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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
St. Mary's Church, Felpham,
West Sussex**



By

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NGR: 494930 099880 (SZ 94930 99880)

Planning Reference: FP/72/07/BR

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Abstract

Between September and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Church, Felpham (NGR: SZ 94930 99880) during works associated with an extension.

The excavations revealed three vaulted brick tombs, twenty-two inhumation burials with articulated or semi-articulated skeletons and an east-west orientated wall which may have functioned as a former churchyard boundary. This was preserved in-situ. The skeletal remains that would have been impacted as a result of this development were excavated, recorded and exhumed for re-interment elsewhere within the church grounds.

Natural geology was encountered as sand at a maximum height of 3.46m AOD and as chalk at a maximum height of 3.38m AOD. No further archaeological features or deposits were observed during these works.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by Mainline Construction to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works associated with an extension to St. Mary's Church, Felpham, West Sussex (NGR 494930 099880) (Figs. 1 & 2) hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The site is bounded by Felpham Road to the south-east, commercial and residential properties to the north-east and south, a car park and community centre to the south-west and open fields to the north and west.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on largely flat land which slopes moderately in the west of the churchyard and lies at approximately 5m AOD.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (1:50000 series, Sheet 332 for Bognor) illustrates that the underlying geology of the site comprises Brickearth over Upper Chalk (described as *soft white chalk with many flints*).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The project involves the construction of an extension to Church choir vestry, also providing additional space for disabled toilet facilities and a flower arranging area, an extension to the south wall of the church tower and associated services. Planning permission for these works has been granted by Arun District Council (ref. FP/72/07/BR). No archaeological planning condition was attached to this consent.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008) outlining the requirements of the Archaeological Watching Brief was submitted and duly approved by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. All work was carried out in accordance

with this document (unless otherwise specified below) and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), as well as with reference to West Sussex County Council's *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*, henceforth referred to as The Standard Conditions.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work undertaken was to monitor all intrusive groundworks and to ensure that any features, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest (excluding vaults, visible grave cuts and human remains) exposed during the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

1.4.2 Specific aims of the project are listed below:

- If structural remains associated with an earlier church or secular building were revealed during ground works there would be a period of consultation between the client, structural engineer, diocesan archaeological advisor and ASE to discuss design solutions that would allow for them to be preserved *in-situ* if warranted. If such a solution was not possible a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy would be adopted so that the remains could be adequately investigated and recorded prior to their removal. Should earlier structural remains be encountered, mortar samples may have been taken from each recognised phase of construction for comparative analysis.
- If *in situ* or *ex situ* head stones/foot stones were revealed during intrusive ground works, such memorials would be recorded in the location in which they were found using the guidelines set down by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and utilising the CBA Memorial Recording Form.
- If visible grave cuts were encountered, the main contractor's excavations would cease and hand excavation would be undertaken by the archaeologist in order to expose the human remains and/or clarify their condition. Any *in-situ* human remains that would be disturbed by the

works would be carefully cleaned with small hand tools, recorded on standard UCLFAU pro-forma record sheets, drawn as appropriate and photographed. After appropriate recording, human remains would be removed and placed in the custody of the church for reinterment in a different consecrated place of burial. Disarticulated human bone would be collected and bagged separately before being given to the church for reinterment. *In-situ* human remains (and associated coffin furniture) would be bagged and clearly marked in order to prevent mixing of individuals. Any other specific requirements of the Faculty for the work would be observed. No detailed analysis would be carried out as the remains would be too fragmented and/or too small a sample to merit further study.

- Three known burial vaults may be impacted upon by the ground works. In this event, there would be a period of consultation between the client, structural engineer, WSCC and diocesan archaeological advisor and ASE to discuss design solutions that would allow for them to be left *in-situ*. Should such a strategy not be possible a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy would be adopted that would cover breaching the tomb and dealing with the human remains contained therein. No provision for dealing with lead coffins was included within this document as specialist contractors would need to be commissioned should such a circumstance arise.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report presents the findings of the watching brief undertaken at this site between 30th September 2008 and 19th November 2008 by Teresa Hawtin and Sarah Porteus (Archaeologists). The project was managed by Giles Dawkes (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 St Mary's Church (HER Number 1222) is a medieval church with many 19th century alterations. It was originally an aisle-less nave, dating from the 12th century, with later additions including the 13th century clerestory and 15th century tower (Nairn and Pevsner 1965: 219).

2.2 The WSCC Historic Environment Record (HER) was searched within a 1km radius of the site. The results are summarised here with more detail listed in Appendix 2.

2.2.1 The earliest known activity in the area is represented by an Early Mesolithic flint scatter found at Upper Bognor Road, c.0.94km west of the site (HER 7369). Some Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was also recovered on the same site (HER 7370)

2.2.2 A Late Bronze Age looped and socketed axe was found in Felpham c.0.88km south of the site (HER 1237). Further Bronze Age activity, including finds of scattered tree trunks, pottery, worked flints and a fence line, was recorded on the Bognor foreshore (HER 6739), c.0.91km south-west of the church

2.2.3 Finds of Roman date include a 1st Century Roman lamp found at Felpham Manor House (HER 1238), c.0.23km east of the site and pottery found in In 1956 at Walberton Close, Felpham, c.0.8km north-east of the site (HER 1460)

2.2.4 The Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods are represented by a sunken featured building (HER 7371) excavated at Upper Bognor Road, c.0.94km west of the church, a late 10th century coin of Edward the Martyr (HER 7858) and a 15th century jetton (HER 6458).

2.2.5 Post-medieval activity was recorded during two evaluations (HER 6732 and 7372). Other remains and structures of this date include a brickworks (HER 6071) and two 19th century windmills (HER 1233, 1234). World War II Anti tank blocks (HER 6468) and pill boxes (HER 7526, 7527) are also present in the vicinity.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Monitoring of the Groundworks

3.1.1 All ground reduction was carried out under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. All excavation was undertaken by hand and where archaeological features or deposits, grave cuts or articulated human remains were revealed, work was stopped and excavation was continued by the archaeologist. All spoil was scanned for the presence of any artefacts or disarticulated human remains.

3.1.2 Adequate time was made available for appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of the remains within the limits of the works.

3.1.3 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards (IFA 2000 & 2001, English Heritage 1991), West Sussex County Council's *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* and the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008), using pro-forma context record sheets.

3.1.4 Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. All deposits were levelled with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey benchmark.

3.1.5 A photographic record of the work was made in monochrome, colour transparency and digital formats and is part of the site archive.

3.2 Human Remains: Excavation and Recording

3.2.1 Any *in-situ* human remains encountered during the works were carefully cleaned with small hand tools, recorded on standard ASE pro-forma record sheets, drawn as appropriate and photographed. After appropriate recording, human remains were removed and placed in the custody of the church for reinterment in a suitable consecrated place of burial. *In-situ* human remains (and associated coffin furniture) were bagged and clearly marked in order to

prevent mixing of individuals. Disarticulated human bone was collected and bagged separately before being given to the church for reinterment. No detailed analysis was carried out as further work on the small skeletal assemblage was not deemed necessary.

3.2.2 For the purposes of this report, this assessment has been based upon visual observations only. The sex of individuals was assessed using morphological features of the skull and pelvis (Bukistra and Ubelaker 1994). If no other diagnostic elements were available then the size of the long bones (e.g. whether they are particularly robust or gracile) was used to assess the probability of a male or female skeleton. The age of individuals was estimated by assessing skeletal size and epiphyseal fusion. For further distinction of the adult age groups, a visual assessment of the auricular surface and the pubic symphysis was used (Bukistra and Ubelaker 1994; White and Folkens 2005).

3.2.3 The burials encountered during these works have been assigned Human Burial (HB) numbers within this report (essentially assembling the grave cut, coffin (if present), skeleton and grave fill contexts under one number) to make the description and discussion of these features more clear.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

3.3.2 Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	58
No. of files/paper record	1 File
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 black & white film, 1 colour transparency film, 164 digital
Bulk finds	0
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Figure 2 illustrates the monitored areas and the features encountered are shown in Figure 3. Table 2 (in Appendix 1) details the recorded contexts.

4.1.2 The monitored works entailed ground reduction within the area of the proposed extension (encompassing part of an existing 20th century extension), excavation of five pits for foundation pads (these pits are referred to by arbitrary Pad numbers in this report, illustrated in Figs 2 & 3), excavation of trenches for drainage pipes and beams, and the reduction of the brickwork of three burial vaults and preservation *in-situ* of the remains within them.

4.1.3 A synopsis of the features encountered during these works was as follows:

- 1 Structure
- 22 Non-vaulted Burials
- 3 Burial Vaults

These features have been described more comprehensively below.

4.2 Deposits and Layers

4.2.1 The topsoil across the site [001] consisted of a firm, dark brown-grey sandy silt containing frequent fragments of brick and tile. This layer varied between 0.11m and 0.26m in thickness and was recorded at heights of between 5.065m AOD (to the north-west of the site) and 5.32m AOD (to the south-west of the site).

4.2.2 Underlying the topsoil was largely homogenous subsoil [002], which consisted of moderately compact, dark brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules, tile fragments and disarticulated bone. This deposit varied between 1.5m and 1.83m in thickness (where the full thickness was reached) and was identified at heights of 4.965 – 5.21m AOD. Mixed cemetery soil such as this

is often found in churchyards, where the ground has been disturbed frequently over the course of several centuries, often including episodes of raising or lowering of the ground level as necessary. No grave cuts were visible in this soil (again a common phenomenon in churchyards) with the exception of the cuts associated with brick vaults.

4.2.3 The natural strata [058] encountered varied across the site. In Pads 2 and 3 a loose, mid orange-brown sand was revealed at heights of 3.465m AOD and 3.26m AOD respectively. In Pad 4 the natural stratum consisted of firm, pale brown-white chalk containing large flint nodules, which was encountered at 3.385m AOD. In Pads 1 and 5 the natural strata were not reached and excavations ceased at depths of c.1.9m below ground level (3.255m AOD and 3.205m AOD respectively). No other groundworks monitored reached depths sufficient to reveal natural strata.

4.3 Burial Vaults (Figs. 4-7)

4.3.1 Three brick-built burial vaults were encountered during this project (HB2, HB3/4 and HB8). The above-ground monuments associated with these (Figs. 4 & 5) were relocated to a different area of the churchyard by a specialist contractor (see section 4.6). During ground reduction works, the roofs and walls of vaults HB2 and HB3/4 were reduced as necessary to accommodate the new floor level of the extension. The burials within them were deep enough that they did not need to be disturbed and were preserved *in-situ*. Vault HB8 was at a slightly lower level than the others and the brickwork was not disturbed, although the fill was slightly reduced.

4.3.2 Vault HB2 was the southernmost vault, which was uncovered close to the north wall of the church. The eastern side of the vault had been incorporated into the existing extension, which was constructed during the 1930s. This vault was constructed with orange-red bricks of dimensions 225x110x 60mm, some of which had shallow frogging. The walls were stretcher coursed with a course of tile below the upper 2 courses of brick, and the roof formed an arch with two external steps, rising up towards the west, although internally there were no steps. Internally the vault was coffin-shaped in plan and was coated with a black material with a grainy appearance. Three different colours of

mortar were visible, suggesting later alterations. This vault was carefully reduced to formation level.

4.3.3 HB3 & 4 was a double brick-vaulted tomb located in the middle of the main area between HB2 and HB8 (Figs. 5-7). It was constructed with dark red-bricks (220x110x60mm) and each of the vaults was separated by a dividing wall along the middle (orientated east-west). The walls were header coursed (at the eastern and western ends) and stretcher coursed (along E-W orientated walls) with a pale grey mortar bonding material. Although the roof of HB3 & 4 was collapsed and parts of the tomb were excavated, the burial contents (e.g. coffin) were left *in-situ* and covered with sand. They were not damaged by the works. Several disarticulated bones were uncovered around the construction cut for the tomb.

4.3.4 HB8 was the northernmost vault which was uncovered during the watching brief. It comprised stretcher coursed red bricks (230x105x65mm) which had been bonded with pale beige mortar. This vault was left *in-situ* and the pads were arranged on either side.

4.4 Non-vaulted Burials (Fig. 3)

4.4.1 Twenty-two further *in-situ* articulated or semi-articulated burials were identified during this project, at heights of between 3.27m AOD and 5.09m AOD. Plans were created at 1:20 scale to illustrate the locations of these burials (Fig. 3). Numerous disarticulated human bones and disturbed coffin fittings were also retrieved during the groundworks; these were bagged separately and re-interred with the rest of the human remains. Where possible, articulated skeletons were left *in-situ*: this was only practicable when the excavation in that area had ceased (e.g. optimum depth/formation level had been reached) so that the burial would not be disturbed. If burials that had been exposed and recorded lay below the required level for the development, they were left *in-situ* and covered over with sand so as not to be further disturbed.

4.4.2 Due to the mixed nature of the cemetery soil, no grave cuts for non-vaulted burials were visible, although some were recognised by a dark staining left

behind after coffin decay. All burials were aligned roughly West-East (with the head at the West). Some of the burials were inter-cutting each other and had been disturbed during the digging for other graves. Some of the burials had been truncated during the construction of tombs. The backfill around the construction cut for these tombs contained abundant fragments of disarticulated bones.

- 4.4.3 Many of the graves contained incomplete skeletons, either due to truncation from other burials or disturbance from more modern features including the church extension and drainage. In some cases only part of the skeleton was uncovered within the area of disturbance and the rest was left *in-situ*. Only individuals where diagnostic skeletal elements, such as the skull and pelvis, were revealed in good condition could be assigned to an age or sex category. However, all of the individuals could be identified as adult or juvenile based on the stage of fusion of the bones present. Of the 22 burials uncovered during the watching brief monitoring, seventeen contained adult skeletons and four contained juvenile skeletons: one was about a year old; two in the age range 4-5 years; and one aged 6-7 years). One neonate skeleton was uncovered close to the church extension wall south of Pad 1. Of the seventeen adult skeletons, nine were identified as female and three as male. The sex of five individuals was not determined since the diagnostic elements were either not present or were poorly preserved. HB22 contained the remains of a pregnant female with a near full-term in-situ foetal skeleton.
- 4.4.4 Very few pathological changes were visible on the bones, apart from general age-related or work-related degeneration of the joints and spine. However, none of the bones were cleaned or examined thoroughly and so more discrete conditions could have been missed. HB10 contained the skeletal remains of an adult female with evidence of osteomyelitis (an inflammation caused by bacteria that usually enters the bone via a wound: White and Folkens 2005) on the right humerus. An older male individual was uncovered in HB24 with evidence of dental calculus and an ossified thyroid.
- 4.4.5 Although many of the burials included coffin fittings such as handles, nails and studs, the survival of wood and other organic materials within the graves was very poor. A full list of the burials containing coffin fittings can be found

in Table 2 in the Appendix of this report.

4.5 Structures (Fig. 8)

4.5.1 A wall measuring 1.52m long, 1.62m tall and 0.29m wide, with an east-west orientation was uncovered north of Pad 1 (Fig. 3). This wall was recorded and left *in-situ*. Only the southern face was exposed. The wall was cut by the 1930's extension to the church and itself cut through a burial (HB16). Three types of building material that make up the wall were encountered. The upper part (c.0.15m thick) comprised two courses of red brick (220x110x65mm) with beige mortar bonding with small white inclusions. The middle course (c.0.17m thick) consisted of roughly finished sub-rectangular flat sandstone blocks (150x50mm). The lower course, extending for c.1.3m, comprised irregular un-worked flint nodules (70-150mm in diameter). This masonry was interpreted by the excavator as a possible former churchyard boundary wall. The wall was not disturbed and after it had been exposed and recorded, it was covered back over and preserved *in-situ*. It will not be disturbed during the works.

4.6 The Memorials (Figs. 4 and 5)

4.6.1 Three above ground memorials required relocation during the works. These were recorded before their relocation using the guidelines set out by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) and utilising the CBA Memorial Recording Form.

4.6.2 The memorial for Vault HB3 was a large rectangular above-ground stone chest tomb set on plinth orientated east-west. A family crest comprising a crown and the initial 'A' (probably for Arran) surrounded by leaf decoration was present on each side of the tomb and was inscribed 'W A' on the northern end. This memorial commemorates the Earl of Arran and his wife.

4.6.3 The second and third memorials recorded at the site were also upstanding rectangular stone chest tombs set on plinths with inscribed stone slabs covering the top. Unfortunately, the writing on both tombs was indiscernible and so no further information was gathered.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 No finds of archaeological significance were retrieved during this project. All human remains and associated coffin furniture were left in the care of the church for re-interment.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No environmental samples were taken.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The watching brief undertaken at St Mary's Church, Felpham accomplished the aims and objectives as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2008). The articulated burials at risk of disturbance by the development were excavated, recorded and placed in the custody of the church for re-interment in a suitable consecrated place of burial. Basic osteological information, including estimations of age and sex, was recorded where possible although no detailed analysis was undertaken. As all of the remains have been re-interred there is no scope for further work and since no archaeological finds were recovered there is no requirement for further assessment.

7.2 The natural geology encountered varied across the site and was only located in three of the pads. The geology observed in Pads 2 and 3 comprised loose, mid orange brown sand at heights of 3.46m AOD and 3.26m AOD respectively. The natural stratum revealed in Pad 4 comprised firm, pale brownish white chalk containing large flint nodules which was encountered at 3.38m AOD. No other areas reached depths sufficient to reveal natural strata.

7.3 With the exception of an east-west orientated wall, which was recorded and preserved *in-situ*, no further archaeological features or deposits were observed. A high confidence rating is attached to these results. The results of this project do not warrant any further analysis or investigation.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF RECORDED CONTEXTS (Table 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt	Unknown	Unknown	0.11m – 0.26m	5.065 – 5.32
002	Deposit	General cemetery soil. Moderately compact, dark brown silty clay with occasional flint nodules, tile fragments and disarticulated bone	Unknown	Unknown	1.50m – 1.83m	4.965 – 5.21
003	Cut	HB1 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
004	Fill	HB1 Grave fill same as [002]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
005	Coffin	HB1 Remains of coffin, including iron studding and iron handles	1.80m	0.40m	n/a	4.42
Sk1	Skeleton	HB1 Adult, possible male	1.67m	0.40m	n/a	4.42
006	Vault	HB2 Brick vault. Some bricks frogged. Stretcher coursing, vaulted roof, coffin-shaped in plan, stepped roof	2.24m (ext), 1.99m (int)	0.95m (ext), 0.73m (int)	≥1.01m	5.205
007	Fill	HB2 Fill in top of vault (above roof). Compact, mid-dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent disarticulated human bone, frequent CBM fragments, moderate-frequent stones and chalk	1.99m	0.73m	0.45m	5.205
008	Coffin	HB2 Lead coffin with remnants of wood, felt, studs, coffin plates, decoration and handles. Name plate not legible.	1.895m	0.57m (mid), 0.30m (head), 0.25m (foot)	≥0.23m	4.55
009	Vault	HB3&4 Brick vault (Earl of Arran). Some frogged bricks. Header bond along E & W sides, stretcher bond otherwise. Double vault with brick wall along centre, southernmost roof very shallow, almost flat, northern	E-W 2.60m (ext), 2.20m (int)	N-S 2.25m (ext), 2.06m (int)	≥1.18m	5.395

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
		roof slightly more arched. Below roof and fill was a solid slab, construction unclear. Note: Uppermost brickwork (support for chest tomb) measured 3m x 3m in plan.				
010	Fill	HB3&4 Fill of vault below roof. Malleable, pale-mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional CBM fragments and frequent disarticulated bone	E-W 2.20m (HB3 0.92m, HB4 1.03m)	N-S 2.06m	0.70m	4.97
011	Cut	HB5 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
012	Fill	HB5 Grave fill. Malleable, dark grey-brown clay silt with moderate small stones, occasional CBM fragments, occasional disarticulated bone. Not distinguishable from general cemetery soil	≥0.5m	≥0.25m	≥1.15m (depth bgl)	n/a
013	Skeleton	HB5 Adult, possible female, 3 coffin nails present	≥0.5m	≥0.25m	n/a	3.985
014	Cut	HB6 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
015	Fill	HB6 Grave fill, same as [012]	≥0.5m	≥0.30m	≥1.50m (depth bgl)	n/a
016	Skeleton	HB6 Adult female	0.55m	0.32m	n/a	3.91
017	Cut	HB7 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
018	Fill	HB7 Grave fill, same as [012]	0.45m	0.26m	≥0.05m (depth bgl)	n/a
019	Skeleton	HB7 Neonate	0.45m	0.26m	n/a	5.09
020	Coffin	HB7 6 Coffin nails found around skeleton, coffin outline suggested by slightly darker staining	0.45m	0.26m	Unknown	5.09
021	Vault	HB8 Brick vault. Bricks frogged, stretcher bond. Vault preserved in-situ	≥1.26m (length exposed)	0.98m	Unknown	5.18
022	Fill	HB8 Fill of vault. Malleable, mid orange-grey silty clay	≥1.05m	0.54m	≥0.12m	5.12

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Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
		with occasional CBM fragments and occasional disarticulated bone.				
023	Cut	HB9 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
024	Fill	HB9 Grave fill, same as [012]	≥0.15m	≥0.15m	≥1.185m (depth bgl)	n/a
025	Skeleton	HB9 Juvenile c.1 year	≥0.15m	≥0.15m	n/a	3.95
026	Coffin	HB6 Coffin, preserved as ?iron external lining on top and sides, with occasional wood rusted in and frequent nails. Scroll decoration	≥0.55m	≥0.32m	n/a	3.91
027	Cut	HB10 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
028	Fill	HB10 Grave fill. Same as [012]	≥0.48m	≥0.42m	≥1.16m (depth bgl)	n/a
029	Skeleton	HB10 Adult female with osteomyelitis prox lat right humerus	≥0.48m	≥0.42m	n/a	3.975
030	Coffin	HB10 Coffin remains, nails only	≥0.48m	≥0.42m	n/a	3.975
031	Cut	HB11 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
032	Fill	HB11 Grave fill. Same as [012]	≥0.48m	≥0.12m	≥1.65m (depth bgl)	n/a
033	Skeleton	HB11 Juvenile c.4-5 years	≥0.48m	≥0.12m	n/a	3.455
034	Cut	HB12 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
035	Fill	HB12 Grave fill, same as [012]	≥0.25m	≥0.14m	≥1.31m (depth bgl)	n/a
036	Skeleton	HB12 Adult male	≥0.25m	≥0.14m	n/a	3.795
037	Cut	HB13 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
038	Fill	HB13 Grave fill, same as [012]	≥0.18m	≥0.19m	≥1.13m (depth bgl)	n/a
039	Skeleton	HB13 Adult female, coffin nails present	≥0.18m	≥0.19m	n/a	3.975
040	Cut	HB14 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
041	Fill	HB14 Grave fill same as [012]	≥0.15m	≥0.17m	≥1.40m (depth bgl)	n/a
042	Skeleton	HB14 Adult	≥0.15m	≥0.17m	n/a	3.70
043	Cut	HB15 Grave cut not visible	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
044	Fill	HB15 Grave fill same as [012]	≥0.55m	≥0.23m	≥1.28m (depth bgl)	n/a
045	Skeleton	HB15 Adult, possible female, arms	≥0.55m	≥0.23m	n/a	3.855

Archaeology South-East
St. Mary's Church, Felpham: ASE Project No. 3580

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
		crossed on pelvis				
046	Skeleton	HB16 Adult, possible female	≥0.25m	≥0.10m	n/a	3.64
047	Skeleton	HB17 Adult, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.55m	≥0.15m	n/a	3.40
048	Skeleton	HB18 Juvenile c.4-5 years, no cut visible, fill same as [012], coffin nails along south side	≥0.40m	≥0.25m	n/a	4.00
049	Skeleton	HB19 Adult, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.45m	≥0.21m	n/a	4.015
050	Skeleton	HB20 Young adult female, c.20-25 years, no cut visible, fill same as [012], coffin remains in the form of thin iron plates and coffin nails	≥0.30m	≥0.30m	n/a	4.16
051	Skeleton	HB21 Adult female, hands on pelvis, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.70m	≥0.30m	n/a	3.90
052	Skeleton	HB22 Pregnant adult female, right arm flexed at right angle across abdomen, c. full term foetus <i>in-situ</i> with skull in pelvis and legs near arm, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.72m	≥0.24m	n/a	3.895
053	Skeleton	HB23 Juvenile c.6-7 years, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.19m	≥0.08m	n/a	3.53
054	Skeleton	HB24 Older adult male with molar AMTL, calculus and ossified thyroid, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.50m	≥0.30m	n/a	3.875
055	Skeleton	HB25 Adult, no cut visible, fill same as [012], coffin nails on south side	≥0.52m	≥0.07m	n/a	3.66
056	Masonry/ Wall	Wall, upper 0.15m brick (header	1.52m	0.29m	1.50m	5.085 (top)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Height m.AOD
		coursing), mid 0.17m flat sandstone (roughly finished), lower 1.2m irregular flint nodules. Surface brickwork of a return heading north from west end uncovered for 1.1m				3.59 (bottom)
057	Skeleton	HB26 Young adult, no cut visible, fill same as [012], no coffin remains	≥0.72m	≥0.13m	n/a	3.27
058	Natural strata	Loose, mid orange-brown sand ('running sand') (Pads 2 & 3). Firm, pale brown-white chalk with occasional large flint nodules (Pad 4).	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	3.26 – 3.465
Mem 1	Memorial	Chest tomb of Earl of Arran & wife (HB3 & 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mem 2	Memorial	Chest tomb (HB2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mem 3	Memorial	Chest tomb (HB8)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Record

01/10/2008

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
6739 - MWS6758	Bronze Age remains on the foreshore at Bognor Regis Monument	

Building Materials/Evidence

SITE (Bronze Age - 2350 BC to 701 BC)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SZ 9460 9903 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW36

Description

Scattered tree trunks and evidence of Bronze Age activity (pottery, worked flints and a fence line), and an ancient channel on the foreshore at Bognor Regis. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
at Bognor Regis, West Sussex - final draft report for publication in S.A.C..

HER Number		1233 - MWS2232
Site Name		Black Windmill - Bognor

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1233 - MWS2232	Black Windmill - Bognor	Monument

WINDMILL (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

National Grid Reference

SZ 94830 99400 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW18

Description

'Black Windmill' is shown at Bognor on the OS 6ins map of 1876 and on the Tithe Map of 1840.^{{1}{2}}

HER Number	1234 - MWS2233	Site Name	White Windmill - Bognor
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HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1234 - MWS2233	White Windmill - Bognor	Monument

WINDMILL (Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

National Grid Reference

SZ 94931 99317 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW19

Description

'White Windmill' is shown at Bognor on the OS 6ins map of 1876 and on the Tithe Map of 1844.^{1}^{2}

HER Number	1460 - MWS2408	Site Name	Roman pottery - Felpham
HER Number	1460 - MWS2408	Site Name	Roman pottery - Felpham
		Record Type	Monument

OCCUPATION SITE (Occupation debris, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

National Grid Reference
SU 95590 00320 (point) SU90SE
OS Number - SU90SE19

Description

Roman occupation debris and grey ware pottery was found whilst digging the drains for No.6 Firs Avenue West, Bognor, in 1956 at a depth of 2ft 6ins.
^{1} The pottery is in Bognor Museum.^{2} Additional reference.^{3} Chichester District Museum Accessions Register lists Roman pottery from Walberton Close, Felpham, apparently including at least two complete vessels (Acc. Nos. 191/74, 202-3/74).^{4}

HER Number	1237 - MWS4532	Site Name	Bronze Age axe - Felpham
HER Number	1237 - MWS4532	Site Name	Bronze Age axe - Felpham
		Record Type	Find Spot

FINDSPOT (Tools, Late Bronze Age - 1000 BC to 701 BC)
Evidence FIND

National Grid Reference
SZ 95000 99000 (point) SZ99NE
OS Number - SZ99NE3

Description

A late Bronze Age looped and socketed axe from Felpham is in Lewes Museum. ^{1} It was found c.1946 on a building site at Felpham.^{2}

HER Number	6071 - MWS4741	Site Name	Brickyard on S. Side of Limmer Ln
HER Number	6071 - MWS4741	Site Name	Brickyard on S. Side of Limmer Ln
		Record Type	Monument

BRICKWORKS (Post Medieval to Modern - 1800 AD to 1999 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

National Grid Reference
SZ 95700 99700 (point) SZ99NE

OS Number - SZ99NE7

Description

Brick croft was listed on the tithe award of 1844 and was probably the site of a brickworks in the early 1900's.{1}

HER Number 6458 - MWS5208 **Site Name** English Jetton

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
6458 - MWS5208	English Jetton	Find Spot

FINDSPOT (jetton, Medieval - 1400 AD to 1499 AD)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SU 952 007 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SU90SE

OS Number - SU90SE53

Description

A find of an English Jetton, C15, in LS Bournes Garden.{1}

HER Number

Site Name
Blocks

6468 - MWS5215

Bognor Anti tank

HER Number

6468 - MWS5215

Site Name

Bognor Anti tank Blocks

Record Type

Monument

1 `cube` type block. To defend the coastline and beaches.

ANTI TANK OBSTACLE (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Evidence

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

National Grid Reference

SZ 94856 99160 (point)

SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW27

Description

1 `cube` type block. To defend the coastline and beaches.{1}

HER Number 1222 - MWS2221 **Site Name** St. Mary's Church - Felpham

HER Number

1222 - MWS2221

Site Name

St. Mary's Church - Felpham

Record Type

Monument

CHURCH (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1100 AD to 1699 AD)

Evidence

EXTANT BUILDING

National Grid Reference

SZ 94930 99880 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW8

Description

St. Mary's Church, Felpham, has a C12 nave with later C12 and C13 aisles and a C15 tower. Restorations were in 1851 and 1884.{1}

HER Number 6736 - MWS6754 **Site Name** 43-47 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - archaeological evaluation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
6736 - MWS6754 evaluation	43-47 Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis - archaeological Monument	

PIT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SZ 9399 9975 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW34

Description

An Amorphous Pit was partly disturbed by an unexcavated modern service trench. The assemblage of Roman pottery from that pit, was heavily abraded and might therefore be residual. (2)

HER Number 8054 - MWS8177 **Site Name** Palaeoenvironmental investigations - Bognor Regis

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
8054 - MWS8177 No archaeological evidence	Palaeoenvironmental investigations - Bognor Regis	Landscape

National Grid Reference

SZ 94535 99211 (point) SZ99NW

Description

Evidence of changing patterns of local vegetation across the Mesolithic-Bronze Age; local inundation, possibly during the Mesolithic/Neolithic, suggests that changes in the nature of the archaeological record may be expected (1).

HER Number 6732 - MWS6986 **Site Name** Chichester Institute of Higher Education, Bognor Regis

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
6732 - MWS6986	Chichester Institute of Higher Education, Bognor Regis	Monument

SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

National Grid Reference

SZ 94373 99608 (point) SZ99NW

Sites & Monuments Record – 6732

Description

A raised beach was hit during borings, possibly a remnant of the Brighton Norton Raised Beach. Postmedieval activity was also recorded. (1) (2)

HER Number 7369 - MWS7437 **Site Name** Upper Bognor Road - Mesolithic Occupation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7369 - MWS7437	Upper Bognor Road - Mesolithic Occupation	Monument

Mesolithic occupation site. Activities included processing of raw materials and flint knapping.

FLINT SCATTER (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)
LITHIC WORKING SITE (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)
OCCUPATION SITE (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)

National Grid Reference

SZ 93989 99746 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW34

Description

The earliest activity on the site appears to have occurred in the Early Mesolithic period between 10300BP-8500BP uncalibrated carbon years. Typologically the flintwork belongs to the 'Deepcar' type which immediately precedes the 'Horsham' assemblages which have been attributed to the 9th Millennium BP. Analysis of the worked flint assemblage indicates that a range of activities took place on the site. The microliths were almost certainly elements of the composite armature of hunting weapons such as spears and arrows. Scrapers, a borer, a graver and notched or denticulated flaked would have served a variety of purposes associated with the processing of raw materials. Large quantities of waste flakes indicate that a significant level of flint working took place. It is likely that it was occupied only for a very short period of time, probably not more than a few days, by a small hunter-gatherer group. The broadly rectangular arrangement of 11 gullies and pits perhaps represent the site of a light structure to have served as a temporary shelter. (2)

HER Number 7370 - MWS7438 **Site Name** Upper Bognor Road - Neolithic/Bronze Age finds

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7370 - MWS7438	Upper Bognor Road - Neolithic/Bronze Age finds	Find Spot

Some Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was recovered.

FINDSPOT (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC)
 FLINT SCATTER (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 701 BC)

National Grid Reference
 SZ 93989 99746 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW34

Description

Remains from this period comprised a quantity of probable residual flint. No features from the Neolithic or BA were identified. Finds included a Neolithic leaf point. (2)

HER Number 7371 - MWS7439 **Site Name** Upper Bognor Road - Anglo-Saxon occupation

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7371 - MWS7439	Upper Bognor Road - Anglo-Saxon occupation	Monument

An Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building as well as some other features and finds of Anglo-Saxon date were identified.

GRUBENHAUS (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
 OCCUPATION SITE (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
 POST HOLE (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
 STAKE HOLE (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)

National Grid Reference
 SZ 93989 99746 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW34

Description

A sub-rectangular shallow cut probably represented a Sunken Featured Building. 42 stake holes were identified in and outside the SFB, and a formation of three postholes was recorded. (2)

HER Number 7372 - MWS7440 **Site Name** Upper Bognor Road - Post-medieval activity

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7372 - MWS7440	Upper Bognor Road - Post-medieval activity	Monument

Post-medieval post hole, a flint wall and other features were identified.

POST HOLE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
 SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
 WALL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
 Main Building Material

FLINT

National Grid Reference

SZ 93989 99746 (point) SZ99NW

OS Number - SZ99NW34

Description

Post-medieval post hole, a flint wall and other features were identified. Some of the features relate to modern boundaries. (2)

HER Number 7526 - MWS7600 **Site Name** Pillbox

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7526 - MWS7600	Pillbox	Monument

Pillbox

PILLBOX (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SZ 944 991 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SZ99NW

Description

Pillbox (1)

HER Number 7527 - MWS7601 **Site Name** Pillbox

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7527 - MWS7601	Pillbox	Monument

Pillbox

PILLBOX (WW II - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SZ 948 991 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SZ99NW

Description

Pillbox (1)

HER Number 7858 - MWS7951 **Site Name** Penny of Edward the Martyr

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
7858 - MWS7951	Penny of Edward the Martyr	Find Spot

FINDSPOT (Undated)

National Grid Reference

Centroid SZ 9486 9940 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SZ99NW

Description

Penny of Edward the Martyr made at the Wilton mint and found in Felpham. (1)

HER Number 1238 - MWS5714 **Site Name** Roman lamp - Felpham Manor House

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
1238 - MWS5714	Roman lamp - Felpham Manor House	Find Spot

FINDSPOT (Ceramic, Late Iron Age to Roman - 0 AD to 99 AD)
Evidence FIND

National Grid Reference

SZ 95160 99830 (point) SZ99NE

Description

A C1 Roman lamp was found whilst digging in the grounds of Felpham Manor House in 1959 and retained by the finder.^{1} In 1971 it was still in the possession of the finder.^{2} Wheeler's Tupe IIIa, dated c.70-120AD.^{3}

HER Summary Form

Site Code	FSM 08					
Identification Name and Address	St. Mary's Church, Felpham					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex, Felpham CP					
OS Grid Refs.	494930 099880					
Geology	Brickearth overlying upper chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3580					
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. 09/08 – 11/08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mainline Construction					
Project Manager	Giles Dawkes					
Project Supervisor	Teresa Hawtin, Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Between September and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Church, Felpham (NGR: SZ 94930 99880) during works associated with an extension. The excavations revealed three vaulted brick tombs, twenty-two inhumation burials with articulated or semi-articulated skeletons and an east-west orientated wall which may have functioned as a former churchyard boundary. This was preserved in-situ. The skeletal remains that would have been impacted as a result of this development were excavated, recorded and exhumed for re-interment elsewhere within the church grounds. Natural geology was encountered as sand at a maximum height of 3.46m AOD and as chalk at a maximum height of 3.38m AOD. No further archaeological features or deposits were observed during these works.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-55384

Project details

Project name St. Mary's Church, Felpham

Short description of the project Between September and November 2008 Archaeology South-East undertook an archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Church, Felpham (NGR: SZ 94930 99880) during works associated with an extension. The excavations revealed three vaulted brick tombs, twenty-two inhumation burials with articulated or semi-articulated skeletons and an east-west orientated wall which may have functioned as a former churchyard boundary. This was preserved in-situ. The skeletal remains that would have been impacted as a result of this development were excavated, recorded and exhumed for re-interment elsewhere within the church grounds. Natural geology was encountered as sand at a maximum height of 3.46m AOD and as chalk at a maximum height of 3.38m AOD. No further archaeological features or deposits were observed during these works.

Project dates Start: 30-09-2008 End: 19-11-2008

Any associated project reference codes FSM 08 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes FP/72/07/BR - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Methods & techniques 'Test Pits','Visual Inspection'

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN FELPHAM St. Mary's Church

Postcode PO22 7

Site coordinates SZ 949 998 50.7894224690 -0.653493402823 50 47 21 N 000 39
12 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 3.38m Max: 3.46m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Archaeology South East

Project director/manager Giles Dawkes

Project supervisor Teresa Hawtin

Entered by Kathryn Grant (tcnklg@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 13 February 2009