from later deposits.

7.5.2 The earliest material consists of a single bodysherd from an oxidised flint tempered cooking pot of 11th- to 12th- century date [001]. The majority of the medieval assemblage from the site can be placed in a mid/late 13th- to 14th- century date range (10 sherds). An oxidised hard-fired medium sand tempered cooking pot with squared club rim and incised wavy line on the shoulder is probably of 14th- century date [002]. Context [085] produced four rim sherds from three different cooking pots in well fired fine sand tempered buff fabrics. These vessels, with everted rims are also likely to be of the 14th century. The same context also produced three mid/late 13th- to 14th- century fine sand tempered buff green glazed jug sherds, one with a thumbled base. A similar jug base was recovered from context [004]. A few Transitional wares, of 15th- to early/mid 16th- century date, are also represented in the assemblage. These include an unglazed pitcher rim and white painted ware bodysherd from [002] and a black and white painted ware bodysherd from [085].

7.5.3 A little early post-medieval pottery is also present in the assemblage. This includes a glazed red earthenware sherd of 17th- to 18th- century date from [002] and a 16th- to 17th- century jar with club rim in a finer glazed red earthenware fabric from context [085]. Context [113] also produced a glazed red earthenware jar base of probable 17th- to 18th- century date. There is a sprinkling of late post-medieval material in the assemblage. Context [002] contained part of a yellow ware oven dish and a blue transfer-printed willow pattern plate sherd, both of 19th- century date and context [113] contained two sherds from a late 19th- to early 20th- century English stoneware preserve jar. In addition some definite 20th- century ceramics are present including sherds from a NAAFI jug and several sherds from a miniature reproduction amphora with matt green external slip [091]. Context [085] also contained 20th- century matt painted earthenware vessels, a bowl and a vase, probably originally used to hold flowers at a graveside.

7.5.4 The pottery assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

7.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 7.6.1 Eight pieces of stone were recovered from the site. Context [001] produced a fragment of buff calcareous sandstone, possibly from the greensand series. The upper surface of this slab fragment shows signs of wear, possibly from having been used as flooring. There is also a deeper arc of wear, with curving edge, which may be the result of a door dragging across the surface.
- 7.6.2 Context [004] produced part of an upper stone from a rotary quern in Lower Greensand. The stone is completely pierced by a tapering hole (37mm diameter at the upper face, tapering to 14mm at the grinding face) to take a wooden handle. A medieval date is quite probable.
- 7.6.3 Four pieces of concreted chalk lumps were recovered from [007] and a single piece of medieval West Country slate was recovered from [085].
- 7.6.4 The last piece of stone consists of a fragment of Horsham stone with adhering lime mortar from floor [112].
- 7.6.5 The geological assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

8.0 THE HISTORIC BUILDING by Maggie Henderson

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A watching brief was carried out during the removal of a window that had been fitted into the opening of a former doorway in the south elevation of the tower (Figure 7). The area below the inserted window and the base of the former doorway had been in-filled in flint-faced rubble construction. The work allowed the re-opening of the doorway to create access between the church tower and the new extension.

8.2 The Tower

8.2.1 The fabric of the tower within which the doorway is situated is thought to be of 13th century origin, square in plan and constructed predominantly in Greensand stone. The tower is situated at the western end of the church and is angle-buttressed. Several phases of construction contribute to the current height of the tower, and the upper storeys bear open putlock sockets for the scaffold used in the erection of the tower. There were two doorways, one on the north elevation, and the other opposite on the south elevation: the openings of both are under a pointed arch and the quoins comprise large blocks of hewn greensand. The south doorway, was blocked by the insertion of a two-light stone window over a low in-fill wall faced in random flint rubble finished flush with the fabric of the south elevation of the tower, the core of the in-fill construction comprised re-used chalk-block masonry and random flint rubble within a medium brown clay silt matrix.

8.3 The Doorway

8.3.1 The doorway (Context number [116]) measures 1.04m wide by 2.07m in height from the current floor surface of the new extension to the soffit of the pointed arched opening. The opening comprising blocks of greensand of regular shape and size with very fine bedding joints c. 5 mm thick, plain chamfered to the leading edge and with possible remains of a chamfer stop at the base of the eastern edge of the opening (Figure 8).

8.3.2 The jambs have a step on the interior to form a 6mm deep by 7mm wide rebate for the door. The doorway reveals, the eastern of which bears a very slight splay, extend 600 mm north to south into the interior of the tower and due to the rebate; the opening is 140mm wider on the interior than the exterior.

8.3.3 The remains of an iron pintle (Figure 9) is situated at 1.40 m above the current extension floor level, on the western jamb. The removal of the in-fill [118] revealed a broadly rectangular socket or recess at the base of the reveal on the western side (Figure 10). The function of the socket is unknown and there was no corresponding socket on the opposite side of the doorway.

8.4 The Window

- 8.4.1 The window ([117]; Figure 7) was of two lights with pointed arches separated by a moulded stone mullion, a glazed trefoil was centrally situated above the two lights, under the apex of the pointed window arch. The mullion was plain chamfered on the exterior and interior faces as was the sill (Figure 11).
- 8.4.2 The glazed panes at 390mm wide by 96 mm in height were fixed in place within grooves purpose cut into the stone window surrounds and mullion. Both lights had diamond quarrels with 10 - 12mm wide lead comes, the lead is flattish in section and grooved towards the leading edges. There were two horizontal saddle bars of square section (10mm) brass to the rear of the window panes (Figure 12), the ends of which were set into sockets in the masonry and to which the glazing was securely tied. The glazing was 1- 1.5mm thick and showed no distortions indicating a late date of origin.
- 8.4.3 The stone, of the Cotswold Clipstone type that was commonly used after the 18th century in the repair of church masonry, the window style and the glazing suggest a mid to late 19th century origin for the construction which ties in nicely with the dates known for two programmes of restoration works (1864 and 1884) carried out to the church.

8.5 The In-fill

- 8.5.1 The in-fill (Context number [118]) of the lower part of the doorway, below the inserted window stood to a height of 600mm topped by a layer of concrete over a sandy levelling layer, together comprising a cap up to 7mm thick by 440mm wide. The in-fill had been faced on the exterior in flint (Figure 7) nodules set within an abundant cement mortar matrix. The removal of the flint face revealed the core of the in-fill to comprise random chalk rubble layers over a base of re-used chalk masonry all within a mid brown clay silt matrix.
- 8.5.2 The removal of the wall in-fill revealed a step down from the exterior to the interior of the tower. The step measured 190mm wide by 160mm deep and led down onto an earlier floor surface of stone flags (Figure 13). The visible flagstone (possibly Horsham stone) measured 920mm in length across the doorway opening and extended by a minimum of 430mm towards the interior of the church where it was clear that the surface continued under the present tower floor of re-sited grave slabs. The western side of this surface had been disturbed historically, possibly during the in-fill of the former doorway.

9.0 DISCUSSION

Archaeological Observations

- 9.1 The area to the south of St Mary Magdelene's Church appears to have been subject to a moderate amount of activity in the post-medieval period. The remains of a late 19th early 20th century building are most likely those of a building to house equipment and provide shelter for those working in the ground of the church as present day sheds to the west of the excavation area are used. The structure may be associated with the 1884 restoration works. The building was most likely of wooden construction as suggested by the barn door style hinges found within the demolition layer, though the presence of a broken window pane suggests the building had windows. The structure appears to have been burned down; it cannot be ascertained whether by accident or intentionally. The building was not present on site within living memory suggesting it must have been demolished early in the 20th century. The closure of the doorway in the south of the tower and the insertion of a supporting concrete buttress also appear to have been part of the restoration works of 1884.
- 9.2 The buttresses of the tower are most likely 13th century in date and truncate the burial SK3. Alterations to the church have resulted in an increase in ground level with a deposit containing a moderate amount of building material relating to the fabric of the church. Medieval peg tile and a single fragment of crested roof tile dating to the 13th or 14th century suggest the building has had a tiled roof since the construction of the north aisle and tower. A large quantity of tile deposited over graves as recent as 1950 is evidence of the continuing improvement and repair of the church.
- 9.3 Evidence for the Saxon building was not found during the course of the watching brief. It is likely that any such structure would have been demolished to make way for the Norman structure and most likely lies beneath the present building. Grave goods are commonly found in Saxon burials and rarely occur in later medieval burials, though the possibility cannot be entirely discounted. The presence of a knife in the burial of adult male SK011, may be evidence of burial dating to the early medieval or Saxon period.
- 9.6 Residual fragments of domestic cooking pot dating to the 11th to 14th century may have originated from the Benedictine Priory thought to have occupied the site in the medieval period. A fragment of quern stone also indicates the presence of domestic and food production activity in the vicinity of the church.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown loose humic sandy soil. Containing occasional CBM and disarticulated remains (DSK).	0.10m thick, covers area.	5.548m
2	Deposit	Made ground. Dark brown loose sandy silt. Contains frequent CBM, DSK. Probably same as context (85)	0.40m thick, 0.80m n-s, continues w-e. 0.70m+ thick, 0.30m+wide, 0.80m length.	5.448m 5.221m
3	Deposit	Concrete foundation deposit abuts church wall.		5.106m
4	Deposit	Cemetery Soil. Orangish brown loose slightly silty sand containing moderate flint nodules and DSK.	1.20m thick, covers area Continues beyond limits in all directions.	3.848m
5	Deposit	Natural river sand deposit. Loose orange sand deposit.	0.70m wide, 0.20m deep, length unknown	5.106m
6	Cut	Cut of grave for SK11.	0.70m wide, 0.20m deep, length unknown	
7	Fill	Fill of grave of SK11. Mid orangish brown sandy gravel.		
8	Cut	Cut of grave of SK1. Cut not visible.	N/A	
9	Fill	Fill of grave of SK1	N/A	
10	Cut	Cut of grave of SK2. Cut not visible.	N/A	
11	Fill	Fill of grave for SK2.	N/A	
12	Cut	Cut of grave for SK3. Cut not visible.	N/A	
13	Fill	Fill of grave for SK3.	N/A	
14	Cut	Cut of grave for SK4. Cut not visible.	N/A	
15	Fill	Fill of grave for SK4.	N/A	
16	Cut	Cut of grave for SK5. Cut not visible.	N/A	
17	Fill	Fill of grave for SK5	N/A	
18	Cut	Cut of grave for SK6. Cut not visible.	N/A	
19	Fill	Fill of grave for SK6.	N/A	

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
20	Cut	Cut of grave for SK7. Cut not visible.	N/A	
21	Fill	Fill of grave for SK7.	N/A	
22	Cut	Cut of grave for SK8. Cut not visible.	N/A	
23	Fill	Fill of grave for SK8	N/A	
24	Cut	Cut of grave for SK9. Cut not visible.	N/A	
25	Fill	Fill of grave for SK9	N/A	
26	Cut	Cut of grave for SK10. Cut not visible.	N/A	
27	Fill	Fill of grave for SK10.	N/A	
28	Cut	Cut of grave for SK12. Cut not visible.	N/A	
29	Fill	Fill of grave for SK12.	N/A	
30	Cut	Cut of grave for SK13. Cut not visible.	N/A	
31	Fill	Fill of grave of SK13.	N/A	
32	Cut	Cut of grave of SK14, cut not visible.	N/A	
33	Fill	Fill of grave of SK14.	N/A	
34	Cut	Cut of grave of SK015. Cut not visible.	N/A	
35	Fill	Fill of grave of SK015.	N/A	
36	Cut	Cut of grave of SK16. Cut not visible.	N/A	
37	Fill	Fill of grave of SK16.	N/A	
38	Cut	Cut of Grave of SK17. Cut not visible.	N/A	
39	Fill	Fill of grave of SK17.	N/A	
40	Cut	Cut of grave of SK18. Cut not visible.	N/A	
41	Fill	Fill of grave of SK18.	N/A	
42	Cut	Cut of grave of SK19. Cut not visible.	N/A	
43	Fill	Fill of grave of SK19	N/A	
44	Cut	Cut for insertion of foundation (003). Rectangular cut with vertical sides.	0.90m+ deep, 1.50m n-s, 0.50m+ e-w	
45	Cut	Cut of grave of SK020. Rectangular cut.	0.30m deep, 0.90m+e-w, 0.40m n-s	
46	Fill	Fill of grave of SK20. Also contains the disarticulated remains of at	0.30m deep, 0.90m+e-w,	

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
		least 2 individuals.	0.40m n-s	
47	Cut	Cut of grave for SK21. Rectangular cut with tapered end.	0.10m depth, 0.80m e-w, 0.30m n-s	
48	Fill	Fill of grave of SK21 contains possible coffin nail.	0.10m depth, 0.80m e-w, 0.30m n-s	
49	Cut	Cut of possible grave, no burial identified.	depth unknown, 1.0m e-w, 0.50m n-s	
50	Fill	fill of (049) loose mid yellow-brown silty sand containing chalk and flint flecks.	depth unknown, 1.0m e-w, 0.50m n-s	
51	Cut	Cut not visible. Cut of grave for SK22	N/A	
52	Fill	Contains large amount of DSK and SK22.	N/A	
53	Cut	Circular cut of Charnel pit.	0.60m Diameter.	
54	Fill	Fill of charnel pit (053). Loose mid grey brown silt with moderate flint flecks.	0.60m Diameter.	
55	Cut	Cut of grave of SK24, rectangular.	0.20m+ n-s, 0.30m e-w,	
56	Fill	Fill of grave of SK24, loose mid grey brown silt.	0.20m+ n-s, 0.30m e-w,	
57	Cut	Cut of grave of SK25. Cut not visible.	N/A	
58	Fill	Fill of grave of SK25.	N/A	
59	Cut	Cut of grave of SK26. Cut not visible.	N/A	
60	Fill	Fill of grave of SK26.	N/A	
61	Cut	Cut of circular charnel pit with almost vertical sides and slightly concave base.	0.70m Diameter.	
62	Fill	Fill of charnel pit (057) mid grey brown sandy silt containing some CBM, flint and chalk and frequent DSK.	0.70m Diameter.	
63	Cut	Cut of grave of SK27. Cut not visible.	N/A	
64	Fill	Fill of grave of SK27.	N/A	
65	Cut	Cut of grave of SK23. Cut not visible.	N/A	
66	Fill	Fill of grave of SK23	N/A	
67	Cut	Cut of grave of SK28. Cut not visible.	N/A	
68	Fill	Fill of grave of SK28.	N/A	

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
69	Cut	Cut of grave of SK29. Cut not visible.	N/A	
70	Fill	Fill of grave of SK29.	N/A	
71	Cut	Cut of grave of SK30. Cut not visible.	N/A	
72	Fill	Fill of grave of SK30.	N/A	
73	Fill	Dark reddish orange burnt clay deposit containing occasional charcoal with well defined edges. Truncated by buttress	0.30m deep, 1.2m n-s, 0.16me-w.	4.780m
74	Cut	Cut of grave of SK31. Cut not visible.	N/A	
75	Fill	Fill of grave of SK31	N/A	
76	Cut	Cut of grave of SK32. Rectangular grave with sharp edges depth unknown as not fully excavated.	Depth undefined. 0.50m n-s, 0.80m e-w.	
77	Fill	Fill of grave of SK32.	Depth undefined. 0.50m n-s, 0.80m e-w.	
78	Cut	Cut of grave for SK33, rectangular shape with vertical sides.	0.50m n-s, 0.85m+ e-w full depth unknown.	
79	Fill	Fill of grave of SK33	0.50m n-s, 0.85m+ e-w full depth unknown.	
80	Cut	Cut of grave of SK34. Rectangular cut with sharp break of slope top and bottom.	0.30m deep, 0.61m e-w, 0.31m n-s.	
81	Fill	Fill of grave of SK34. Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles.	0.30m deep, 0.61m e-w, 0.31m n-s.	
82	Cut	Cut of grave of SK35. Cut not visible.	N/A	
83	Fill	Fill of grave of SK35.	N/A	
84	Fill	Firm Light yellowish brown clay deposit beneath burning layer (073)	0.04m thick, 2.20mn-s e- w extent unknown.	4.580m
85	Deposit	Made ground. Loose light brown silty sand deposit containing frequent CBM flint glass, tile, and lead.	0.40m deep, 4.0m n-s, e- w extent unknown.	5.448m
86	Deposit	Deposit of coal and ash. Loose pinkish grey with patches of black coal with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.40m deep, 2.40m e-w extent n-s unknown.	5.118m
87	Deposit	Modern deposit of greyish brown silty sand containing brick, iron chain, tile and glass.	0.40m deep, 1.60m n-s, e-w extent undefined.	5.118m
88	Cut	Cut of modern test pit, square in profile with sharp break of slope	Depth 1.2m+, 1m n-s,	5.306m

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
		at top and vertical sides, base not seen.	undefined e-w extent.	
89	Fill	Backfill of modern test pit. Mottled sandy brown mixed fill containing rubble.	Depth 1.2m+, 1m n-s, undefined e-w extent.	5.306m
90	Cut	Cut of victorian soakaway. Edges uncertain.	Depth 0.50m edges uncertain.	4.781m
91	Fill	Fill of victorian soakaway. Loose brown silty sand containing frequent rubble, tile, jars. Ceramic pots and iron objects.	Depth 0.50m edges uncertain.	4.781m
92	Cut	Cut of grave of SK36. Cut not visible.	N/A	
93	Fill	Fill of grave of SK36.	N/A	
94	Cut	Cut of grave containing SK37. Rectangular cut with sharp sides.	Full depth unknown, 1.0m length, 0.20m+ width.	
95	Fill	Fill of grave of SK37. Contains brick, likely to be fill of adult grave visible below skeleton, is SK37 is an infant within cut.	Full depth unknown, 1.0m length, 0.20m+ width.	
96	Cut	Cut of grave of SK38. Cut not visible.	N/A	
97	Fill	Fill of grave of SK38	N/A	
98	Cut	Cut of grave of SK39, Cut not visible.	N/A	
99	Fill	Fill of grave of SK39.	N/A	
100	Cut	Cut of grave of SK40. Cut not visible.	N/A	
101	Fill	Fill of grave of SK40.	N/A	
102	Cut	Cut of grave of SK41. Cut not visible.	N/A	
103	Fill	Fill of grave of SK41.	N/A	
104	Cut	Cut of grave for SK41. Cut not visible.	N/A	
105	Fill	Fill of grave of SK41.	N/A	
		Cut of pit containing burnt fills (73) and (84). Wide shallow pit with gradual break of slope at top and imperceptible break of slope at base. Truncated by church buttress at north. Overall shape unknown as identified in section only.		4.780m
106	Cut		0.34m deep, 2.2m n-s, 0.16me-w.	
107	Cut	Cut for soakaway Same as (090)	2.0m+ wide, 0.40m+n-s, 0.60m deep.	4.781m

Context number	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Height. mAOD
108	Fill	Blackish brown deposit of wire meshing within a silty clay matrix. Within cut (090), (107).	0.02-0.05m thick, 1.80m e-w, 0.40m+ n-s.	5.019m
109	Fill	Fill of (090)/(107) Yellowish brown loose silty sand deposit.	1.40m e-w, 0.30m thick in west, shallows to 0m in east. 0.40m+ north south.	5.019m
110	Deposit	Loose deposit of orange 20th century roof tile.	8m e-w, 4m n-s, 0.10-0.15m thick.	4.881m
111	Deposit	Mottled black and pink loose clinker deposit with occasional iron inclusions.	0.10m thick, 1.50m+ e-w, 1.5m+n-s.	4.806m
112	Floor surface	Floor made of flag stone, tile, brick.	2m e-w, 0.50m+ n-s, 0.07m thick	4.651m
113	deposit	Light yellowish brown silty sand with inclusions of glass, mortar and metal.	2.0m e-w, 0.50m n-s, 0.03m thick.	4.661m
114	Deposit	Black moderately compact charcoal deposit containing glass and hinges. Possible collapse layer.	2.0m e-w, 0.50m+ n-s, 0.02m thick.	4.661m
115	Deposit	Whitish yellow loose moderate-coarse sandy lime mortar with occasional pebble inclusions.	2.0m e-w, 0.50m n-s, 0.02m thick.	4.651m
116	Masonry	Medieval doorway. South door to tower. Individual blocks are 0.30m wide. Pointed arch. Single blocks laid in arch. Hard sandstone.	2.3m high, 1.6m wide, 0.23m thick.	7.848m
117	Window	Two lights with pointed arches separated by a moulded stone mullion, a glazed trefoil was centrally situated above the two lights, under the apex of the pointed window arch.	1.75m high, 1.04m wide.	7.848m
118	Wall	Infill wall supporting 19 th century window. Flint faced concrete wall.	1.04m wide, 0.55m high, 0.23m thick.	6.098m

APPENDIX 2: BURIAL CATALOGUE

Burial Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Age	Sex	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken) All burials were in the supine extended position with head to the west unless otherwise stated.
SK001	8	9	0	Adult	?	Right arm only. Truncated by insertion of concrete foundation (003)
SK002	10	11	0	Adult	F?	Arms and ribs and vertebrae only excavated. Truncated by insertion of concrete foundation (003)
SK003	12	13	0	Adult	F	Right arm, hand and pelvis only excavated. Slight degenerative joint disease of right elbow. Truncated by concrete foundation (003) and church buttress wall.
SK004	14	15	0	Adult	F?	Lower jaw and shoulders only excavated. Truncated by insertion of concrete foundation (003)
SK005	16	17	0	Adult	M?	Shoulders and upper ribs only excavated. Truncated by burial of SK003 and SK004.
SK006	18	19	0	Adult	M?	Left hand and pelvis only excavated. Truncated by insertion of SK005 and church wall.
SK007	20	21	0	Adult	?	Mid femurs to lower fibula and tibias. Truncated by insertion of concrete foundation (003).
SK008	22	23	0	Adult	?	Adult right lower leg only excavated. Truncated by insertion of church wall.
SK009	24	25	0	Adult	?	Lower legs only excavated.
SK010	26	27	0	4-6yrs	?	Legs only in a flexed position. Burial overlies Adult male SK011.
SK011	6	7	0	Adult	M	Lower arms, pelvis and femurs only excavated. 10cm long knife, find no.1, found beneath lower left arm. Chunk of chalk noted between legs.
SK012	28	29	0	Adult	?	Articulated lower arm only.
SK013	30	31	0	Infant	?	Infant remains around 1 year of age. Slightly disturbed burial.
SK014	32	33	0	Adult	?	Articulated ribs only truncated by insertion of concrete foundation (003).
SK015	34	35	0	Older aged Adult	M?	Cranium and upper cervical vertebrae only. Has lost most of the rear molar teeth and has severe tooth wear on all other teeth.
SK016	36	37	0	Infant	?	Infant cranium truncated by burial of SK017.
SK017	38	39	0	Adult	?	Right arm and upper right femur only. Truncated by burial of SK015 and SK018.
SK018	40	41	0	Adult	?	Lower legs only excavated. Overlies SK019.

Burial Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Age	Sex	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken) All burials were in the supine extended position with head to the west unless otherwise stated.
SK019	42	43	0	Adult	?	Right leg and partial right pelvis only excavated. Below SK018.
SK020	45	46	0	Adult	?	Vertebrae and left pelvis only. Degenerative joint disease of the vertebrae. Large amount of DSK in fill of grave.
SK021	47	48	?	Adult	M?	Vertebrae, upper left arm, right arm and upper right femur and pelvis only excavated. Iron object, find no 3, found with SK21.
SK022						Identified as Charnel deposit containing no articulated remains.
SK023	66	67	0	Adult	?	Skull and right arm only excavated.
SK024	55	56	0	Adult	?	Distal femurs only excavated. Truncated by charnel pit (053)
SK025	57	28	0	Adult	?	Tibias only excavated.
SK026	59	60	0	Juvenile	?	Right arm, right and left legs only excavated.
SK027	63	64	0	Adult	?	Right leg and disarticulated pelvis only excavated.
SK028	66	67	0	Adult	?	Cranium and cervical vertebrae only excavated.
SK029	69	70	0	Adult	?	Lower legs only excavated. Truncated by pit (106)
SK030	71	72	0	Adult	?	Legs only excavated.
SK031	74	75	0	6-12 years	?	Right arm, right femur and right pelvis only, truncated by SK30.
SK032	76	77	0	Adult	?	Legs only excavated.
SK033	78	79	0	Adult	?	Arms, vertebrae, ribs, shoulders and mandible only excavated. Truncated by burial of SK031.
SK034	80	81	0	Middle aged adult	F	Cranium and jaw only.
SK035	82	83	0	Older aged Adult	F	Skull, vertebrae, ribs right and left arm and partial pelvis only excavated. Lipping on articular surface of ulna. Very few teeth remaining on mandible. Right side of pelvis fused to sacrum. Left humeral medial condyle unfused.

Burial Number	Cut	Fill	Coffin	Age	Sex	Details and in field observations of pathology (no detailed analysis undertaken) All burials were in the supine extended position with head to the west unless otherwise stated.
SK036	92	93	0	Adult	M?	Partial cranium, mandible, upper vertebrae, ribs and shoulders with left and right upper humerus only excavated.
SK037	94	95	0	Infant	?	Less than 1 year in age. Associated shroud pin found. Found immediately next to a second infant of same size just visible in baulk. Possible twins. Burial overlies an adult coffin.
SK038	96	97	0	3-6 years	?	Complete child skeleton. Left arm flexed over right shoulder.
SK039	98	99	0	Adult	?	Left arm only excavated.
SK040	100	101	0	Infant	?	Infant, probably premature. Found in shallow burial.
SK041	102	103	0	Adult	?	Ribs and vertebrae only excavated.
SK042	104	105	0	Adult	?	Skull and right shoulder and humerus only excavated.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SMM08					
Identification Name and Address	St Mary Magdelene Church, Lyminster					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	523117 115000					
Geology	Cretaceous Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3432					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other: Churchyard		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 28/7/08- 26/11/08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carden-Godfrey Architects					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS ✓	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern ✓		
100 Word Summary.						
<p>41 articulated skeletons and a large quantity of disarticulated human remains were excavated. The exact date of these burials is unknown though an iron knife found with one may be Saxon and some burials were truncated by the insertion of buttresses for the tower which are believed to be 13th century. Post medieval archaeological features were identified, including a Victorian soak-away, boiler clinker deposits relating to the boiler house, and the remains of a small post-medieval building. A pit containing in-situ burning may be medieval. A modern roof tile deposit and test pit were identified.</p>						

OASIS ID: archaeo16-51816

Project details

Project name A Watching Brief at St Mary Magdelene Church, Lyminster

Short description of the project A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of an extension to the existing building. A total of 41 articulated skeletons and a large quantity of disarticulated human remains were excavated. The exact date of these burials is unknown though an iron knife found with one may be Anglo Saxon and some burials were truncated by the insertion of buttresses for the tower which are believed to be 13th century. Post medieval archaeological features were identified, including a Victorian soak-away, boiler clinker deposits relating to the boiler house, and the remains of a small post-medieval building, possibly relating to the late 19th century church restoration. A pit containing in-situ burning may also be medieval in date. A modern roof tile deposit and test pit were identified.

Project dates Start: 28-07-2008 End: 30-11-2008

Previous/future work Not known / No

Any associated project reference codes SMM08 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type PIT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Significant Finds KNIFE Uncertain

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN LYMINSTER St Mary Magdelene Church

Postcode BN17 7

Study area 12.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 523117 115000 50.8823081639 0.165463739046 50 52 56 N 000 09 55 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Archaeology South-East

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Sarah Porteus

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Church?

Physical Archive ID SMM08

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Industrial'

Digital Archive recipient Church?

Digital Archive ID SMM08

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient Church?

Paper Archive ID SMM08

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive notes MAg go to church or local museum

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological watching brief at St Mary Magdelene's Church, Lyminster. West Sussex

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

Other bibliographic details Report number:2008138

Date 2009

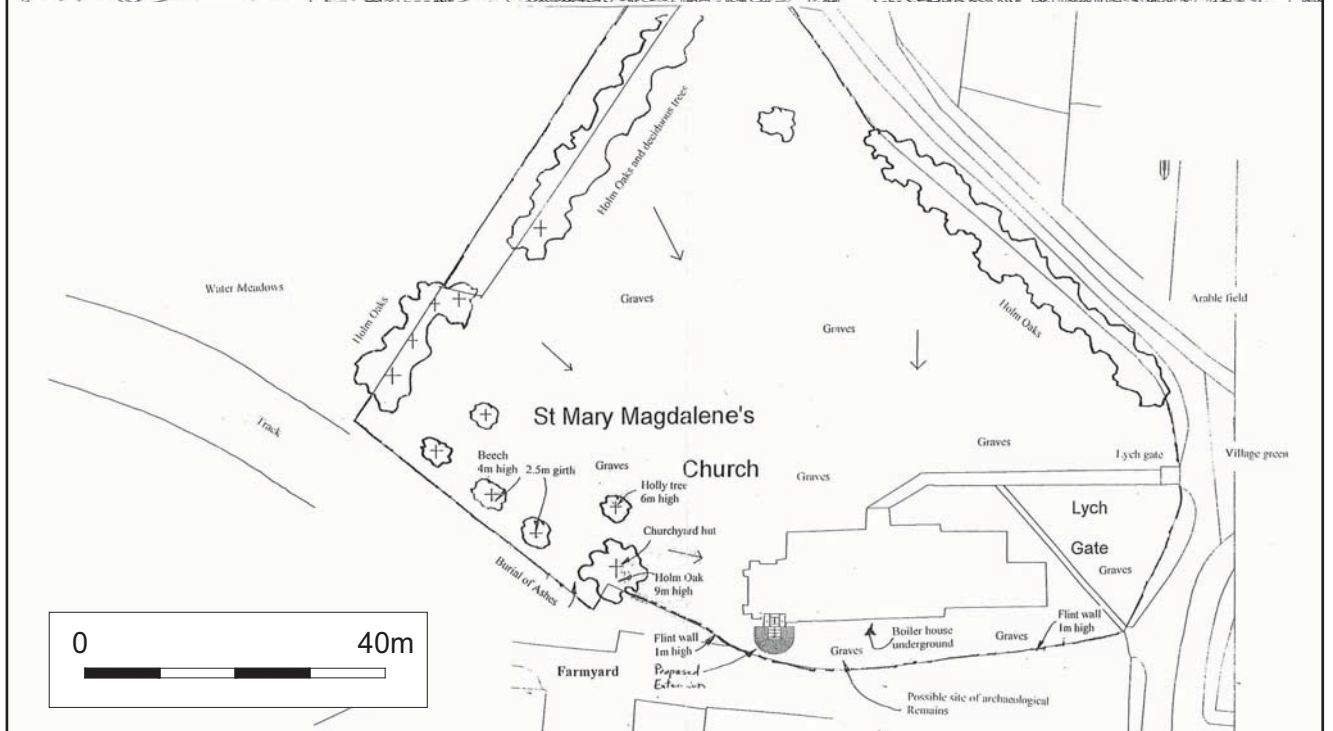
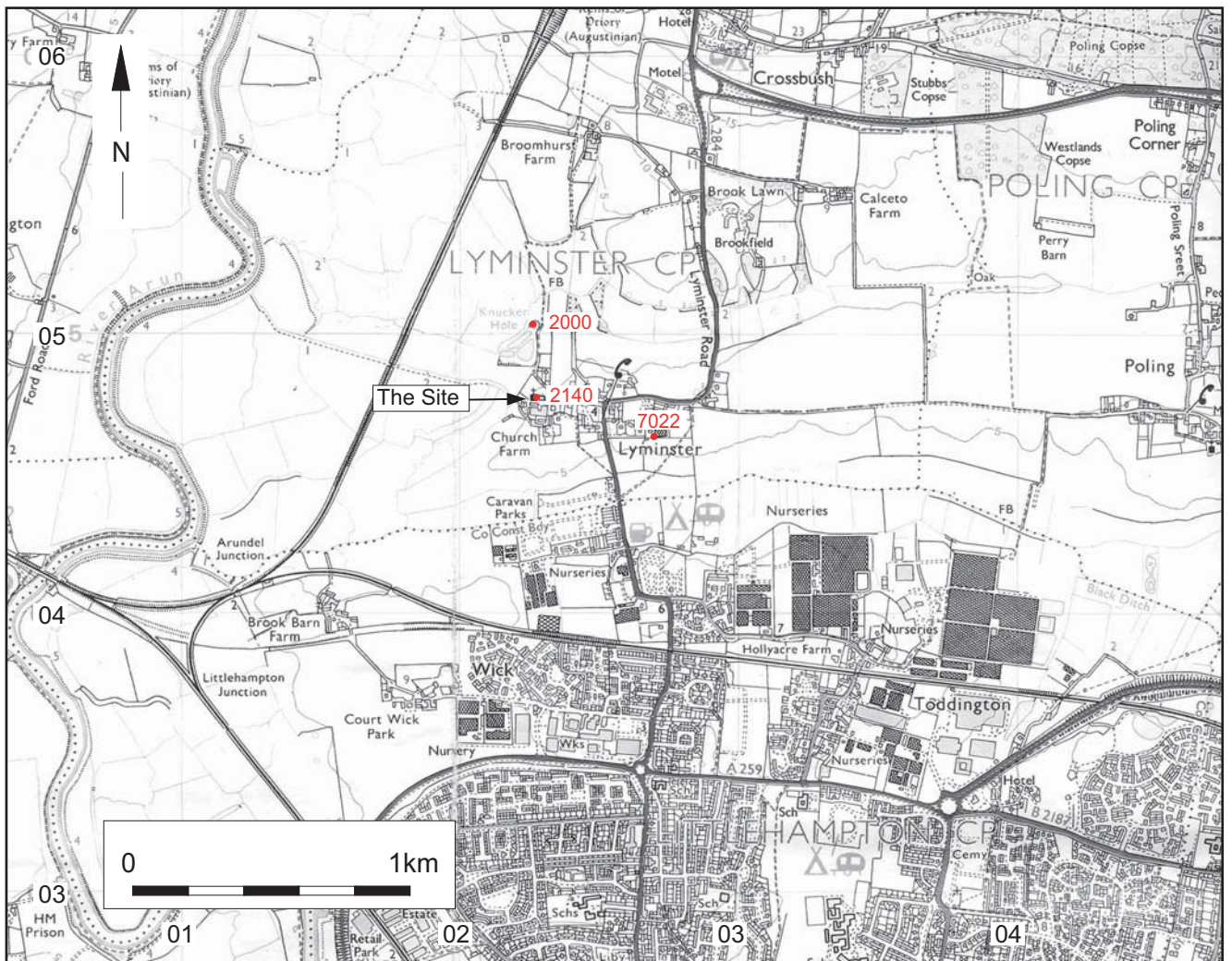
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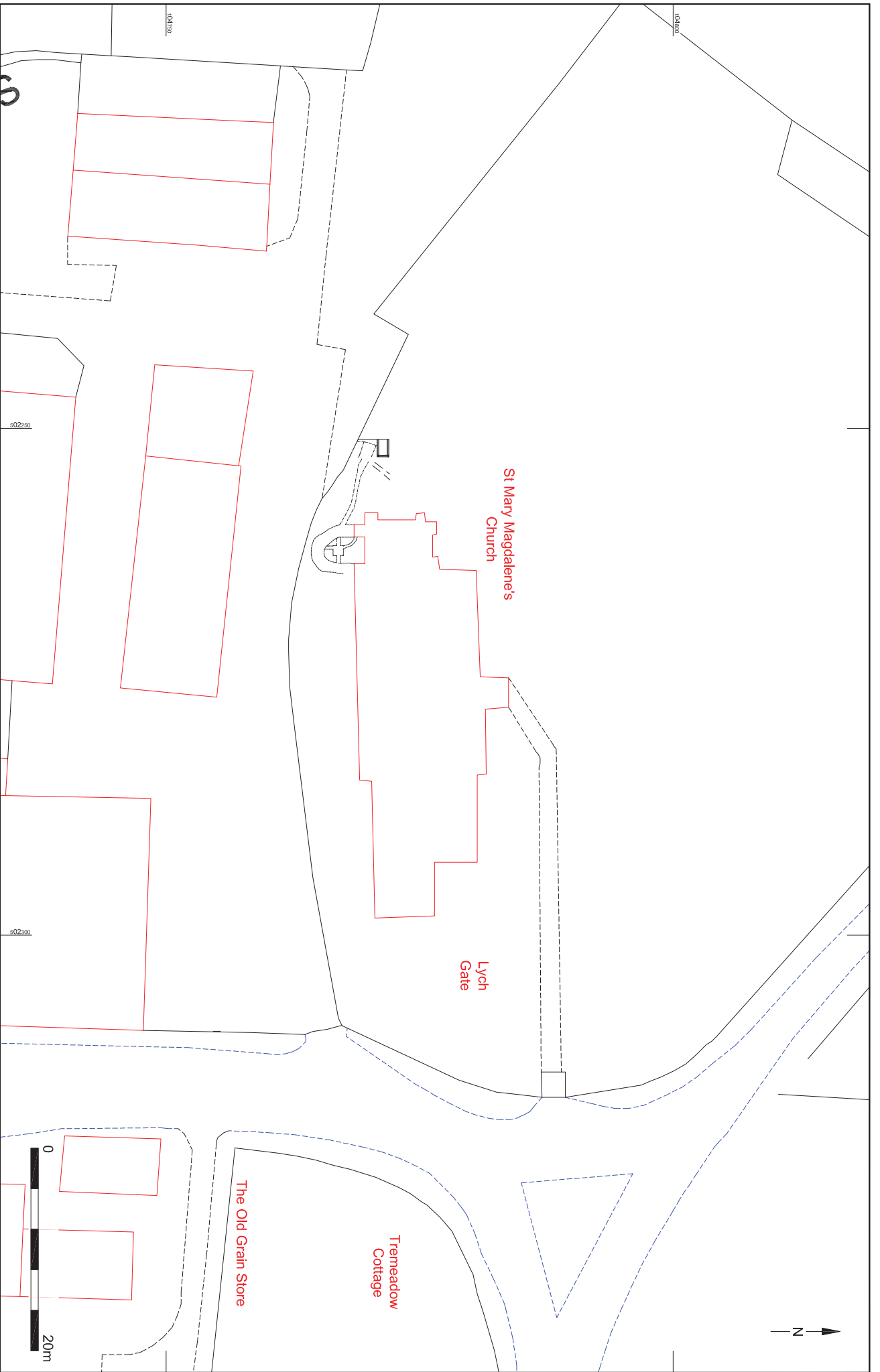
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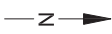
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Project Ref: 3432	Feb 2009	Site Location and Selected WSCC SMR Data	
Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by: JLR		

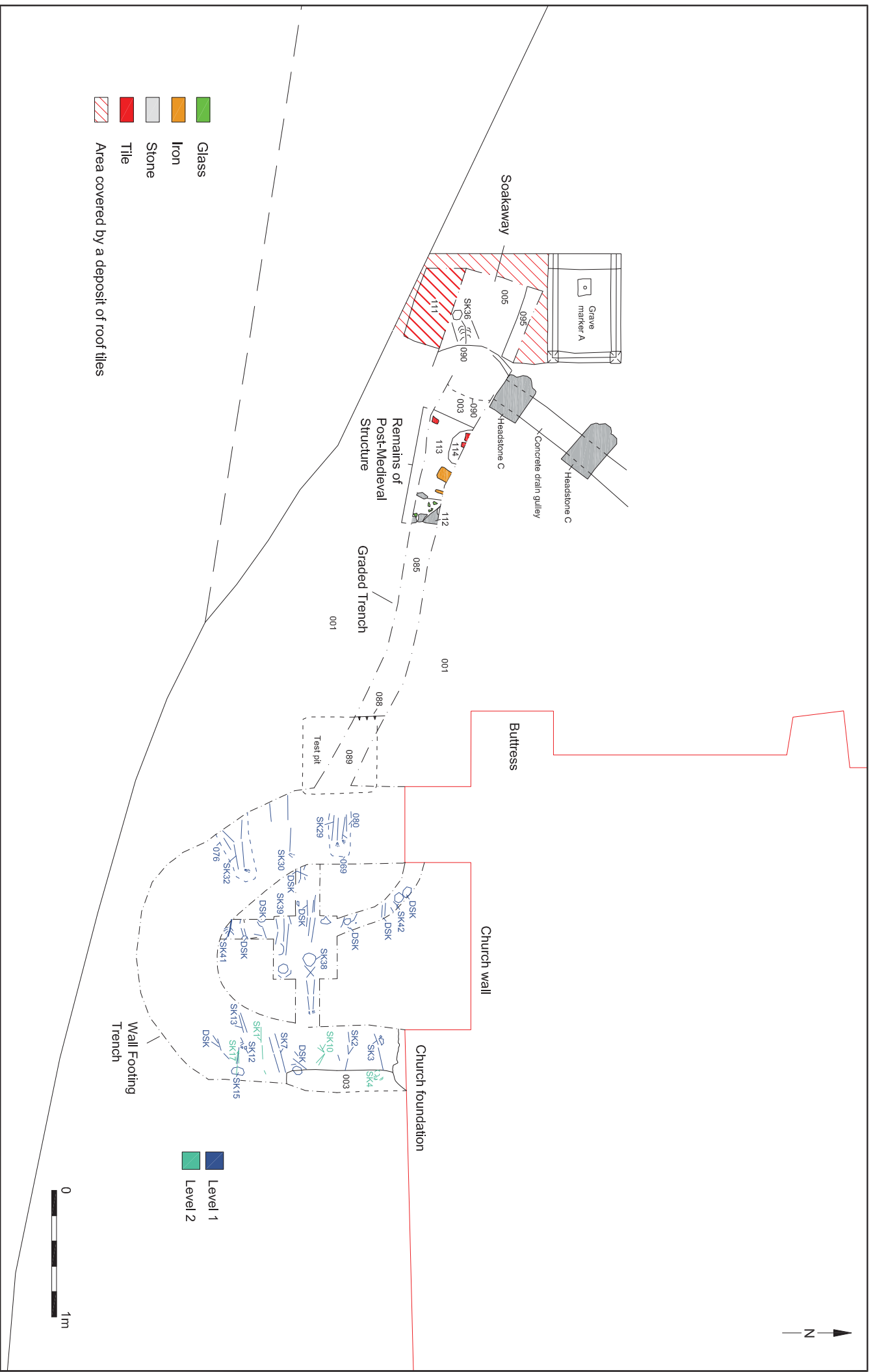


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Project Ref: 3432	Feb 2009		
Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by:HLF	Site Location	
		Fig.2	



- Glass
- Iron
- Stone
- Tile
- Area covered by a deposit of roof tiles

- Level 1
- Level 2



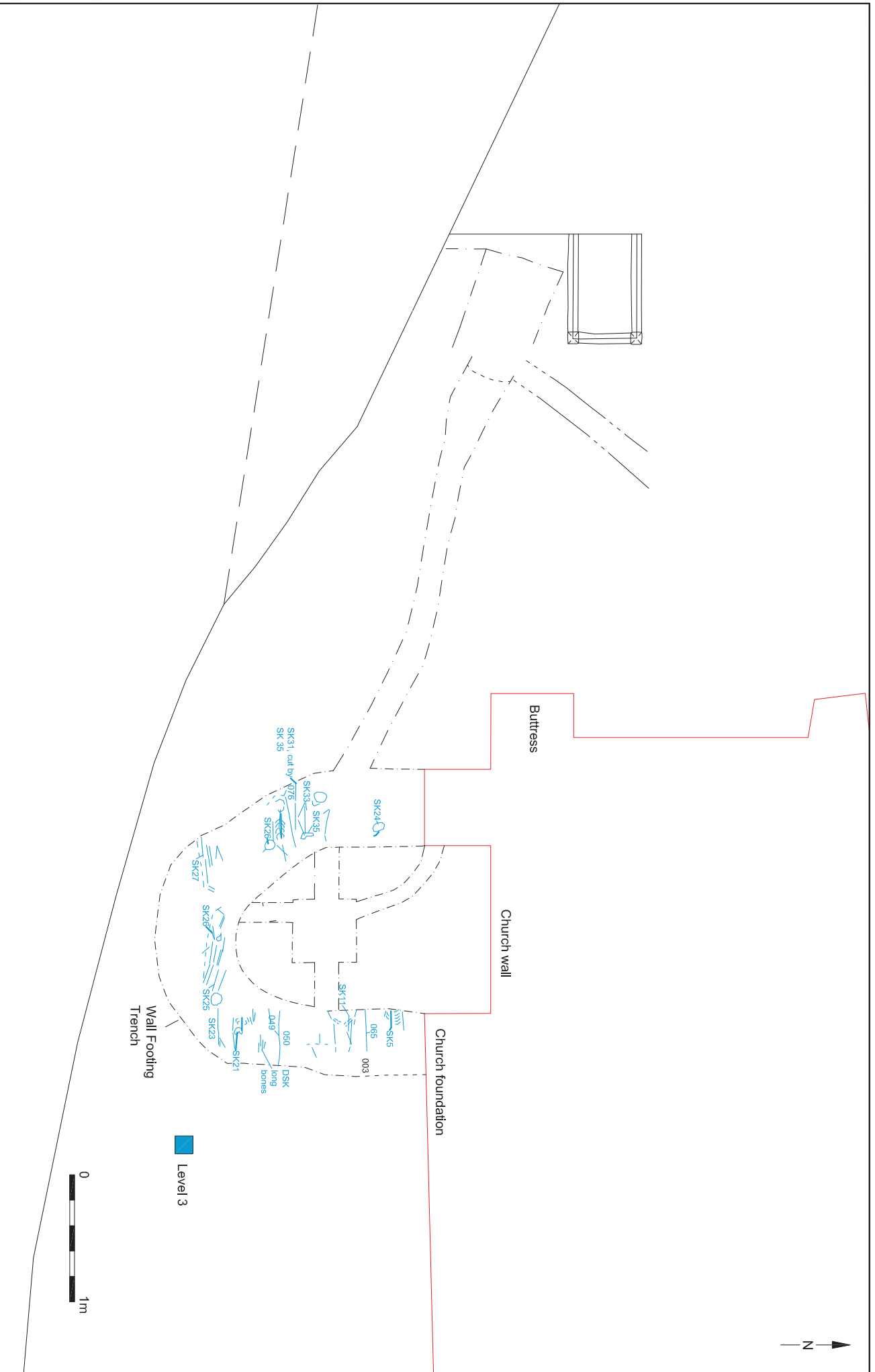
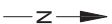
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Project Ref: 3432 Feb 2009

Report Ref: 2008138 Drawn by: HLF

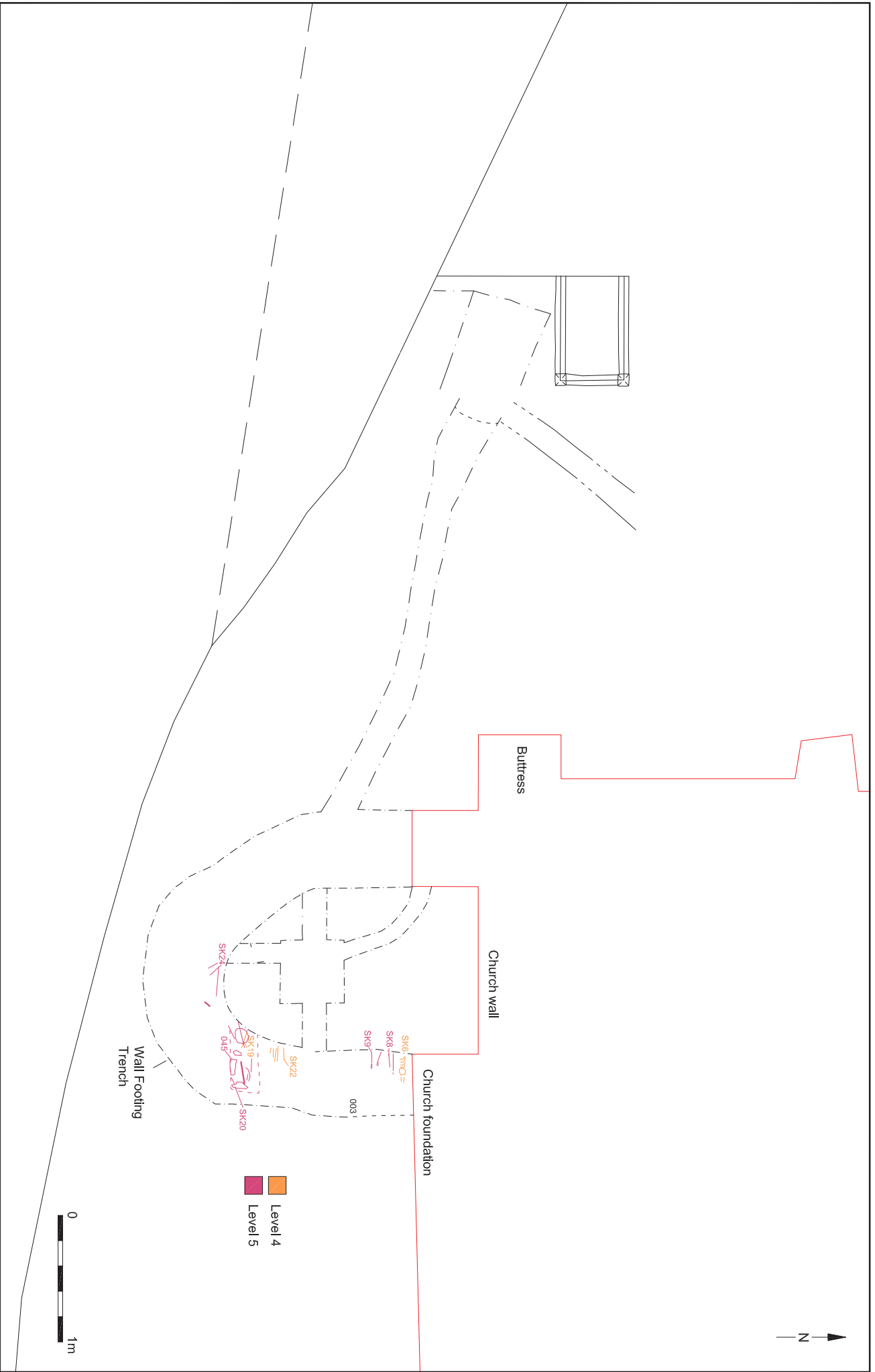
Plan of Burials Levels 1 & 2 & Archaeological features within the Graded Trench & Soakaway

Fig. 3

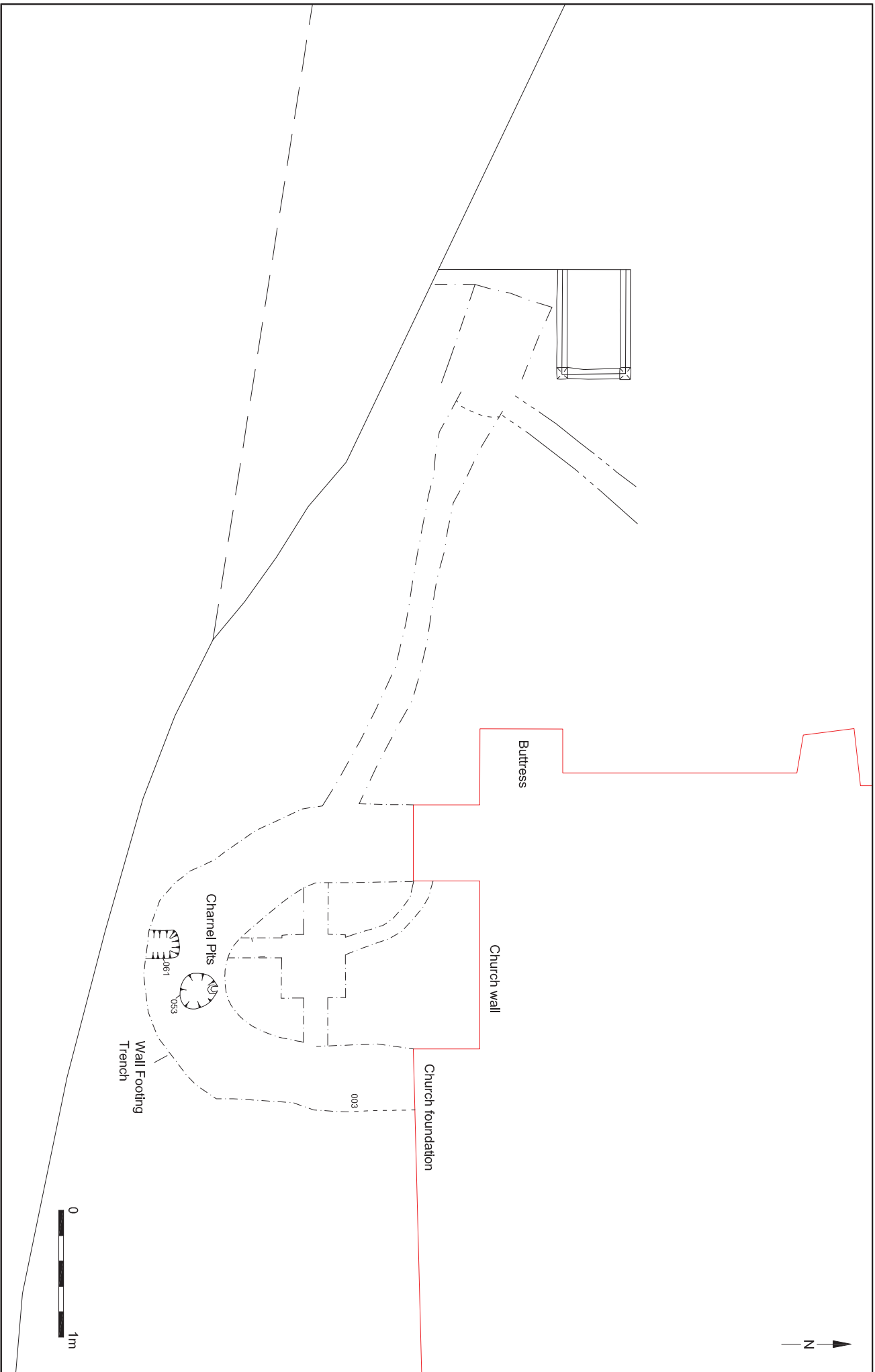


Level 3

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Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by: HLF	Plan of Burials Level 3		



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Project Ref: 3432	Feb 2009	Plan of Burials Levels 4 & 5	
Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by:HLF		
		Fig.5	



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Project Ref: 3432	Feb 2009	Plan of Features	
Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by: HLF		
		Fig. 6	

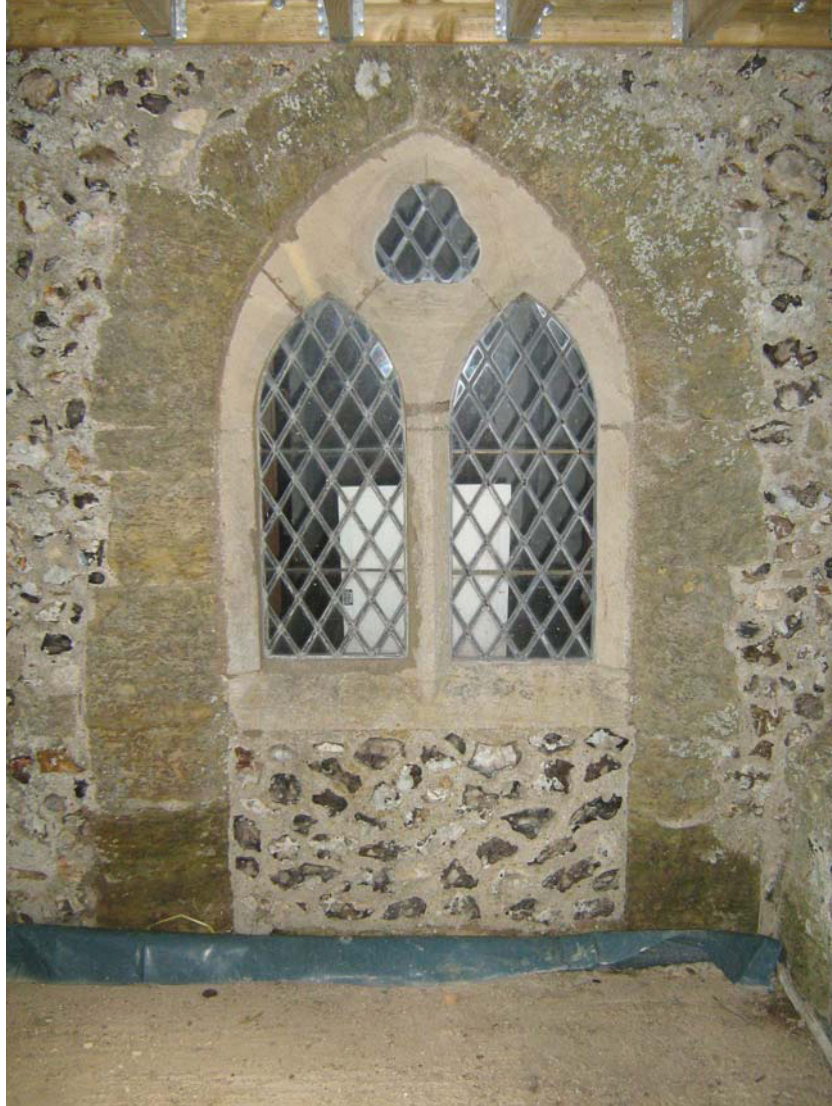


Fig. 7: The blocked northern doorway



Fig. 8: The chamfer stop at the base of the eastern edge of the doorway

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Fig. 9: The remains of the pintle on the west side of the doorway



Fig. 10: The socket at the base of the west side of the doorway

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Fig. 11: Interior view of the inserted window still *in situ*

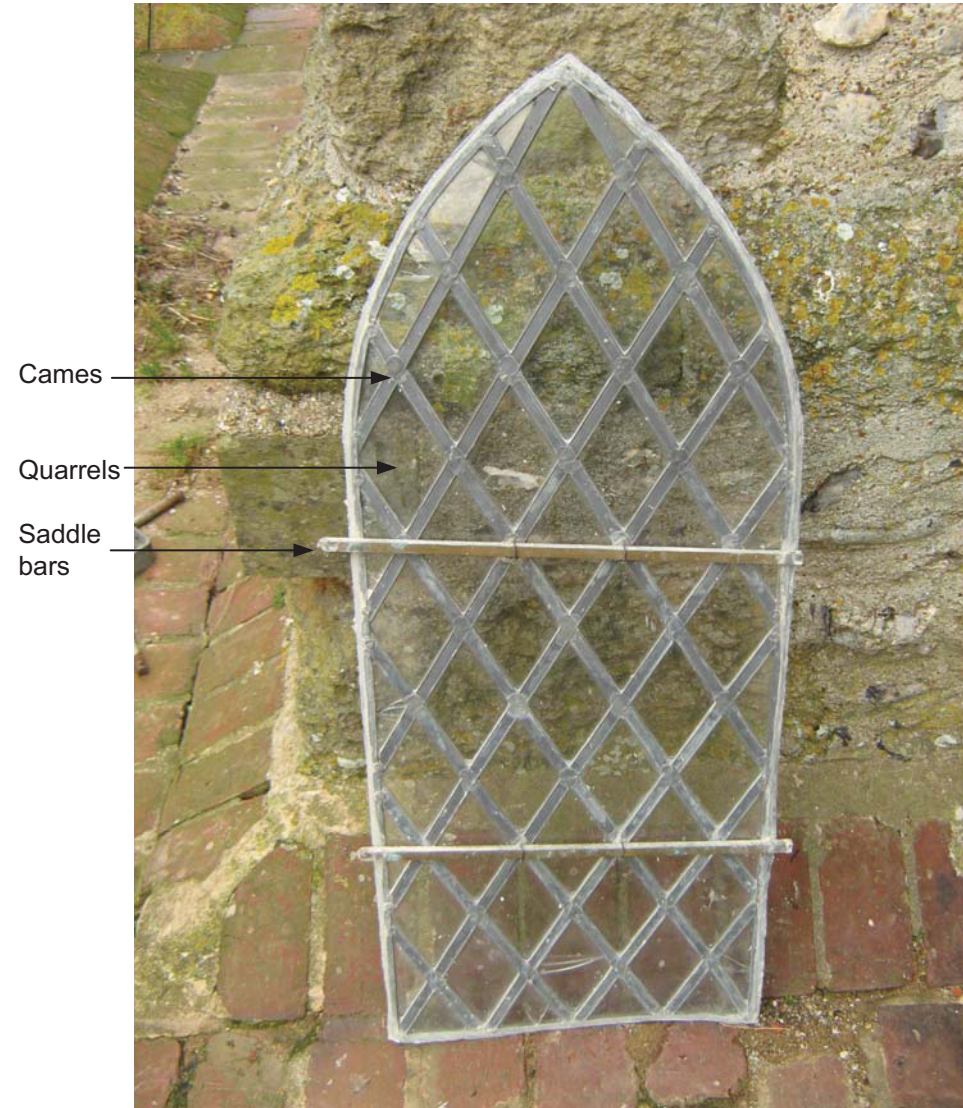


Fig. 12: Detail of the interior side of one of the windows showing comes, quarrels and saddle bars

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Current floor level of tower interior

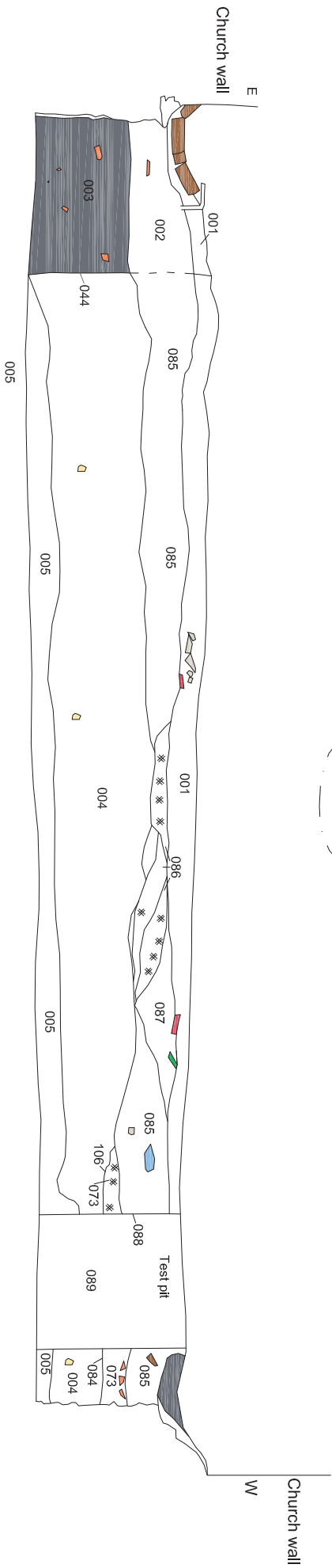
Flagstone

Step

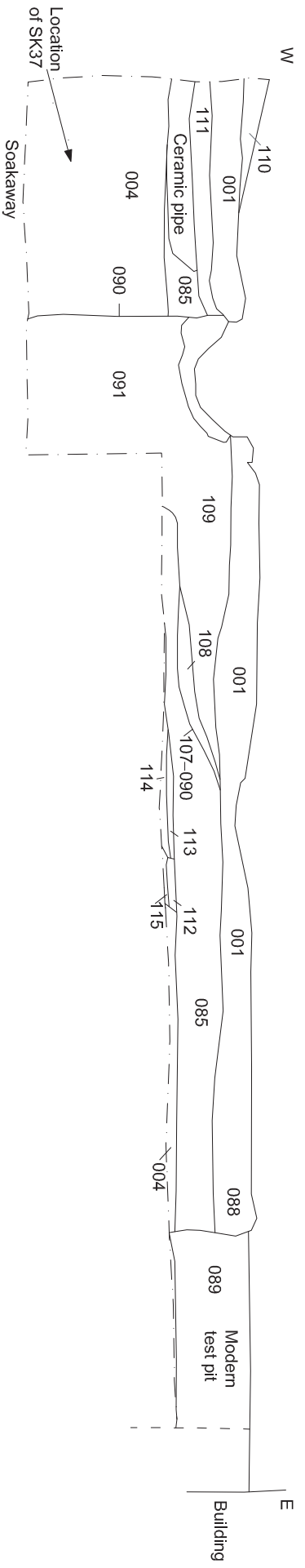
Fig. 13: The *in situ* remains of an earlier threshold or floor below the current tower interior

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- Burnt clay
- Bone
- Brick
- Metal
- Iron
- Mortar
- Glass
- Concrete
- Tile



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		Fig. 14



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Project Ref: 3432	Feb 2009	South Facing Section of Drain Run to Soakaway	
Report Ref: 2008138	Drawn by: HLF		

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