Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT FOR STEYNING GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SCHOOL LANE/CHURCH STREET, STEYNING, WEST SUSSEX

APPROVED

WSCC Planning Ref: WSCC/035/09/ST

NGR 517847 111230
(TQ 17847 11230)

Project No: 4132
Site Code: GSS 09

ASE Report No. 2010024
OASIS id: archaeol6-81022

By Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA

With contributions by
Elke Raemen, David Dunkin,
Gemma Ayton, Karine Le Hegarat, Lucy Allott,
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Abstract

This document summarises the results of the archaeological excavation carried out during January 2010 by Archaeology South-East on land at Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning, West Sussex (NGR 517847 111230). The archaeological work was commissioned by RLF on behalf of their client West Sussex County Council (WSCC).

Natural weathered chalk and clay marl geology was encountered across the site from 14.94m AOD in the west to 12.9m AOD in the east.

Six periods were identified at the site. The earliest findings were of residual Late Saxon pottery sherds. There was considerable evidence for the Saxo-Norman occupation of the site with ditches and pitting dating to this period. After the mid 13th century there is a lot less evidence, perhaps reflecting the expansion of Shoreham as a coastal port and the decline of Steyning as a river-based port.

There was a notable dearth of archaeological activity at the site from the 14th to mid 16th century with only a single pit of this date being found. However, a number of residual finds of this period probably reflect that the site was used as agricultural land at this time. These finds were perhaps deposited during manuring. The agricultural use of the site appears to have carried on right up into the 18th century with some later post-medieval evidence of domestic refuse.

In this report, the potential for further analysis is discussed and a proposed publication synopsis is outlined.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by West Sussex County Council (WSCC) on behalf of RLF to undertake an archaeological excavation at Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning, West Sussex (NGR 517847 111230; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation was required by John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council after desk-based assessment (ASE 2009a) and archaeological evaluation (ASE 2009c) had shown that the proposed development would impact upon significant archaeological remains.

1.1.3 The archaeological investigations were therefore undertaken in advance of the development of a new boarding house and associated works (WSCC Planning Reference: WSCC/035/09/ST).

1.1.4 The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken between the 12th and 19th October 2009 by Kathryn Grant with the assistance of Chris Russel and Dave Honess. The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer with post-excavation management and editing by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

1.1.5 The excavation fieldwork was undertaken between the 4th and 26th January 2010 by Kathryn Grant with the assistance of Chris Russel, Dave Honess, Gary Webster, Jim Webster, Jim Ball, Vincenzo Poppiti, Hayley Goacher, Karine Le Hegarat, Nicola Bettley, Liane Peyre, Deon Whittaker, Grace Flood, John Woodall, and Rob Cole. The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and Dan Swift with post-excavation management and editing by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site lies within the grounds of Steyning Grammar School on the eastern edge of the historic centre of Steyning between the main High Street, Church Street to the west and south-west and the church to the north.

1.2.2 The site is bounded by Fletcher's Croft and its garden to the south, various school buildings and grounds to the west and north and a car park to the east. The main historic buildings of Steyning Grammar School lie to the south-west, across School Lane.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 In 2009, a Desk-based Assessment (DBA) of the site was also carried out by ASE (2009a). Due to the potential for archaeological deposits to survive on the site (section 2.0) John Mills advised the Local Planning Authority that a Stage 1 archaeological field evaluation be carried out in order to establish the presence, or absence, of archaeological deposits on the site.

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1.3.2 Thence, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared (ASE 2009b) with reference to the *West Sussex County Council Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (WSCC 2007). This was approved by John Mills prior to the commencement of archaeological works. All fieldwork undertaken during the evaluation works was carried out in accordance with the WSI. Five trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 35.5m (Figure 3).

1.3.3 This evaluation, conducted in October 2009, (ASE 2009c) found significant remains around the edge of, and within the perimeter of the new development. The features recorded suggested that further remains survived in the footprint of the proposed development. As a result it was decided by John Mills that a second stage of archaeological work was necessary to mitigate the impacts of the development and a further document was prepared (ASE 2009d) to provide a specification for an archaeological excavation.

1.3.4 No intrusive construction work was carried out prior to the archaeological excavation and an archaeological watching brief was carried during the demolition of the existing building prior to the mechanical stripping of overburden prior to archaeological excavation (Figure 3). Watching brief monitoring was also undertaken during the installation of services and other associated works after the excavation had been completed.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 *General*

Broadly speaking, the aims of the archaeological investigation are to excavate and record any archaeological remains on the site which will be impacted upon by the proposed development design.

1.4.2 *Specific*

The site lies in the centre of historic Steyning and according to the Steyning Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2004) the earliest known land use of the site is as part of the churchyard of the important Saxon church of St Andrew's situated some 100m to the northeast. This was probably largely coincident with the open Anglo-Saxon minster precinct. Evidence of residual pre-conquest Saxon material was recorded in the evaluation at the site. It remains a part of the churchyard until the Norman Conquest (1066) and as such human remains, comprising burials and disarticulated human bone, may be encountered. Particular care will therefore be taken to identify, excavate, collect and record any burials and/or disarticulated human bones should they be encountered.

After the Norman Conquest the site is recorded as vacant land probably to the rear of properties along Church Street to the west until c. 1350 (*ibid*) and this accounts for the ditches and pitting of predominantly late 11^{th-} to early/mid 13^{th-} century recorded in the evaluation at the site. Care will be taken to further understand the nature of activity and occupation of the site

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throughout this period of time.

From c. 1350 to c. 1700 the site is recorded as irregular historic plots (*ibid*) again probably to the rear of properties along Church Street to the west. Excavations at Fletcher's Croft immediately, east of the site, recorded occupation of 1350 to mid 16th century date. Care will be taken to further understand the nature of activity and occupation of the site throughout this period of time.

From c. 1700 to c. 1799 the site is recorded as vacant land (*ibid*) again probably to the rear of properties along Church Street to the west. Care will be taken to further understand the nature of activity and occupation of the site throughout this period of time.

1.4.3 The Steyning Extensive Urban Survey (*ibid*) records the following research questions (RQ's) as relevant to this area (HUCA's 1, 9, 19) of the town:

Origins

- RQ3: Was there an identifiable minster precinct, what was its nature, did it include domestic buildings (e.g. of the minster church), and when and how was it reduced to the present churchyard?
- RQ4: What evidence is there for Anglo-Saxon secular settlement?

Late Anglo-Saxon and Norman Town

- RQ7: What evidence is there for the evolution of the street plan during this period, especially in relation to settlement shift and the impact of the new river crossing at Bramber, and when and where did built-up street frontages first occur?
- RQ9: To what degree did any minster precinct remain distinct from the rest of the town?

Later Medieval Town

- RQ14: How have tenements/burgage plots developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today? E.g. are the plots to the north of Elm Grove Lane later than those to the south? Have the latter been subdivided as a result of commercial pressure between 1250 and 1350?

These research aims were kept in mind both during the excavation, to enable greater interpretation of the findings as they occur on the site as well as during the post-excavation analysis process.

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1.5 Scope of the Report

1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Archaeological Projects 2 –MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and seeks to:

- summarise the archaeological background of the site (Section 2)
- summarise the archaeological excavation methodology (Section 3)
- assess the results of archaeological work at the site (Section 4)
- assess the finds and environmental samples (Section 5)
- assess the significance and potential of the findings (Section 6)
- outline additional new research aims (Section 7)
- outline proposals for further analysis (Section 8)
- outline publication and archiving proposals (Section 9)
- provide a proposed resource programming for analysis and publication (Section 10)

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2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

2.1.1 Prior to the excavation the site was occupied by the northern part of the garden belonging to Fletcher's Croft, a disused and back-filled swimming pool and the school dining hall. The garden and pool were separated from the dining hall by a flint wall. The house and its front yard were excluded from the proposed development.

2.1.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map (BGS 1996 - Sheet 318/333 for Brighton and Worthing), the natural geology of the site comprises Lower Chalk sloping down to a dry valley to the south and east descending from the scarp of the South Downs, and filled with head deposits. A series of geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site, but the results of these were unavailable at the time of writing.

2.1.3 During the evaluation, the natural geology was revealed at its highest in Trench 5 at 15.01m AOD and at its lowest in Trench 1 at 12.68m AOD.

2.1.4 The excavation demonstrated that the natural horizon was at between 14.94m AOD in the west falling away to 12.9m AOD in the east.

2.2 Historical Background (Figure 2)

2.2.1 The Old English derivation of the name Steyning, *Staening,* is thought to mean a place 'characterised by stone', although it remains speculation as to what stones determined this topographical place name (Harris 2004).

2.2.2 The archaeological background of the site has been discussed in detail in the DBA (ASE 2009b).

2.2.3 The potential of the site was detailed in the Desk Based Assessment in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains. These included listed buildings and archaeological sites/findspots, recorded in the WSCC Historic Environment Records (HER's) within 250m wide radius of the site.

2.2.4 The identified sites are tabulated in Appendix III of this report and are plotted on Figure 1. The following points (paragraphs 2.2.5-2.2.11) were pertinent to the archaeological investigations at the Grammar School and have been included for reference below with all due acknowledgement (ASE 2009b).

2.2.5 Steyning appears to have originated as an ecclesiastical settlement associated with the minster church of St Andrew, with the main settlement focus largely to the north of School Lane and the church. It subsequently acquired royal status, and King Aethelwulf of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great, was buried there in 858. By the later Saxon period, it had urban status. Three Anglo-Saxon sites are known in the area:

- **3** refers to its status as a mint from the reign of Cnut onwards.
- **4** relates to a farmstead found during excavations in 1988-9.

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- **5** comprises two features of late Anglo-Saxon date found at excavations in Coombe Court – a large rubbish pit and an elongated pit.

2.2.6 The main focus of the medieval town moved westwards to the dual axis formed by High Street and Church Street, with a standard medieval morphology of tenements along the street frontages with long narrow crofts running behind. The town's urban importance became reduced with the rise of the port at New Shoreham (Harris 2004) and its Steyning's river port had disappeared, due to silting of the river, by the 14th century.

2.2.7 Ten medieval sites are recorded within the area:

- **6** relates to a holy well
- **7** to St Andrew's Church
- **8** is a general reference to the medieval town
- **9** concerns a number of medieval pits found during excavations at Chantry Green House in 1988
- **10** and **11** comprise a series of 12th century buildings and 13th century rubbish pits found during excavations at Coombe Court in 1992
- **12** relates to pits found during excavations on the new library site
- **13** and **14** further medieval features, including pits, post-holes and tenement boundaries, were found at the museum site in 1992 and 2004
- **15** the Grammar School itself is of medieval origin, being founded in a building originally used as the Brotherhood Hall of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity.

2.2.8 Four Listed Buildings are of medieval date:

- **22**, the original Brotherhood Hall of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity
- **23** the former Smugglers Arms Inn, now the Bursars office for the school
- **23** No.s 13 and 15 Holland Cottage
- **31**, St. Andrew's Church

2.2.9 The town retained some status as a market town during the post-medieval period, with limited suburban expansion to the north-west and south-west. It was an important communications centre, with a number of coaching inns, and also had administrative significance with the quarter sessions held there in 1667-1743. The grammar school was founded in 1614. In the early 19th century a barracks was built in the town, and a number of breweries were established. The town largely remained confined to its historic core until the 20th century, which saw an increase in suburban growth.

2.2.10 Three post-medieval sites are recorded in the area:

- **16** refers to a timber privy and flint wall associated with a brewery
- **17** consists of a 17th century bread oven
- **18** concerns a timber gateway of unknown date

2.2.11 Nine Listed Buildings are of post-medieval date:

- **25** Harry Gough's House

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- **26** Nos 25 and 27 Amberley Cottages
- **27** Gable End
- **28** No. 33 Church Street
- **29** Nos 51 and 53 Church Street
- **30** Penfold Hall
- **32** Jarvis
- **33** Jarvis Hall
- **34** Malthouse Cottage.

2.3 Archaeological Background (Figure 2)

2.3.1 Two overlapping excavations carried out at St. Cuthman's Field, Church Street in 1962 (before extensions to Steyning Grammar School) and then in 1994-5 (prior to the construction of Steyning Public Library) revealed evidence of Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman occupation including rubbish pits and, most notably, a sunken floored building with timber posts (Barton 1986: Gardiner and Greatorex 1997).

2.3.2 The 1967-8 excavations in Fletcher's Croft car park (Evans 1986) revealed boundary ditches of probable 11th to 12th century date. Another 11th to early 12th century ditch on a very similar alignment to those uncovered in the 1960's was uncovered during a small excavation in 1989 in advance of the construction of Steyning Museum (Reynolds 1992).

2.3.4 The Chantry Lane excavations of 1977 (off of Tanyard Lane) revealed Late Anglo-Saxon rubbish pits while the 1994 excavation at the western end of Tanyard Lane uncovered pottery dating to after c.1100 within the lowest deposits (Harris 2004). In 1989 a small area was excavated in the rear garden of Chantry Green House and uncovered pits containing butchered bones and abundant pottery sherds dating from the late 10th to the middle of the 12th century (Bennell 2000).

2.3.5 The most significant excavations in Steyning were carried out in Market Field in 1988-9 prior to the construction of a housing estate. This work revealed two contemporary Late Anglo-Saxon farmstead enclosures and demonstrated that settlement ceased on the site by the late 11th or 12th century (Gardiner 1993).

2.3.6 In 1985, excavations at Testers, White Horse Square produced residual Anglo-Saxon pottery, and Saxo-Norman pottery in a ditch and pit of 12th or early 13th century date (Gardiner 1988).

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3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 3)

3.0.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2009b) and the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (ASE 2009d), and complies with the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists, (IfA 2001), and the Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions (WSCC 2007). A summary of the methodology employed during each phase of work has been provided below. A Risk Assessment of the fieldwork was produced prior to any work on site.

3.1 Evaluation

3.1.1 The evaluation work comprised five archaeological trenches excavated under constant archaeological supervision using an 8 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were positioned across the development area so as to ensure that an optimum sample of the area was uncovered. Trench 6 was excavated by hand since machine access was not possible in this area.

3.1.2 During an on-site meeting with the John Mills it was decided that Trenches 2 and 3 would not be excavated. Due to the steep slope and the location of Trench 3 alongside the school playground it was decided that for safety reasons Trench 4 (a contingency trench) would be opened instead. Since an intact land drain was uncovered in Trench 1 it was also deemed unnecessary to open Trench 2 as the alignment of this service showed that it would continue into the other trench.

3.2 Excavation

3.2.1 Machining was undertaken by a 360-degree mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

3.2.2 Overburden deposits were carefully removed by machine to reveal underlying archaeological deposits or the undisturbed natural horizon. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

3.2.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the Specification using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

3.2.4 All pits and post-holes were half-sectioned and fully excavated as and where necessary. Ditches were investigated by segment and layers excavated and recorded stratigraphically.

3.2.5 The excavation area was located and levelled using a Total Station and tied into the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of the area. Any uncovered archaeological features or deposits were planned and sections of every

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feature were drawn.

3.2.6 A day-to-day digital photographic record was maintained in addition to a full monochrome and colour photographic record of features uncovered during the excavations.

3.2.7 A metal detecting survey was undertaken throughout the excavation phase.

3.2.8 For the purpose of context recording and differentiation, contexts revealed during the excavation were numbered sequentially from 100, with evaluation contexts starting at 1 and prefixed with the trench number (e.g. 1/001). Watching brief contexts were assigned from 300 onwards. The three phases of fieldwork were all recorded under the site code GSS 09.

3.2.9 Samples of archaeological deposits were collected for environmental processing.

3.3 Watching Brief Monitoring

3.3.1 On site monitoring of the demolition of the old dining hall at Steyning Grammar School was conducted from Tuesday 15th December to Thursday 17th December. The demolition process involved lifting slabs of concrete by mechanical digger then loosening and removing the footings underneath. The maximum depth reached was 1.2m, and at all times the excavation remained within the parameters of previous made ground (brick foundations, backfilled voids with modern building debris and electricity service cables).

3.3.2 On the completion of excavation work, watching brief monitoring was carried out during the excavation of service trenches associated with the new building. These excavations were constantly monitored and recorded by an archaeologist.

3.4 Onsite Constraints

3.4.1 The site was divided by a central baulk which was left intact due to a north-south aligned gas main and electricity cable with a return to the west at the southernmost end. A combination of careful machine and hand excavation was required along this baulk to avoid these shallow services.

3.4.2 The site was exposed to severe wintry weather conditions, including heavy snow during the time of the excavations.

3.4.3 Five Victorian brick-lined wells/soak-away features were encountered within the excavation area. These were not investigated.

3.4.4 Construction activity pertaining to the 20th century developments associated with the school. A number of modern disturbances, including the foundations of the old dining-hall were uncovered during these excavations.

3.5 The Archive

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3.5.1 The site archive is currently held at offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course.

3.5.2 The contents of the archive are tabulated below for reference in this report (Table 1).

	Evaluation	**Excavation**	**Watching Brief**	**Total**
Number of Contexts	45	167	24	236
No. of files/ paper record	1 file	1 file	1 file	3 files
Plan and sections sheets	4	10	2	16 sheets
Photographs	1 B&W film 1 Colour film 55 Digital	1 B&W film 1 Colour film 220 Digital	c.50 Digital	2 B&W films 2 Colour films c.325 Digital
Registered Finds	3	9	NONE	12
Environmental Samples	7	35	NONE	42

Table 1: Quantification of the Site Archive

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4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All evaluation and excavation results are included within this report. Appendix 1 contains the site context registers. In this text individual contexts are referred to thus [***], and sub-groups thus (SGP **). Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to chapter sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Due to the intense activity during the medieval period and the overlapping date ranges of the recovered finds from within these features, it was problematic to definitively allocate some features to a clearly dated phase. Close analysis of the stratigraphy has been helpful, but further analysis is needed prior to final publication. Where datable artefacts were absent in excavated features, it was not possible to determine a secure date. However, stratigraphic relationships between intercutting features provide at least a *terminus ante quem*. In addition, analysis of spatial phasing and feature alignment and projection has also been used to determine possible relationships and function. Although a deficiency of artefactual evidence for some features has hampered our understanding and interpretation of land use at the site, it is nonetheless feasible to prepare a relatively coherent representation of activity on the site, as presented below.

4.1.3 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.1.4 All of the contexts taken during the various stages of archaeological investigation at the grammar School are tabulated in Appendix I (Tables 2 and 3).

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological activity uncovered during the excavation has been divided into six main phases based on preliminary analysis of the stratigraphy and pottery spot dates. These have been outlined below.

4.2.2 Phase I comprises the earliest archaeological activity at the site and consists of 11th to 12th century boundary ditches and pitting. These features also contained residual Late Saxon date (c. mid 9th – late 10th century) pottery; murmurs of the earlier origins of the town.

4.2.3 Phase II consists of 12th-13th century Saxo-Norman/medieval activity and saw the reuse of earlier boundary ditches and some pitting.

4.2.4 Phase III consists of 13th – 14th century pitting. Only ten contexts have been dated to this period by ceramics and despite further residual sherds being uncovered from later deposits the notably smaller assemblage suggests activity was at a much lower level during this period. This decline in activity

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seems to tie-in with the rise of the coastal port at Shoreham and resultant decline in the inland river-based port at Steyning.

4.2.5 Phase IV relates to a transitional phase of 14th – mid 16th century activity which was represented by only one pit. However, a number of residual pottery sherds found within the topsoil/subsoil overburden deposits would suggest that at least manuring activity was occurring during this period.

4.2.6 Phase V was evidenced by mid 16th – 18th century activity in the form of reuse of two parallel ditches. It is possible that these ditches were re-used in this period as they were at the Market Field site, but it is also worth considering the possibility of a continuation of manuring activity in this period which may have resulted in intrusive material entering earlier contexts. The very low level of activity in Period IV seems to have continued into the early post-medieval period as the quantities of finds datable to this period remain negligible.

4.2.7 Phase VI is represented by pits of 18th-19th century date and also relates to 20th century construction and overburden deposits.

4.3 Natural deposits and Overburden

4.3.1 Natural geology [003,109, 309], comprising light yellowish grey weathered chalk/chalk marl, was encountered across the excavation area at 14.94m AOD in the west falling to 14.02m AOD directly east of the gas-main baulk in the middle of the site and then falling again to 12.9m AOD in the south east.

4.3.2 The excavation area revealed a layer of lightly compacted mid grey clayey silt subsoil, [002, 101, 300], with white chalk flecked mottling, which sealed most of the archaeological features (some were sealed beneath made ground deposits). The topsoil [001] covering the site comprised loose, homogenous, dark grey silt.

4.4 PHASE I: 11th – 12th Century Occupation with mid 9th- late 10th Century Late Saxon Residual Activity (Figure 4)

4.4.1 Ditches

A substantial linear ditch feature in the form of a right-angled enclosure was encountered during the excavations. This ditch lines up well with three other ditches revealed during the Fletcher's Croft car park excavations to the east. A projection of these ditches beyond the excavation area would indicate a fairly large sub-rectangular enclosure (Figure 4). The ditch terminus on the western side of this feature would suggest an entrance-way to the enclosed field in the south-west corner. There is evidence that this enclosure was reused/re-cut during the 12th – 13th centuries suggesting it was in use for at least two-hundred years (see 4.5.1).

A north-south orientated ditch [185], [233] and [235] with a maximum width of approximately 1.1m and a maximum depth of 0.70m was recorded in the

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south eastern corner of the excavation area (Sections 15, 25 and 30). The terminus of this feature [185] was fairly square in plan. The feature had a fairly substantial profile with steep, near vertical sides and a variable base which was fairly flat in the terminus and more concave to the north. The fills [187], [234] and [237] comprised light yellowish-grey clay with weathered chalk mottling and varying quantities of pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. Two samples were taken (<22> and <27>). The ditch was truncated by the old school swimming pool [260]/[261].

Ditch [177] (and [318]) was an east-west aligned ditch with a very similar profile to [185], with which it forms a right angle. Unlike [185] however, this ditch contained three fills (Section 34): [180] was the primary basal fill and comprised light yellowish brown soft silty clay with fragments of weathered chalk rare fine roots, rare sub-rounded flints, rare animal bone and mollusc shell fragments and rare pottery sherds (sample <19>); the secondary fill [178] comprised moderately compacted mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flints, chalk flecking and frequent pottery sherds (sample <17>); the uppermost, tertiary fill [179] comprised lightly compacted light greyish brown clayey silt with weathered chalk, rare sub-angular flint, animal bone and shell fragments and occasional pottery sherds (sample <18>). It is likely that the upper and lower fills in this ditch formed naturally through gradual silting, whereas the middle fill appeared like a more deliberate dumping episode from the northern edge of the feature.

It is probable that these ditches formed part of a field/plot boundary. In the two southern most slots this feature had what appeared to be a re-cut linear ([262/263]) over the top with a darker greyish brown friable clayey silt fill (186 and 236) containing occasional animal bone and shell fragments, very rare fire cracked flint, rare iron nails and frequent pot sherds. A sample was taken (<21>) from this fill. The possible re-cut seemed to terminate after about 10m. This feature had been partially revealed and sampled in the evaluation [6/004], although its function at the time was unclear.

4.4.2 Post-holes

Most of the post-holes described below were located in a cluster in the western part of the site and were all sealed by subsoil [101]. The concentration of postholes may be evidence of structural remains. The foundations of the Grammar School dining hall would have completely removed any further postholes which may have once existed to the east. This truncation and the western limit of the excavation area have hampered further interpretation of any possible structure.

Post-hole [135] (Section 6), measuring 0.23m in diameter with a depth of 0.12m, was an ovoid shape with a fairly gradual eastern edge and steeper western edge into a concave base. Fill [136] comprised light to mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with moderate fine roots and very rare sub-rounded flint pebbles. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. A sample was taken <9> from the fill.

Post-hole [137] (Section 4), measuring 0.30m in diameter with a depth of 0.20m, was a circular shape with a steep sided, U-shaped profile into a fairly

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flat base. Fill [138] comprised mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with moderate fine roots and very rare sub-rounded flint pebbles. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. A sample was taken <10>.

Post-hole [139] (Section 5), measuring 0.23m in diameter with a depth of 0.21m, was an ovoid shape with a steep sided, U-shaped profile into a concave base. Fill [140] comprised mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with no evident inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. A sample was taken <11> from the fill.

Posthole/stake-hole [141] (section 3), measuring 0.45m in diameter with a depth of 0.44m, was a circular shape with a steep sided, tapering profile into a concave base. This feature was located in the western corner of the site and was sealed by [101]. Fill [142] comprised light grey silty clay with friable chalk flecks, oyster shell and animal bone fragments, and a single pottery sherd. A sample was taken <12>.

Post-hole/stake-hole [143], measuring 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.29m, was a circular shape with a steep sided profile into a concave base. This feature was located beneath the old dining-hall building and was likely to have been truncated by the foundations as a result. Fill [144] comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with very fine charcoal flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole/stake-hole [159], measuring 0.22m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m, was a circular shape with a steep, almost vertical sided profile into a concave base. As with [143], this feature was also located beneath the old dining-hall building and was likely to have been truncated by the foundations as a result. Fill [160] comprised mid greyish brown clayey silt containing mollusc remains and animal bone fragments. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. A sample was taken <14>.

Post-hole [161], measuring 0.35m in diameter with a depth of 0.15m, was a circular shape with a gently sloping, U-shaped profile into a concave base. This feature was partially truncated on its eastern edge by the modern construction cut [107] for the dining-hall footings [108]. Fill [161] comprised light grey firm clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles and chalk flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. A sample was taken <15> from the fill.

Post-hole [194] (Section 34), measuring 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m, was a circular shape with gradually sloping, concave sides into a concave base. This feature was fairly shallow and was truncated on the southern edge by an east-west Ditch [177]. Fill [195] comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with no evident inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature, but the truncation demonstrates that it predates ditch [177].

Post-hole [204] (Section 26), measuring 0.0m by 0.36m with a depth of 0.22m, was a rectangular shape with steep, near vertical sides into a flat base. Fill [205] comprised dark brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional sub rounded flint pebbles and a single pottery sherd.

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4.4.3 Pitting

The majority of pits within this phase seem to have functioned as refuse pits primarily for disposal of normal domestic waste. The remnants of cess within some of these fills may also be indicative of cess pit function or perhaps suggests that cess pits were being reused as refuse pits. Although these refuse pits are sporadically located around the excavation area, presumably they once corresponded with rear gardens of residential plots.

Pits: Domestic Refuse/Cess Pits

Pit [103] (Section 1), measuring 1.60m by 1.3m with a depth of 0.41m, was a sub-circular shape with a steep sided, U-shaped profile into a concave base. This feature was located in the south-western corner of the excavation area. It had been partially truncated on its eastern edge by the modern construction cut [107] for the dining-hall footings [108]. Fill [104] comprised light greyish brown silty clay with friable chalk flecks, occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, occasional fine roots, moderate animal bone fragments, frequent shells and abundant pottery sherds. In fact, this feature contained more pottery than any of the other features on site. A sample was taken <35> from the fill.

Pit [118] (Section 7), measuring 0.40m by 0.34m with a depth of 0.18m, was a sub-circular shape with a steep sided, U-shaped profile into a fairly flat base. This feature was located in the south-western corner of the excavation area. It had been partially truncated on its eastern edge by the modern construction cut [107] for the dining-hall footings [108]. Fill [104] comprised light greyish brown silty clay with friable chalk flecks, occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, occasional fine roots, moderate animal bone fragments, frequent shells and abundant pottery sherds. In fact, this feature contained more pottery than any of the other features on site. A sample was taken <35> from the fill. This pit appears to have been re-cut [257] at some point within this phase (see section 7).

Pit [124], measuring 0.66m in diameter with a depth of 0.23m, was a circular shape with a steep sided, U-shaped profile into a fairly flat base. This feature was located beneath the old dining-hall building and was likely to have been truncated by the foundations as a result. Fill [125] comprised mid greyish brown compact silty clay with friable chalk flecks, rare charcoal flecks, frequent shells, occasional animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. A sample was taken <37> from the fill.

Pit [130] (Section 11), measuring 1.35m by 1.20m with a depth of 0.21m, was a circular shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was located in the south-western corner of the excavation area. Fill [131] comprised dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with friable chalk flecks, rare fine roots, occasional animal bone and shell fragments and pottery sherds. A sample was taken <8> from the fill.

Pit [132] (Section 10), measuring 1.25m by 1.20m with a depth of 0.29m, was a circular shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was located beneath the old dining-hall building and was likely to

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have been truncated by the foundations as a result. This feature contained two fills; the primary, basal fill [133] comprised light greenish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional animal bone fragments and rare pottery sherds; the secondary, upper fill [134] comprised dark brownish grey soft clayey silt with occasional animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. Two samples was taken (<39> and <40>) from the fill.

Pit [208] (Section 24), measuring approximately 1.50m in diameter with a depth of 0.50m, was a circular shape with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. This feature was located along the eastern edge of the excavation area. This feature contained two fills; the primary, basal fill [209] comprised dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, rare animal bone fragments and one pottery sherd; the secondary, upper fill [210] comprised mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional charcoals flecks, frequent shell inclusions, rare animal bone fragments and rare pottery sherds. A sample was taken (<28>) from the basal fill.

Pit [243] (Section 32), measuring 1.75m in diameter with a depth of 0.53m, was circular with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. This feature was located in the north of the excavation area adjacent to an animal burial [252]. This feature contained three fills: the primary basal fill [251] comprised light whitish grey compact silty clay with yellowish brown mottling, occasional chalk flecks and rare roots; the secondary, middle fill [245] comprised mid brown silty clay with patches of greenish 'cessy' mottling, occasional chalk flecks and rare pottery sherds; the tertiary upper fill [244] comprised soft mid to dark grey clayey silt with patches of greenish 'cessy' mottling, occasional sub angular flints, chalk and charcoal flecks, animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. A sample was taken (<31>) from [244].

Pits: Unknown Function

The three pits described below either stood alone or were irregular and contained no finds which could definitively characterise their function.

Pit [228] (Section 31) measuring approximately 0.55m in diameter with a depth of 0.15m, was a circular feature with moderately sloping sides into a concave base. This feature was partially truncated by the swimming pool [260/261]. The pit contained a single fill [229] comprising soft light greyish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal and daub flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

An elongated ovoid pit [7/004], measuring 1.5m north-south, 0.6m east-west and 0.17m deep, was revealed in the south-western end of this trench. The feature had a moderately compacted, light grey brown silty clay fill [7/005] with occasional roots, sub-angular flints, chalk flecks and pottery sherds.

Pit [7/006], measuring approximately 0.9m in diameter with a depth of 0.25m, was revealed within the north-eastern end of the trench. This feature had concave sides and base and a single mid greenish greyish brown, firm clayey silt fill [7/007] with rare sub-angular flints and frequent chalk flecks.

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4.5 PHASE II: 12th - 13th Century Occupation (Figure 5)

4.5.1 Ditches

Re-cuts observed in section suggest that the Phase I enclosure continued to be used at least for the beginning of the 12th – 13th centuries until the two parallel northeast-southwest gullies appear to cut through the north-west corner, although no stratigraphic relationship survived. These parallel features seem to correspond well to similar post-medieval ditches at the Market Field site (Gardiner 1993, 24). In addition, this phase also introduces what appears to be a much larger rectangular enclosure which was unfortunately only observed in segments during the excavation due to severe disturbance in the northwest of the site when the playground was laid. The conjectured alignment can be seen on Figure 5. A ditch terminus was also uncovered in the south-western corner of the site; the alignment and character of this feature corresponded with the northeast-southwest ditch revealed during the evaluation and it was therefore interpreted as the terminus of this ditch.

Two parallel northeast-southwest orientated gullies were recorded in the southern extent of the excavation area. These gullies were truncated by the construction of the swimming pool [260]/[261] and other modern disturbances which made relationships ambiguous in some areas. The western gully, ([175], [181] and [183]/Sections 28 and 34) was approximately 0.70m wide with a depth of 0.2m. The sides were gently sloping into a concave base. The single fill of this ditch ([176], [182] and [184]) comprised lightly compacted light to mid brownish grey clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, chalk flecks, rare shell, animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. Three samples were taken (<16>, <20> and <23>) from this fill. A small posthole [167] was recorded cutting over the southernmost slot [181].

The eastern gully, ([218], [225] and [230]/Sections 11, 27, 35) was approximately 1.00m wide with a depth of 0.20m. The sides were gently sloping into a concave base. The fill of this ditch ([219], [227] and [231]) comprised lightly compacted light to mid brownish grey clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, chalk flecks, rare shell, animal bone fragments and pottery sherds. One sample was taken from this fill (<24>). The northern-most slot through this gully also contained a darker greyish brown silty clay upper fill [226] with occasional small flint pebbles, frequent chalk flecks and abundant animal bone fragments. One sample was taken from this fill (<25>).

An east-west orientated ditch ([126], [128] and [304]/Sections 8, 9 and 37) with a maximum width of 0.76m and a maximum depth of 0.36m was recorded crossing the northern edge of the excavation area. The gully had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with very rare chalk fragments, pottery sherds, shell and animal bone fragments, rare flint and iron nails. Two samples were taken from the ditch fill <38> and <41>. It is possible that this ditch formed part of a large field/plot boundary. It is interestingly at a right angle to the north-south ditch [4/004] uncovered during the evaluation in Trench 4 and when these features are projected beyond the excavated area they create a right-angled enclosure (Figure 5).

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A ditch terminus [248] (Section 36) was uncovered in the southwest corner of the site during an extension to the initial excavation area under watching brief monitoring. With a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.5m, this feature had near vertical sides and a fairly flat base. It contained two fills: a lower primary fill [250] comprising firm yellowish greenish brown (mottled) silty clay with possible cess inclusions (sample <30>); a secondary fill [249] comprising dark brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone and shell. This feature probably relates to the northeast-southwest ditch [5/022] uncovered during the evaluation. During the evaluation this feature was thought to be a gully, but the larger profile of this feature as observed during the excavation, shows that it is a more substantial ditch, probably functioning as a boundary. This feature was then truncated/re-cut by a wider but shallower ditch [5/007] which did not continue into the excavation area. A northwest-southeast aligned ditch was observed during the evaluation and had been cut over the top of the earlier northeast-southwest; however, finds within the fill suggest that it is roughly contemporary and therefore likely to be part of the same field system.

4.5.2 Post-holes

The post-holes described below were clustered in the south-eastern part of the site. They were all sealed by subsoil [101]. This area was part of the Fletcher's Croft garden and evidence of heavy rooting disturbance had occurred. Due to the shallow nature of these post-holes which may be due to the fall in the slope in this area, and the rooting, none were sampled. Although the features were positioned fairly sporadically it is worth considering the possibility that other post-holes may not have survived and as such, a structural function should not be ruled out. Moreover, the location of these features close to the ditch terminus may suggest a function as gate-posts associated with the entrance to the enclosed field. Not all of the post-holes contained finds and the dating of some is therefore ambiguous.

Post-hole [163], measuring 0.34m in diameter with a depth of 0.06m, was a circular shape with a very shallow, gently sloping profile into a concave base. Fill [164] comprised dark grey soft silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles and occasional fine roots. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [165], measuring 0.47m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m, was circular with concave sides and a flat base. Fill [166] comprised dark grey brown loose silty clay with charcoal flecks, rare animal bone and shell fragments and four pottery sherds.

Post-hole [169], measuring 0.70m by 0.35m with a depth of 0.15m, was an oval shape with a steep sided profile into a fairly flat base. Fill [170] comprised dark greyish brown loose silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, mollusc shell and animal bone fragments, fine roots, and three pottery sherds.

Post-hole [171], measuring 0.65m by 0.50m with a depth of 0.05m, was an oval shape with concave sides into a fairly flat base. Fill [172] comprised dark

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greyish brown loose silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. The particularly shallow nature of this feature indicates probable truncation.

Post-hole [173] (Section 16), measuring 0.30m by 0.25m with a depth of 0.15m, was an oval shape with slightly concave sides into a fairly flat base. Fill [174] comprised dark greyish brown loose silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, occasional sub-angular flint pebbles, fine roots and two pottery sherds.

Post-hole [188] (Section 19), measuring 0.35m in diameter with a depth of 0.25m, was a circular shape with steep, slightly concave sides into a fairly flat base. Fill [189] comprised dark greyish brown loose silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular flint pebbles, fine roots, three animal bone fragments and a single pottery sherd.

Post-hole [190] (section 18), measuring 0.56m by 0.49m with a depth of 0.16m, was a sub-circular shape with steep, slightly concave sides into a slightly concave base. Fill [191] comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [192] (Section 20), measuring 0.40m by 0.25m with a depth of 0.14m, was a sub-circular shape with steep, slightly concave sides into a fairly flat base. Fill [193] comprised dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and fine roots. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [196] (Section 17), measuring 0.30m by 0.25m with a depth of 0.08m, was a sub-circular shape with gradually sloping sides into a fairly flat base. This feature was fairly shallow. Fill [197] comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with no evident inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [198] (Section 21), measuring 0.29m by 0.24m with a depth of 0.09m, was a sub-circular shape with gradually sloping sides into a concave base. This feature was fairly shallow. Fill [199] comprised mid brownish grey clayey silt with no evident inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [200] (Section 22), measuring 0.28m by 0.26m with a depth of 0.13m, was a sub-circular shape with gradually sloping sides into a concave base. This feature was fairly shallow. Fill [201] comprised mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare fine roots and a fragment of chalk within the base. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole [202] (Section 29), measuring 0.30m by 0.24m with a depth of 0.10m, was a sub-circular shape with gradually sloping sides into a slightly concave base. Fill [203] comprised mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles, rare fine roots and 3 fragments of CBM.

4.5.3 Pitting

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Pits: Domestic Refuse/Cess Pits

Pit [211] (Section 24), measuring approximately 1.50m in diameter with a depth of 0.35m, was a circular shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was located along the eastern edge of the excavation area. This feature contained two fills; the primary, basal fill [212] comprised light greenish grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, rare animal bone fragments and one pottery sherd; the secondary, upper fill [232] comprised dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, occasional shell inclusions, animal bone fragments, iron pieces and pottery sherds. A sample was taken (<29>) from the basal fill.

Pit [240] (Section 14), measuring 2.00m by 0.80m with a depth of 0.68m, was a rectangular pit with steep, near vertical sides and a fairly flat base. This feature was located in the southeast corner of the excavation area and was recorded truncating the adjacent square pit [238] to the west. This feature contained two fills: the primary basal fill [241] comprised a fairly sterile mid brownish grey clayey silt with greenish cess inclusions, chalk flecks, rare animal bone fragments and rare pottery sherds; the secondary, upper fill [242] comprised dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, chalk flecks, pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. A sample was taken (<32>) from the basal fill. The low quantity of finds within these fills would suggest that it perhaps functioned more as a cess pit than for domestic refuse.

A shallow oval pit [252] containing the burial of an animal skeleton [253], measuring 1.0m by 0.3m, was uncovered in the central part of the site. This feature was filled dark greyish brown clayey silt [254].

Pits: Unknown Function

The four pits described below either stood alone or were irregular and contained no finds which could definitively characterise their function.

Pit [206]/[6/006], measuring approximately 1.9m in diameter with a depth of 0.15m, was a large sub-circular shape with an irregular, shallow cut and base. This feature was located to the west of the north-south ditch in the south-east corner of the excavation area. Fill [207] comprised dark brownish grey silty clay with friable chalk flecks, occasional fine roots and two pottery sherds. This feature was also revealed and sampled in the evaluation [6/006].

Pit [214], measuring approximately 0.8m wide with a depth of 0.15m, was not fully revealed due to truncation by the swimming pool [260/261]. Approximately half of the feature was revealed in section. The feature had concave sides and a flat base. Fill [215] comprised dark brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, occasional sub–rounded flint pebbles, occasional animal bone and shell fragments and two pottery sherds.

Pit [216], 1.2m in diameter with a depth of 0.20m, was a circular feature with gently sloping sides into a fairly flat base. This feature was located adjacent

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to the north-south ditch terminus in the south-east corner of the excavation area. Fill [217] comprised dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles and chalk flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Pit [222] (Section 12) measuring 1.2m in diameter with a depth of 0.48m, was a circular feature with steeply sloping sides into a concave base. This feature was truncated by the northeast-southwest ditch gully [218] in the southern part of the excavation area. The pit contained two fills: the primary, basal fill [224] comprised mid reddish brown firm clay with paler brownish grey mottling and occasional chalk flecking; the secondary, upper fill [223] comprised mid reddish brown firm silty clay with rare fine roots. No artefacts were recovered from this feature, although a sample was taken <26> was taken from fill [223].

4.6 PHASE III: 13th – 14th Century (Figure 6)

4.6.1 Pitting

Four features have been dated to this period and despite further residual sherds of this date uncovered from later deposits, this suggests activity was at a much lower level during this period. Although a number of the pits contained pot sherds of this date, the quantities were usually small, and were found alongside earlier sherds. This meant that it was difficult to determine whether the pits were of this date or whether the 13th/14th- century material is intrusive, perhaps as a result of cultivation of the area. Only pitting was observed during this phase. The function of the pits in this phase was not identified at this time as the features either stood alone or were irregular and contained no finds which could definitively characterise their function.

Pits: Unknown Function

Pit [147] was a sub-circular pit, measuring c.1m (E-W) by 0.67m (N-S) with a depth of 0.2m. The feature was located near to the western baulk and it had concave sides and a concave base. This pit was filled with [148], a mid greyish brown fine clayey silt with rare sub-angular flint pebbles and animal bone. A sample was taken from this fill <13>. No datable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Pit [165], measuring 0.47m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m, was circular with concave sides and a flat base. Fill [166] comprised dark grey brown loose silty clay with charcoal flecks, rare animal bone and shell fragments and four pottery sherds.

Pit [238] (Section 14), measuring 0.85m wide with a depth of 0.35m, was a square pit with steeply sloping sides and a fairly flat base. This feature was located in the southeast corner of the excavation area and was truncated by a rectangular, deeper pit [240] to the east. Fill [239] comprised mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded flint pebbles, animal bone fragments, pottery sherds and rare iron pieces.

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Pit [259] (Section 24), measuring 1.2m in diameter with a depth of 0.30m, was a circular re-cut pit over pits [208] and [211] with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. The truncation of this feature has destroyed the relationship between the two earlier pits. Fill [213] comprised dark greyish brown friable silty clay with chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded flint pebbles.

4.7 PHASE IV: 14th – mid 16th Century (Figure 7)

4.7.1 A single pit ([306]) containing 14th – 15th century pottery was revealed north of the old swimming pool during the watching brief phase. In spite of the apparent diminished activity evidenced by a dearth of archaeological features dated to this period, a number of residual pottery sherds were found in topsoil/subsoil deposits which would indicate that at least manuring activity was occurring during this period. It is possible that the ceramic material found within this feature is residual, but it is nonetheless interesting as it demonstrated the absence of activity more generally over the course of this period at the site.

Pit [306], measuring 1.2m in diameter, had concave sides and contained dark grey clay [307]. It was thought to be modern at the time of excavation but interestingly is the only feature on the site which contained pottery dating from mid 14th- mid 15th centuries.

4.8 PHASE V: mid 16th – 18th Century (Figure 8)

4.8.1 The two 12th -13th century parallel gullies correspond well with post-medieval ditches recorded at the Market Field site in the 1980's (Gardiner 1993, 24). There is evidence to suggest that elements of the southernmost gully were re-cut/reused during the late 16th century. This boundary underlies marks a break of slope on both sites and corresponds well with a field boundary shown on the 1840 Tithe map (Figure 8).

The fill of the southern gully [231] comprised lightly compacted light to mid brownish grey clay with occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles, chalk flecks, rare shell, animal bone fragments and pottery sherds dating from 1525-1600. Interestingly though, a few residual pottery sherds dating from 1200-1400 were also revealed within this fill, which has made the dating of this feature arduous. The northernmost slot through this gully also contained a darker greyish brown silty clay upper fill [226] with occasional small flint pebbles, frequent chalk flecks and abundant animal bone fragments. It is thought that this feature may have been reused during this period based on the mixed finds, but unfortunately due to the shallow nature of the feature as a result of probable truncation as well as the level of intercutting in this area it is difficult to date this gully with any degree of certainty.

4.9 PHASE VI: 18th – 19th Century (Figure 9)

4.9.1 Pitting

Several pits of 18th-19th century date were recorded within the excavation area. The majority of these features were uncovered beneath the dining-hall building while three were found clustered directly to the north of Fletcher's

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Croft House. All of the features have been described below.

Pits: Garden Activity (Fletcher's Croft)

Three of these pits were located in the Fletcher's Croft garden area and as such they probably relate to garden activity associated with the house. Although only one of these three pits contained dating evidence the other two were located in close proximity, and were clearly stratigraphically later than the medieval features.

Pit [220] (Section 35) measuring 0.55m in diameter with a depth of 0.20m, was a circular feature with gently sloping sides into a concave base. This feature truncated the northeast-southwest ditch gully [218] in the southern part of the excavation area. Fill [221] comprised mid grey silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint pebbles and chalk flecks. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Pit [246] (Section 13), measuring approximately 1.00m in diameter with a depth of 0.25m, was circular with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. This feature was located adjacent to, and truncated by, the eastern northeast-southwest gully [230]. Fill [247] comprised mid grey loose clayey silt with occasional shell fragments, chalk flecks, animal bone fragments and pottery sherds.

Pit [255], measuring approximately 0.90m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m, was a circular feature with moderately sloping sides into a concave base. This feature was partially truncated by the swimming pool [260/261]. The pit contained a single fill [256] comprising mid grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and shell fragments. No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Shallow Pits: Unknown Function

Several shallow sub-square pits ([110], [112], [114], [116], [120], [122], [145], [149], [151], [153], [155], [157]) of unknown function were encountered beneath the school dining hall. It is likely that the shallow nature of these pits is due to truncation associated with the construction of the dining hall. The pits measured approximately 1m². Since these features are all very similar in character they will not be described in detail at this point. They all contained moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silt with frequent building materials.

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5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: QUANTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

5.1 Overview of Finds

5.1.1 The excavation produced the following categories of artefact: pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, metalwork, metallurgic remains, fired clay, residual glass, geological material, flint, marine molluscs and fish remains. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. None of the bulk metalwork requires X-ray or conservation. All finds have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. A full quantification of the bulk finds assemblage can be found in Appendix II (Table 4).

5.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Introduction

The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced some 653 sherds of pottery, weighing just over 7.4kg, from 72 individually numbered contexts. The condition of the assemblage is mixed. Although there are some medium sized sherds (to 60mm across) most are small (to 30mm across). The majority of fragments show signs of at least slight abrasion suggesting many have been subjected to limited reworking. There appears to be a moderate degree of residuality in many contexts and in a number there are a few definite intrusive pieces. Although intrusive pieces are usually easily isolated the degree of residuality within groups is less clear, particularly for the Saxo-Norman period. The slow development of fabrics at this time makes the identification of residual 11th- century sherds in a 12th- century deposit difficult, particularly in the absence of feature sherds. Although there are a number of diagnostic feature sherds in the assemblage overall, they frequently appear as isolated pieces in deposits otherwise containing body sherds alone.

5.2.2 Periods and Fabrics

The assemblage includes ceramics spanning the Late Saxon to late post-medieval periods though the vast majority can be placed in a loose Saxo-Norman bracket, predominantly spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries.

Late Saxon: Mid C9th – late 10th

Although there are no contexts ceramically dated to this period a scatter of residual sherds of this date are present residual in later deposits. Many of these are not heavily abraded suggesting early activity close by. Alternatively, they may represent the onset of activity on the current site perhaps in the second half of the 10th century. All sherds consist of locally made cooking pots tempered with abundant multicoloured flint, flint and shell or fine sand and shell. Vessels are usually reduced such as the three sherds from [5/018] and pieces from pit [211], fill [213]. Unfortunately diagnostic feature sherds are lacking though one or two small sherds from simple everted rims are

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present.

Saxo-Norman: late C10th – early 13th

The Saxo-Norman assemblage is by far the largest from the site accounting for well over 60% of the excavated pottery. Some 52 contexts are dated to this period and residual sherds are common in later deposits. The earliest material consists of abundant/coarse flint tempered wares, now more frequently oxidised and often with fine shell inclusions, which can be placed anywhere between the late 10th and early 12th centuries. These vessels, which are increasingly utilising alluvial grits for their tempering, are notably better made and fired than those of the earlier period though the chronology of development is poorly understood at present. Cooking pots again dominate the assemblage. These vessels usually have everted or flaring simple rims. Early examples in the range, more typically reduced, were recovered from [5/014], pit [259], fill [232] and pit [313], fill [314]. An oxidised chalk tempered spouted pitcher sherd with scratched decoration from pit [130], fill [131], may also be of this date range.

Throughout the 12th century the (alluvial) flint tempering in the pottery gets sparser and finer with sand tempering increasingly being added to the vessels until by the early 13th century coarsewares are essentially sand tempered but with notable flint/shell inclusions. Chalk tempering continues but declines in quantities throughout the 12th century. Oxidised vessels totally dominate these assemblages and rims become more complex, often with beaded tops. The current assemblage clearly shows activity continued at a significant level throughout the latter part of the period with a number of rims being recovered from contexts such as pit [173], fill [178] and ditch [233], fill [234]. Glazed vessels are still absent and decoration is rare. The latter consists of a few vessels with scratched/incised lines or impressed dots.

By the middle of the 13th century it is probable that the last of the alluvial gritted wares were supplanted by the true 'High medieval' sand tempered wares. However, sand tempered wares, with occasional flint/chalk/shell inclusions appear to have been made at some production sites in the area into the 14th century (Barber 2009) but are usually easily distinguished by the sparse nature of the inclusions and harder fired nature of the pottery.

High medieval: early/mid C 13th - later 14th

Only 10 contexts have been ceramically dated to this period and despite further residual sherds being uncovered from later deposits the notably smaller assemblage suggests activity was at a much lower level during this period. It is quite likely this is a result of the rise of the coastal port at Shoreham and resultant decline in the inland river-based port at Steyning. This small assemblage is dominated by sand tempered coarsewares (probably made in the town) with developed rim forms and the appearance of glazed jugs from a number of local/regional sources (including a probable Surrey whiteware from [6/002]). Only one imported sherd was noted during the assessment - a Saintonge jug body sherd from [6/005]. Although a number of the pits contain material of this date it is usually in such small quantities, and often with larger quantities of late Saxo-Norman sherds, that it

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is difficult to ascertain whether the pits are of this date or whether the 13th/14th- century material is intrusive, perhaps as a result of cultivation of the area.

Transitional: Later C 14th – 16th

Although only one pit features was dated to this period there are a number of residual sherds in topsoil/subsoil deposits suggesting that at least manuring activity was occurring during this period. Most sherds consist of the fine silt/sand Black and White painted wares ([1/002], [5/001]) though context [6/002] contained a sherd of probable Siegburg stoneware. No feature sherds are present.

Early post-medieval: C mid 16th – 17th

The very low level of activity in the Transitional period appears to have continued into the early post-medieval period as the quantities of pottery remain negligible. Ditch [218], fill [231] was the only feature to produce pottery of this period – local earthenware of probable 16th- century date while [6/002] produced a sherd of Frechen stoneware. No feature sherds are present.

Late post-medieval: C 18th – 20th

Although five contexts have provisionally been dated to this period based on the ceramics, with further sherds coming from topsoil/subsoil deposits, the quantities are very low. The assemblage is made up of a scatter of local glazed redwares and industrial wares spanning the late 18th to early 20th centuries.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Mortar by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from seven contexts. A total of 46 fragments of CBM weighing 1962g and 3 fragments of mortar weighing 40g were examined. The majority of the material is of post-medieval or modern date with small amount of medieval material represented.

5.3.2 The ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). The CBM has been quantified by fabric, form, weight, and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and cross-referenced to the MoL building materials type series where available. The data has been entered onto an Excel database.

5.3.4 Possible medieval CBM was recovered from three contexts. Peg tile from context [1/001] in an orange fabric with abundant coarse quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions of probable 15th to 17th century date is likely to be residual to the context. A fragment of peg tile from context [5/008] in a fine sandy fabric with sparse red iron rich silt is of probable 12th to 15th century date. A fragment of sooted and abraded fine orange brick with moderate coarse quartz from context [5/023] is of probable 15th to 17th century date. A fragment of peg tile in fabric T5, a pale orange fabric with cream silt marbling

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and sparse fine quartz and a fragment of brick in fabric B1, a brownish orange fabric with very coarse black iron rich inclusions both of 15th to 17th century date were recovered from context [231].

5.3.5 Post-medieval CBM was represented by a variety of forms. Peg tile was represented by two fabrics: T1, an orange fabric with moderate coarse to very coarse black iron rich inclusions and sparse coarse quartz with cream silt marbling of 17th to 19th century date and T3 a generic fabric number covering machine made tiles of 19th or 20th century date. From the same context was a fragment of brick in a brownish orange sandy fabric with moderate black iron rich inclusions of 17th to 19th century date. Peg tile in fabric T1 was recovered from contexts [1/001] (3/294g), [5/001] (1/36g), [5/014] (1/4g), [6/001] (5/128g), [6/002] (7/142g), [146] (1/28g) and [203] (3/24g). Late post-medieval or modern peg tile (T3) was recovered from contexts [1/001] (2/104g), [5/014] (1/6g), [6/001] (2/48g), [6/002] (6/124g). A modern floor tile in generic T3 fabric was recovered from context [121] (1/142g). A single fragment of possible pantile was recovered from [6/002] also of 17th to 19th century date. Brick fragments were recovered from four contexts. Contexts [5/001], [6/001] and [6/002] contained fragments of red brick similar to Museum of London fabric MoL3033 of probable 17th to 19th century date. A modern machine made frogged brick fragment was recovered from context [1/001]. A possible modern mortar fragment was recovered from context [5/014]. An additional fragment of 20th century porcelain tile and a fragment of glazed tile were also identified from context [6/002]. A fragment of brown salt glazed stoneware pipe of 19th century date and mortar fragments were recovered from context [150]. Modern concrete was collected from context [121] and an undated fragment of white sandy lime mortar was also identified in context [226].

5.3.6 Brief summary of material by phase has been outlined below:

Phase I

Period I is represented by a single intrusive peg tile fragment of post-medieval date from context [5/014].

Phase II

A single fragment of loose white sandy lime mortar was recovered from context [226].

Phase III

A fragment of brick and a fragment of peg tile from context [231] were identified from period III.

Phase V and VI

A single fragment of peg tile from context [146] is of 17th to 19th century date.

Material from Phase VI contexts [1/001] [5/001] [6/001] and [6/002] included machine made brick and peg tile, pantile, porcelain tile and glazed tile.

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Pipe and mortar fragments from context [150] are of probable 20th century date. A fragment of concrete and a floor tile from context [121] are also of 20th century date.

5.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver and Lucy Sibun

5.4.1 Introduction

The excavations produced a relatively large animal bone assemblage collected by hand and recovered during environmental processing. The hand collected sample totals 823 fragments, weighing 6140 grams and the environmental samples produced an additional 845 fragments. Bone was recovered from 35 contexts, including pits, postholes and ditches, 34 of which have been dated from the 11th to the 19th centuries.

5.4.2 Methodology

Wherever possible the hand collected bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using Archaeology South-East's in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as cattle-sized and the smaller fragments as sheep-sized. To assist with the MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion caused by differing fragmentation rates, the elements have been recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) will be calculated from the most common element according to the MNE, by taking sides into consideration. The state of fusion has been noted and tooth wear has been recorded using Grant (1982).

Unfortunately, due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage no measurements were possible. Each fragment has been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.4.3 Assessment

Both hand collected bone and that recovered from the environmental processing have been included in this assessment. The bone is in a moderate state of preservation with a small number of larger fragments remaining and little evidence of surface erosion on a majority of the assemblage. The NISP counts for each phase are shown in Table 5. The species identified include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus*), deer (*Cervus)*, dog (*Canis familiaris*), goose (*Anser*) and chicken (Gallus).

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	No. FRAGMENTS				
SPECIES	**11th-12th Century**	**12th -13th Century**	**13-14th Century**	**16th Century**	**18th -19th Century**
CATTLE	52	183	4	17	6
SHEEP	122	92	3	8	3
PIG	21	212	2	1	
HORSE	1	1		7	2
DOG	1	5		1	
DEER	2	1			
RABBIT	1				
CHICKEN	3				
GOOSE	1				
CAT	2				
BIRD	9	5			
SMALL MAMMAL		1			
UNI	412	458	9	20	
Total	*627*	*958*	*18*	*54*	*11*

Table 5: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) counts for all phases.

Very little butchery evidence was present but it was noted in all but the 18th to 19th century phase. Some information regarding age-at death was present in the 11th to 13th century phases but severely limited from the 13th-19th centuries. No evidence of pathology or gnawing was noted and a single fragment of unidentified burnt bone was recorded.

5.5 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of 77 pieces of metalwork (wt 801g) was recovered from 12 individually numbered contexts. Pieces are in fair condition. As they are diagnostic of type, no X-ray is required. Included are 73 pieces of ironwork, 2 copper-alloy objects, a lead sheet and a white metal alloy object. The majority of objects is from contexts attributed to Phase VII (Table 6), i.e. topsoil and subsoil.

Phase	No. of objects
I	2
II	7
III	12
VII	56
Total	77

Table 6: Count of bulk metalwork by phase

5.5.2 Overview of the Assemblage

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Nails

A total of 54 iron nails was recovered, mainly from top-and subsoil (Phase VII). Five different types were established (Table 7).

Nail Type	Count	Description
1	7	heavy duty nail
2	27	general purpose nail
3	6	floorboard nail
4	6	small general purpose nail with elongated rectangular head, protruding only on 2 sides
5	8	machine-made general purpose nails, circular head

Table 7: Overview of the nail types

Heavy duty and general purpose nails were encountered both with circular and rectangular heads. However, as corrosion often diffuses the distinction, no attempt has been made to further subdivide the type. As mentioned above, most nails were recovered from top-and subsoil. Apart from the machine-made nails, none of the nails are intrinsically dateable and it is impossible to say whether these nails are of medieval or later date.

Of the stratified nails, three were recovered from context attributed to Phase II and two each from Phase I and III contexts. These consist mainly of type 2 nails, although a heavy duty nail fragment was recovered from ditch [5/007] (fill [5/008], SG18). A type 4 nail was found in ditch [126] (fill [127], SG25).

Other

A total of 11 natural iron concretions was recovered from contexts dated to Phase II and III. An iron sheet fragment (wt <1g) was recovered from ditch [126] (fill [127], SG25).

All other material was recovered from top-and subsoil and is of 19th- to 20th-century date. Included are iron screws, an iron bolt, a copper-alloy washer and a white metal alloy wall-tie.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of 17 pieces of fired clay, weighing 59g, was recovered from nine individually numbered contexts. The majority of these contexts are attributed to Phase I, with a further two pieces recovered from Phase II contexts; a single pieces was found in a Phase V context.

5.6.2 Three different fabrics were identified (Table 8). F1 is the most commonly encountered fabric.

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Fabric	Description
F1	Marl-rich, silty clay. Occasional chalk inclusions to 10mm. Rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Occasional organic temper
F2	Marl-rich, silty clay.
F3	Sparse fine sand-tempered, some with rare quartz to 1mm.

Table 8: Overview of the fabrics: fired clay

5.6.3 Nine pieces are amorphous, with a further seven fragments exhibiting one flat surface and a single fragment from ditch [230] (fill [231], SG32) retains two parallel flat surfaces (thickness 12.35 to 15.15mm). No wattle impressions survived; however, the fragments are all likely to represent structural daub.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 The excavations produced a small assemblage consisting of 23 pieces weighing 216g. Fragments were recovered from four individually numbered contexts, but mainly from topsoil [6/001] and subsoil [6/002]. The earliest glass dates to the mid 18th to mid 19th century. The majority however is of late 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.7.2 Unstratified material includes green glass wine bottle fragments, green and amber glass beer bottle fragments, milk bottle fragments, a mineral water bottle fragment and an opaque white vase fragment. Three pieces of window glass were recovered as well.

5.7.3 A clear window pane fragment of late 19th- to 20th-century date was recovered from refuse pit [130] (fill [131], SG63). Upper fill [249] of refuse pit [248] (SG20) contained a late 19th- to early 20th-century clear glass body fragment from a rectangular-sectioned bottle with rounded corners, which would have contained household products, sauce or medicine. The latter pieces were both recovered from medieval contexts and are clearly intrusive.

5.8 The Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage of 13 clay tobacco pipe stem fragments and one Bakelite mouth piece was recovered from four individually numbered contexts. All stems are plain, with the majority dating to ca. 1750-1910. The Bakelite mouthpiece is of late 19^{th-} to early 20th- century date. Earlier pieces were recovered as well, with two stems dating to ca. 1640-80 and one stem dating to ca. 1680-1710. All fragments were recovered during the evaluation, mainly from the top- and subsoil (i.e. [5/001], [6/001] and [6/002]). One stem fragment (dated ca. 1680-1710) was recovered from ditch [5/017] (fill [5/018], SG22, Phase II) and is clearly intrusive.

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5.9 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations at the site produced 36 pieces of stone, weighing just over 2.7kg, from 17 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on pro forma for the archive with the assemblage being characterised in Table 9.

Period/ Type	Mixed/ undated	C11th – early 13th	Mid C13th – 14th	C16th	C18th – 19th
No. contexts	*2*	*10*	*2*	*1*	*2*
Chalk	3/4g	8/1,035g	-	2/6g	-
Iron pyrite	-	1/178g	-	-	-
Downland flint	-	1/812g	-	-	-
Upper Greensand	-	2/140g	1/2g	-	-
Lower Greensand	-	1/186g	-	-	-
Horsham stone	2/60g	-	1/220g	1/40g	-
West Country slate	-	-	-	1/2g	-
Welsh slate	2/7g	1/1g	-	-	4/34g
Coal	3/27g	1/1g	-	-	-
Coal shale	-	-	-	-	1/12g
Totals	**10/98g**	**15/2,353g**	**2/222g**	**4/48g**	**5/46g**

Table 9: Characterisation of the geological material

5.9.2 The vast majority of the stone consists of types available on or very close to the site (chalk, iron pyrite, Downland flint and Upper Greensand). None of these pieces exhibits signs of having been worked in any way though they could have been utilised as post-packing. The single fragment of Lower Greensand from pit [103], fill [104], is from a ?lower stone of a rotary quern (RF 4) and the only clearly worked piece in the entire assemblage. This, and the Horsham stone, would have been easily obtainable a relatively short distance into the Weald. The Horsham stone is present as small pieces ranging between 10 to 16mm thick, probably being derived from roofing slabs. The single dull purple example from mid 13th- to 14th- century ditch [126], fill [127], is early for a roofing slab though is not a typical type and may not have been used for this purpose. The two fragments from mixed deposit [6/002] and single fragment from 16th- century ditch [218], fill [231], are the more typical hard grey stone variant used for roofing slabs.

5.9.3 The non-local stone includes a tiny fragment of medieval West Country slate, probably residual in [231]. The remaining roofing slate consists of 19th-century Welsh material. The tiny piece in Saxo-Norman stake-hole [141] is clearly intrusive as is the tiny piece of coal in Saxo-Norman pit [188]. The remaining coal, and coal shale, has also derived from 18th- to 19th- century activity.

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5.10 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen (Table 10: Appendix II)

5.10.1 Introduction

A small group of finds were assigned unique Registered Finds numbers (RF <00>; Table 10 in Appendix II). These finds were washed and dried or, usually, air dried. Finds were weighed and bagged separately, and were recorded individually and in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Finds were packed according to IFA guidelines.

A total of six objects required X-ray and investigative conservation, or required stabilizing of the metalwork. All conservation work was undertaken by Jacqui Watson at the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory. As a result of the X-ray, three of the registered finds (RF <5>-<6>; RF <8>) were established as natural iron concretions, slag and pyrites. These have not been further included in the report.

Crop processing was evidenced by a single quern stone (RF <4>), which has been discussed under section 5.9.

5.10.2 Overview of the Assemblage

Dress Accessories

RF <11> consists of an iron D-shaped buckle with part of the buckle plate in situ. The pin is missing. RF <10> forms the conjoining second half of the buckle plate. Possible traces of tinning are visible on the X-ray and the piece retains fragments of the pigskin leather belt (Jacqui Watson pers. comm.).

A copper-alloy hooked tag (RF <12>) with discoid, undecorated plate was recovered as well. Tags such as this would have been used as dress or purse/bag fasteners.

Personal Possessions

A bone strip (RF <7>) with two partially surviving rivet holes was recovered from Phase I refuse pit [243] (fill [244]). The piece could represent a mount e.g. for a box or a comb side plate. The latter suggestion is supported by cut marks across the plate, appearing at random but probably indicating work on the teeth after assemblage (MacGregor 1985: 74).

Horse Furniture

A rectangular horse harness buckle (RF <1>) was recovered during the evaluation work. The piece (Phase II) retains the iron sheet roller and the pin survives in situ.

Structural Fitting

An iron wall hook (RF <9>) for setting in masonry was recovered from Phase

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II refuse pit [248] (fill [249], SG20).

Miscellaneous

A plain iron strip fragment (RF <3>) retains two rivets in situ. Its function however cannot be established.

Subsoil [6/002] contained a cast iron drain cover (RF <2>), dating to the 19th to early 20th century.

5.11 Environmental Samples: Macrobotanicals and Charcoal by Karine Le Hegarat and Lucy Allott

5.11.1 Introduction

A total of 35 bulk soil samples were taken during excavation work at Steyning Grammar School to aid retrieval of environmental remains including charred and mineralised plant remains, fauna and mollusca. This report characterises these assemblages by providing an overview of the sample contents and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the agriculture, economy and local vegetation environment of the site during the medieval and post medieval periods. Samples were taken from different features such as pits (principally refuse pits), structural features (post/stakeholes) and ditches.

5.11.2 Methods

Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were sieved through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 11). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 12). The flots were fully examined with the exception of sample <44> for which a sub-sample of 50% was scanned.

Preliminary identifications of marobotancial remains have been made using modern comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and in reference texts (Anderberg, A-L. 1994, Berggren, G. 1969, 1981, Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

The abundance of charcoal fragments >4mm and <4mm are recorded for each sample. Fragments from samples moderately rich in charcoal have been fractured along three planes (TS – transverse, TLS – tangential longitudinal and RLS – radial longitudinal sections) following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000) and identified to provide an overview of the woody taxa present. The fractured surfaces were viewed using both a stereozoom Leica EZ4D microscope at 8-45x magnifications (for preliminary sorting) and an incident light Olympus BHMJ microscope at 50, 100, 200 and

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400x magnifications (for taxonomic identifications). The presence of roundwood fragments and vitrified charcoal are recorded where relevant. Identifications, recorded in Table 13, have been made through comparison with modern reference material at University College London, Institute of Archaeology, and with taxa documented in identification manuals (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch et al. 2004).

5.11.3 Results

Samples are presented by occupation period, feature type and parent context. The results presented here provide an overview of the samples with emphasis placed on botanical remains and their potential to provide further information regarding the agricultural economy and/or natural vegetation in the region. Marine mollusca and faunal remains such as fish, small and large mammals are recorded in Tables 11 and 12 and with the exception of those noted in the flots they have been incorporated into relevant specialist reports.

5.11.4 *Phase I: 11th – 12th century*

The majority of the samples (20 in total) are grouped within Phase I. These samples derive from eight pit features (seven of which were identified as refuse pits), seven post/stakeholes and three ditches.

Pit
A single sample <42> from the fill [311] of pit [310] produced a moderate quantity of charred crop grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible bread wheat (cf. *Triticum aestivum* s.l.), cereals and indeterminate Legumes (beans/peas) as well as a few weed/wild taxa including knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), oat/bromes (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and possible blue woodruff (cf. *Asperula arvensis*). The weed seeds provided some evidence for arable weeds and plants found on waste ground.

A small assemblage of wood charcoal fragments was recorded in sample <42> from the lower fill of pit [310]. Taxa identified include oak (*Quercus* sp.), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.) and segments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood.

Refuse pits
Eight samples, <8, 28, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40>, taken from the fill of seven refuse pits, contained moderate assemblages of charred macroplant remains. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and cereal grains were recorded in many of the samples. Occasional Legume (beans/peas) taxa including broad beans (*Vicia* cf. *faba)* in sample <8> and a pea (*Pisum sativum*) in sample <39> were noted although these were not common. Charred cereal remains were more frequent in samples <31>, the upper fill [244] of feature [243] and <36>, from the fill [119] of feature [118]. As a whole, crop remains were only moderately well preserved, with the exception of the assemblages in samples <31>, <36>, <37> and <40> which contained some well preserved examples. Chaff fragments recorded in sample <31> may help refine the cereal identifications. Weed/wild seeds and other charred plant remains were identified in six of the samples. Taxa identified included oat/bromes (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other grass

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seeds (Poaceae), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.), medicks (*Medicago* sp.), procumbent yellow/Sussex yellow/upright yellow-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata/dillenii/stricta*), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) as well as seeds from the Pigweed (Amaranthaceae), Daisy (Asteraceae), Pink (Caryophyllaceae) and Goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) families. Many of these are common arable and grassland weeds or are found on disturbed ground. One indeterminate endocarp, one possible sedge (cf. *Carex* sp.) more commonly found on damp ground and one elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seed from woodland margins and hedgerows were also noted. Samples <28> and <31> also contained seeds that may be mineralised. Seeds from the Mint (Lamiaceae) family have been noted in <31> but unfortunately the mineralised seeds in sample <28> do not retain clear morphological features needed for identification and these remains may be unidentifiable. Their presence suggests a mineral rich deposition environment which may in turn indicate the presence of cess.

Small quantities of microfauna including fish and mammal bones were noted in many samples.

Charcoal fragments were also recorded in the eight refuse pit samples and although small, these assemblages were slightly richer than those present in other features. Charcoal was most abundant in sample <8>, feature [130]. For assessment purposes fragments from four of the refuse pits were identified and reveal assemblages of apple, pear, hawthorn, whitebeam (Maloideae), oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and possible rose (cf. *Rosa* sp. – Rosaceae. Fragments of vitrified charcoal were also common in the refuse pits resulting in very small assemblages of charcoal suitable for identification.

Structural features (post/stakeholes)
Six samples, <9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 34>, were taken from features described as postholes and sample <14> from a post/stakehole. The flots from these contained small assemblages of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), cereal grains and indeterminate Legumes (beans/peas). Samples also produced a small quantity of weed/wild seeds including oat/bromes (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), black-bindweed (*Fallopia* cf. *convolvulus*) as well as seeds from the Pink (Caryophyllaceae) and Goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) families. These represented an array of grassland and arable weed plants as well as plants found in disturbed/cultivated grounds.

Samples from postholes and stakeholes produced very small assemblages of wood charcoal. Apple, pear, hawthorn, whitebeam (Maloideae) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were identified in sample <34>, the fill [106] of posthole [105]. None of the remaining samples contained sufficient charcoal to merit identification.

Ditches
A total of four samples were taken from the fills of three ditches [177] <17 and 19>, [185] <22> and [235] <27>. The assemblage of charred macroplants present in these samples consisted of a moderate quantity of

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crop grains (wheat (*Triticum* sp.), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) and other cereals (including one wheat glume base in sample <19>) and one possible broad bean (*Vicia* cf. *faba*)) as well as a small amount of weed/wild seeds such as knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and seeds from the Pigweed (Amaranthaceae) and Goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) families). A small quantity of land snail shells as well as some occasional fragments of industrial debris (including one hammerscale spheroid in sample <22>) were present in the ditch samples.

Ditch features contained very small assemblages of charcoal often comprising fewer than ten fragments that were >4mm in size. No identifications have been provided for these assemblages as they are considered too limited to provide meaningful data.

5.11.5 *Phase II: 12th – 13th*

A total of 13 samples were taken from deposits in an array of pit and ditch features grouped within land use Phase II.

Pit
Sample <26>, the upper fill [223] from pit [222] contained one poorly preserved fragment of indeterminate cereal grain and a small quantity of wood charcoal fragments.

Refuse pits
Two samples, <29> and <32>, were taken from Phase II refuse pit features. They produced a small quantity of charred macroplants including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), cereal grains, indeterminate Legumes (beans/peas) as well some indeterminate grasses (Poaceae). Charcoal fragments were also infrequent and poorly preserved in these samples.

Animal burial pit
Charred plant remains and charcoal were infrequent in sample <33> taken from the fill [254] of an animal burial pit [252]. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), cereal grains and vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were identified. A small quantity of microfauna was also noted in the sample.

Ditches
Nine samples <16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 30, 38, 41> taken from ditches contained moderate assemblages of charred macroplant remains. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) and cereal grains were recorded in many of the samples. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was also noted in sample <30> and fragments of Legumes (beans/peas) were identified in samples <16> and <25>. Crop remains were moderately well preserved and assemblages in samples <16>, <21> and <30> produced some well preserved examples. Sporadic weed/wild seeds including oat/bromes (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), possible medicks (cf. *Medicago* sp.) and blue woodruff (cf. *Asperula arvensis*), as well as seeds from the Pigweed (Amaranthaceae) and Goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) families were present. One additional

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sedge (cf. Cyperaceae) family seed was noted. Charred macroplant remains were more frequent in sample <30>, the basal fill [248] from a ditch terminus feature [250]. Weed/wild taxa provided evidence for grassland and arable weed plants as well as plants found in disturbed/cultivated grounds. Only one seed of possible sedge might be restricted to damper environments. Mineralised Mint (Lamiaceae) family seeds in sample <21> may also provide evidence for a still water environment nearby.

Wood charcoal fragments were relatively infrequent in the ditch deposits although vitrified charcoal was more prominent particularly in sample <20>, [184] the fill of ditch/gully [183]. Fragments from three samples, <13>, <18> and <21> were identified. Taxa noted include oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

5.11.6 *Phase III: 13th – 14th century*

A single sample <13> taken from the fill [148] of a pit [147] dated to the Phase III occupation produced charred plant remains largely restricted to small fragments of charcoal and one indeterminate cereal grain. Maloideae group taxa (apple, pear, hawthorn, whitebeam), and a possible field maple (cf. *Acer campestre*) were identified in the charcoal assemblage. Vitrified charcoal that could not be identified, fragments of industrial debris and a small amount of land snail shells were also present in the sample.

5.11.7 *Phase V: 14th – mid 16th century*

Sample <24> was taken from the fill [219] of a ditch (gully) feature [218]. A small quantity of moderately preserved cereal grains including bread wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum* s.l.) were recorded while charcoal fragments were infrequent. The sample also contained a small quantity of land snail shells and fish bone.

5.12 Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

5.12.1 The excavation at Steyning Grammar School (GSS09) produced 34 contexts which contained marine molluscs with a total weight of 4.498kg (Table 1). Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of 95%+ oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*). Other species identified at this stage include the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*); the scallop (*Aequipecten opercularis*); the carpet shell (*Venerupis decussata*) and periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). The latter 4 species collectively weigh less than 40g and therefore represent an insignificant part of the total assemblage. Although further work may identify other species these too would be statistically insignificant. Context (104) contained the largest by weight and number of oyster remains with a total weight of 1.395kg and was comprised of *c.* 60 left and right valves of oyster. A cursory inspection of these indicated that both the left and right valves had relatively high levels of infestation (primarily polychaete worm and burrowing sponge). Furthermore, some of the valves showed evidence of distortion. All of this suggests that the resource was extracted from a cramped and unhealthy colony.

5.12.2 Context 5/002 (the second largest assemblage) contained c. 10 oyster valves

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weighing 455g and all of the remaining contexts were considerably smaller and each with less than 10 valves and weighing <300g (Table 1). It is therefore proposed that a further summary analysis of context (104) and the remaining contexts take place looking specifically at age differentiation, overall levels of infestation and for the record the numbers of left and right valves of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The numbers of the latter however, are so small that they will not be statistically meaningful.

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6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

6.1.1 Eleventh to Thirteenth century activity dominates the archaeological sequence and has produced much data with the potential to add to our understanding of the socio-economic status of the town and area at this time.

6.1.2 The finds evidence derives almost entirely from ditches, pits and post-holes.

6.1.3 Although the entire area of development is of great archaeological interest, particularly in light of its central position in Steyning, it should be noted that the site has undergone considerable modern development and as such has been disturbed in places.

6.1.4 The site was predominantly characterised by ditched enclosures/boundaries and pitting with the major period of activity dominating the 11th – 15th centuries. Although many of the archaeological features contained pottery sherds of 9th-10th century date, no direct evidence of Late Saxon occupation was encountered at the site and as such these finds are thought to be residual. The similar archaeological findings from the library site to the north (Greatorex 1995) also suggest an Anglo-Saxon presence somewhere in the vicinity of this area of Steyning; perhaps at the Market Field site to the north-east. These excavations, in conjunction with other nearby sites (library, museum, Fletcher's Croft, Coombe Court) have contributed to our understanding of the land-use to the south of Steyning Church, from the 11th century. The residual 9th – 10th century finds encountered during the Grammar School excavations may be accounted for by the evidence of timber buildings (dated from 950-1150) at the nearby Coombe Court site located to the south east and the 10th century Homestead uncovered at the Market Field site to the northeast of the study site.

6.1.5 The majority of pits encountered during the excavations were circular or sub-circular in shape. The finds recovered from these pits represent typical medieval domestic waste assemblages comprising animal bone, shell and pottery fragments. It is possible that some of these features may have originally been timber-lined cess-pits re-used as rubbish pits with the lining removed. Although this type of refuse feature is often found to the rear of medieval properties, there was no clear evidence of burgage plots associated with these features.

6.1.6 The Phase I and II (11th – 13th century) ditches uncovered during the excavations partially line up with those uncovered during the 1967-8 excavations at Fletcher's Croft car park and the small excavation at Steyning Museum. These ditches enclose fairly large areas and do some seem to correspond with the known tenements of Church Street. It is likely that the ditches form earlier field boundaries. There is evidence to suggest that these ditches were re-cut which may be indicative of long use.

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6.1.7 This 11th - 13th century activity has good potential to describe the socio-economic status of the medieval town at this time and more specifically to shed light on the site itself. However, the later 14th – 15th century evidence of occasional pitting and postholes is much slimmer and holds less potential.

6.1.8 With the exception of one pit containing 14th – 15th pottery there is an almost total cessation of archaeological activity from c. 1300 to 1525. It would be interesting to see if this is reflected in historical population/settlement records for the area. This hiatus of activity in the area may also be demonstrative of a shift from this area into the main centre of the town to the south west. Evidence of post-medieval activity in the form of shallow pits was also uncovered during the Grammar School excavations.

6.1.9 The excavations at the Grammar School site made it possible to recover the plan of a couple of ditched-enclosures, potential structural evidence in the form of two concentrated areas of postholes and several domestic rubbish pits. However, the limited stratigraphic relationships at the site meant it was problematic to ascertain how many of the features were contemporary. Some of the features at the Grammar School were demonstrated by their finds to be later, but the majority of features contained Saxo-Norman pottery, which was also encountered residually in later features. The difficulty with using pottery sherds to date features is that to a certain extent many of the pottery fabrics and styles overlap and provide little information that might allow the site to be tightly phased.

6.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

6.2.1 Most contexts produced only small assemblages of pottery. The largest from the site consists of 89 sherds (1,322g) from pit [103], fill [104], dated to between c. 1050 and 1175. The next largest three groups consist of a mere 34 sherds each from ditch [185], fill [186] (dated 13th century), pit [130], fill [131] (dated mid C11th – mid 12th) and pit [118], fill [119] (dated mid C11th – late 12th). All of these groups have notable residual elements. Five contexts contain between 16 and 30 sherds, 11 contain between 6 and 15 sherds with 26 containing 5 or less sherds. The small size of many of these context groups makes close dating difficult and the assessment of residuality, based on ceramics alone, impossible. Despite the small context groups there are a number of drawable sherds in the assemblage scattered around in a number of different contexts.

6.2.2 A number of other excavations within the town and its environs (Gardiner 1990 and 1993 and Gardiner and Greatorex 1997) have yielded better assemblages of pottery and the current assemblage does not contain large enough secure context groups with diagnostic sherds to add substantially to previous work. In this respect it is similar to the assemblage from the nearby museum site (Greatorex 2008) that exhibited a dominance of Saxo-Norman material in the assemblage. However, although a full fabric list was provided within the Steyning Museum report this was not published – only being included in the archive. As such there is still a need to show the range of fabrics for the town specifically linking them to the West Sussex Medieval Fabric codes. In addition the assemblage, at a general level, provides a good insight into activity within this part of the town and thus contributes to our

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growing understanding of the fluctuations of the town's fortunes through time and how these are reflected in the ceramic record. Amongst the assemblage are a number of drawable rims that allow a rudimentary range of Saxo-Norman forms to be established.

6.3 The CBM by Sarah Porteus

6.3.1 No material is recommended for illustration.

6.3.2 The CBM holds no further potential beyond the approximate dating evidence for the context within which it occurs.

6.3.3 *International and national significance*
The assemblage is not of national or international significance.

Regional and local significance
The assemblage is not of regional or local significance.

6.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

6.4.1 Both the 11th to 12th and 12th to 13th century assemblages have potential for further work. Species abundance can be compared between these two phases using NISP (Number of Identified Species and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals), to highlight any significant changes. Age at death data can be used in an attempt to construct mortality profiles and information regarding element distribution can be used to identify butchery practices.

6.4.2 The assemblages recovered from the remaining phases are too small to enable meaningful analysis of results. These phases will be summarised.

6.4.3 The results can then be compared to other sites, similar in nature and date.

6.5 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

6.5.1 As the assemblage is small, with the majority of material unstratified, it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.6 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 Given the small size of the assemblage as well as the fairly undiagnostic nature of it, it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 As the assemblage is small and entirely unstratified or intrusive, and given the late 19th- to 20th-century date of the group, the assemblage is not considered to be of any potential for further analysis.

6.8 The Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.8.1 Stems were mainly found in top-and subsoil, with a single piece intrusive in an earlier context. All stems are plain and lacking in either decoration or

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maker's marks. The assemblage therefore lacks any potential for dating and has no intrinsic significance. It is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

6.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.9.1 The geological material from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further study. The assemblage is too small, lacks diversity and is virtually all of local (or recent) origin. The only worked piece of stone consists of a small fragment of quern in a typical local stone used for such purposes.

6.9.2 The assemblage has already been fully recorded for archive as part of the assessment phase of works. The majority of the assemblage can be discarded though the quernstone fragment could be retained. No separate report on the stone is proposed for publication though some of the observations from this assessment should be used in the site narrative. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

6.10 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

6.10.1 Although the assemblage is small, it does give an insight into the site occupants. Implied is the status (dress and personal accessories), which is based on these objects fairly low. Equestrian activity and crop processing are also evidenced by the Registered Finds.

6.10.2 Virtually no structural fittings survive, suggesting a lack of building activity in the immediate vicinity.

6.10.3 The assemblage is too small to parallel to similar sites.

6.11 Macrobotanicals and Charcoal by Lucy Allott

6.11.1 *Macrobotanical remains*

The assessment has confirmed the presence of limited macrobotanical remains. These were mainly preserved by charring although some mineralised plant remains were recovered in some samples. The majority of the flots were dominated by uncharred vegetation including some roots and a variety of seeds such as elder, knotgrass/dock, bramble, nightshades and apple. When deposits remain waterlogged until being exposed, uncharred seeds can be preserved in anoxic conditions. However, as the deposits were not saturated at the time of the excavation, the seeds are probably modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root action.

Two samples produced some mineralised remains. Preservation by mineralisation occurs under moist to wet conditions, when the plant tissues decays anaerobically in the presence of calcium-rich ground water, lime or high concentration of organic waste (faecal material) or fish bones. Two features containing a small assemblage of fishbone, produced some mineralised microbotanical remains. This could indicate the clearance of animal storage places. However, this might also suggest the presence of

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cess within these features and more mineralised material might therefore be present amongst the assemblage of 'uncharred' seeds.

The samples have provided limited evidence for diet of the population during the medieval and post-medieval period. Evidence is mainly based on the remains of charred cereal grains. The range of cereal species recovered during the evaluation and excavation is typical of the medieval period and the provisional identification of the cereal remains is also consistent with assemblages recovered from nearby late Anglo-Saxon and medieval sites in Steyning (Church Street (Greatorex, 1995), Tanyard Lane (Hinton, 1979), at Market Field (Hinton, 1993)) and in Botolphs, Bramber (Gardiner, 1990). The small assemblage of cereals is dominated by poorly preserved and possibly indeterminate cereal grains although some wheat, bread wheat and barley have been identified. Both free-threshing bread wheat and glume wheat are present within the assemblage and the presence of chaff components might assist in identifying the range of glume wheat species. Several samples have potential to reveal further evidence concerning the range of cereals cultivated during the medieval and post-medieval period in Steyning. Comparison with the assemblage from neighbouring Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval sites could also provide interesting information regarding the important change in wheat cultivation practice in the area during this period.

Other evidence for diet is less common in the samples. Non cereal crops include beans, peas, vetches/tares, cabbage/mustard, bromes/oat and some possible medicks. Cabbage/mustard seeds could be used to flavour food, however given the poor preservation it is difficult to differentiate between wild and cultivated species. Similarly the leaves from plants such as common orache and fat hen could be used as greens. Seeds from the goosefoot family might therefore provide evidence for wild food remains. Cabbage/mustard, bromes/oats, vetches/tares, medicks, common orache and fat hen could also simply indicate the presence of weed seeds from plants found on disturbed and waste ground. Analysis should aim to refine the identifications of these taxa where possible. Charred weed seeds including knotweeds/docks, sedges, grass seeds as well as seeds from the goosefoot, dead nettle and daisy families could provide evidence for natural vegetation in the vicinity of the site, although some might be found as weeds on arable land and could therefore have been introduced to the site with the crops. These could also originate from animal bedding or animal dung. One charred elder seed may provide evidence for the use of fruits from wild plant species. Elder occurs as a hedgerow plant and these seeds could have been brought to the site or may have occurred in the site vicinity.

6.11.2 *Charcoal*

Sampling during both the evaluation and excavation phases of work at the site found small quantities of charcoal. This is perhaps surprising given that many of the features represent refuse dumps in which charcoal is often a common component of urban archaeological assemblages. Although the charcoal assemblages are dominated by charcoal flecks <2mm in size, vitrified charcoal fragments were also common in the larger fractions. Wood charcoal can become vitrified when exposed to high temperatures and it is therefore often associated with industrial activities requiring prolonged

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burning during which high temperatures are routinely reached. The assemblages provide evidence for exploitation of a range of trees from hedgerows and woodland environments. Oak, hazel, ash and field maple are all common woodland trees and these are likely to have been managed to some extent. The willow / poplar identification may provide evidence for trees common to wetter ground near a river. All of the identified taxa could have been collected for fuel although some, for example the hazel roundwood may have been used for structural purposes such as wattle. Unfortunately the assemblages are too limited to provide specific information about wood use or to provide evidence for woodland management. Several of the samples contain taxa that are suitable for dating although they are unlikely to assist in refining the existing dating framework for the site. The assemblage is therefore of low significance although a short note documenting the findings should be included in the publication report.

6.12 **Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

6.12.1 The marine mollusc assemblage from the Steyning Grammar School Site is similar to that from other sites in the locality and in a fuller report could be contrasted with these.

6.12.2 The conclusion from this site is that it has produced a statistically small assemblage of marine molluscs and this represents a minor and secondary food resource.

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7.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 The excavation objectives outlined in the specification have mostly been addressed and some of these aspects will be fully covered during the final analysis. It is important, however, that in addition further issues that have arisen during post-excavation assessment are also addressed in the final analysis. These are listed below:

RA1: How does the site relate to the excavations at adjacent sites at: Fletcher's Croft, Tanyard Lane, Tester's, Cuthman's Field, Market Field and nearby Botolphs?

RA2: Can further, detailed examination of the site stratigraphy clarify site formation processes?

RA3: Can close analysis of the features ascertain association and function and determine whether there is any further ephemeral structural evidence surrounding the two post-hole clusters?

RA4: Is there any evidence for trade-links; importation and exportation? Some of the CBM found at the site appears to have been imported from Europe and some examples seem to have been transported from a considerable distance within the country. Further analysis from this site in relation to findings at nearby sites may provide valuable information on the trading of goods within the area in medieval times.

RA5: The site finds and environmental archive has huge potential to inform as to the socio-economic status of the town during the medieval period, and also the diet, farming, building etc of the town and its locale. How does this compare with other sites of similar status and size, such as Lewes?

RA6: Further analysis of the animal bone assemblage has the potential to inform on animal husbandry regimes and the economy of the site between the 11th and 13th centuries. An assessment of the butchery evidence, although sparse, may also help our understanding of meat as a food source at the time of land use. It may also be useful to distinguish between wild, agricultural and domestic species that were present in the region. No evidence of pathology or gnawing was noted in the assemblage; why is this? Burning was only evidenced by a single unidentifiable fragment; is this unusual in medieval town contexts?

RA7: What can the marine mollusc and fish remains from the site and from other nearby sites tell us about the diet and status of medieval Steyning, its seafood exploitation practices including the scale, nature and range of supply networks, and the relationship between inland urban settlements and the coastal ports/fisheries, and is any there any notable change in any of these factors throughout the period?

RA8: What do comparison of the plant and charcoal assemblages from this excavation and from other nearby sites assist in our understanding of local agricultural economy, environment and diet during the medieval period?

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RA9: Can historical records explain the apparent hiatus of archaeological activity during Phase IV, from the 14th to mid 16th century, at the site? Specifically, could the absence of activity be explained by major historical events such as the effects of the Black Death on the demography of Steyning or perhaps this dearth of activity can be explained more simply by a decline in the population within the area at this time? Such a decline may be explained by the expansion of the nearby coastal port at Shoreham resulting in diminished activity at the inland river-based port at Steyning. It will be interesting to explore other possible explanations for this change.

RA10: Settlement at the Market Field site ceased by the late 11th or 12th century which coincides with the time at which the majority of archaeological activity at the Grammar School and Fletcher's Croft sites seems to be beginning. Could this point to a move of settlement from the minister precinct towards the town at this time? If so, is this a period during which the minster precinct was reduced to within the confines of the present churchyard?

RA11: It would be interesting to assess the ditched enclosures and boundaries in the wider context of Steyning and in comparison to other archaeological sites.

RA12: Further assess the northeast-southwest boundary evidence which crosses the site diagonally. The two parallel ditches appear to be a continuation of those revealed at the Market Field site which is a considerable distance to the northeast. This would suggest a fairly substantial boundary which seems to mark a break of slope on both sites as well as coinciding with a field boundary on the 1840 Tithe map (Figure 8b).

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8.0 METHODOLOGY: ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

8.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

8.1.1 After completion of the specialist analysis and reporting, and a small amount of documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The details of these specialist reports have been summarised below. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

8.1.2 The site's stratigraphic sequence will be discussed by phases of activity and land use at the site. The points discussed in 6.1 of this report will be assessed thoroughly within this part of the publication text. Given the complexity of the stratigraphic sequence at the site, it may be beneficial to prepare a digitised Harris matrix as part of the stratigraphic analysis.

8.1.3 The narrative will then be assessed within the broader context of Steyning with comparisons being drawn from the multitude of excavated sites located within the town.

8.1.4 Time/Resource Allocation

Comparative reading & research	1 day
Stratigraphic analysis, sub-grouping, grouping, land use, matrices	8 days
Prepare publication text/ integrate specialist information	3 days
Total	12 days

8.2 **The Pottery** by Luke Barber

8.2.1 A limited amount of targeted analysis is proposed. Initially the assemblage will be quantified by fabric/form with the data being entered onto an excel database.

8.2.2 Following this a concise report will be prepared for publication outlining the size of the assemblage and the periods represented. A full fabric list will be provided for the medieval material cross-referenced to the West Sussex Medieval Fabric Series. A selection of feature sherds (up to 12 vessels) will be illustrated and the largest/most important groups described/quantified.

8.2.3 Parallels will be sought from other assemblages from the town. The Transitional and post-medieval assemblage will only be mentioned briefly in the chronological overview.

8.2.4 Time/Resource Allocation

Targeted analysis of assemblage	1 day
Concise report for publication	1 day
Parallels/comparisons to other assemblages	0.5 day
Total	2.5 days

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8.3 The CBM by Sarah Porteus

8.3.1 No further work is required and no pieces are recommended for illustration. The details from the post-excavation assessment should be incorporated into the main text as appropriate. No specialist days required. It is recommended the material be discarded. No conservation measures are required for the assemblage.

8.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

8.4.1 The analysis of data regarding species abundance, element distribution, butchery and mortality profiles between the 11th to 12th and 12th to 13th century phases.

8.4.2 Summary paragraphs prepared on the results from the 13th to 14th, 16th and 18th to 19th century phases.

8.4.3 Comparison of data with information obtained from similar excavations in the area

8.4.4 Time/Resource Allocation

Data analysis	2 days
Summary of results	0.5 day
Comparison of data with similar excavations in the area	1 day
Total	3.5 day

8.5 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

8.5.1 All metalwork has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required. It is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

8.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

8.6.1 All glass has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required. It is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

8.7 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

8.7.1 The assemblage has been recorded in detail on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required. It is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

8.8 The Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

8.8.1 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required. It is recommended the assemblage be discarded.

8.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

8.9.1 Since the assemblage has already been fully recorded as part of this

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assessment, there is no requirement for a separate report on the stone for the publication. However, some of the observations from this assessment will be used in the site narrative. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

8.10 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

8.10.1 It is proposed to include a short summary report for the medieval registered finds, accompanied by a catalogue detailing the objects.

8.10.2 Up to six objects are recommended for illustration.

8.10.3 Time/Resource Allocation

Further work excluding illustration	0.5 day
Total	0.5 day

8.11 Macrobotanicls and Charcoal by Lucy Allott

8.11.1 Although the assemblage is small and moderately preserved, various samples might provide some useful evidence regarding the scale and nature of arable activities at the site over time as well as the past vegetation of the area. It is therefore recommended that further work is undertaken on charred macrobotanical remains from samples <8, 19, 21, 28, 30, 31, 36 and 37>. This will include quantification and identification through comparison with reference material. Further work should also compare the medieval charred botanical remains assemblage from this site with other assemblages from sites of Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts located in the area.

8.11.2 Time/Resource Allocation

Charred and Mineralised Macrobotanical remains	
Analysis and identification	3 days
Data entry and manipulation	1 day
Report writing / literature consultation	1 day
Total	5 days
Charcoal	
A short note summarising the assemblages	1 day
Total	1 day

8.12 Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

8.12.1 Length of text to be determined

8.12.2 Time/Resource Allocation

Report writing for publication	0.5 day
Total	0.5 day

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9.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

9.1 Publication Synopsis

9.1.1 The Grammar School site forms one of a growing series of archaeological investigations in the Steyning area and as such, the findings are certainly worthy of publication. The results of the current phase of work indicate further evidence for 11th-15th century activity within the area and also aid our understanding of the evolution of the town from the Late Saxon period through to modern times. Many of the features contained well sealed datable finds, which can facilitate our understanding of the kind of activity that was undertaken in the region at that time, as well as providing possible evidence for trade links to and from Steyning in the medieval period.

9.1.2 It is proposed that an article will be presented in the Sussex Archaeological Collections. The article will present the results from all phases of archaeological investigations at the site, including the preceding archaeological evaluation of the site (ASE 2009c). Reference will be made to other medieval sites and 11th-15th century remains in the area, in an attempt to put the results into a local and regional context. Information provided by the various specialists will be included within the publication and appropriate maps and plans will illustrate the text.

9.1.2 Specialist contributions will be undertaken as outlined in the relevant sections on further work above. These will be presented within an integrated site narrative with supporting specialist data were required. The archaeological features and deposits will be considered on a chronological, spatial and functional basis and in relation to the revised research aims outlined in section 7.1. The article will include illustrations.

9.1.3 It is proposed that the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of approximately 6000 to 8000 words. The word count for each section has been approximated in brackets.

Working title

Archaeological Investigations at Steyning Grammar School, Church Street, Steyning, 2009-2010

Introduction *(c.550)*

Circumstances of fieldwork and background (75-100)

Site location, geology and topography (75-100)

Archaeological and Historical background (250)

Methodology (75-100)

Excavation results *(c. 1350)*

Site Stratigraphy (150)

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Integrated narrative text by phase:

Phase I:	*Domestic refuse deposition (100)*
	Ditched-enclosures/boundaries (150)
	Pitting, postholes and stake holes (100)
	Structural? (150)
Phase II:	*Re-use of ditched-enclosures/boundaries (150)*
	Domestic refuse deposition (100)
	Pitting, postholes and stake holes (100)
	Structural? (150)
Phases III &IV:	*Pitting (50)*
	Archaeological cessation and decline in populace (100)
Phase V and VI:	*Post-medieval/modern activity (50)*

Specialist data *(c.3400)*
Medieval pottery (1300)
Animal bone (300)
Registered finds (750-1000)
Environmental: Macrobotanical and charcoal (600)
Environmental: Marine molluscs (200)

Discussion *(suggested topics) (c.800-1400)*
Site formation (natural deposits, activity layers, cut features)
The site in its setting
Character of the site; economy and resource basis, domestic/industrial, the changing land use of medieval occupation. Local and regional significance; comparative assessment of other sites in the locality, development of the town, role as an inland, river-based port.

Summary and Conclusions (150)

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Figures*: Selected plans, sections, photographs and artefact illustrations*

9.2 *Artefacts and Archive Deposition*

9.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work will be offered to a suitable repository to be agreed by the archaeological consultant with the landowner and the County Archaeologist.

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10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 Staffing / project team

The proposed analysis and publication will be undertaken by the project team outlined below:

Team Member	Initials	Tasks
Kathryn Grant	KG	Site Analysis; Report Production; Archive Collation
Jim Stevenson Dan Swift Louise Rayner	JS DS LR	Post-Excavation Project Manager / editing
Justin Russell	JR	Publication Figures
Luke Barber	LB	Pottery Analysis
Elke Raemen	ER	The Registered Finds
Gemma Ayton	GA/LS	Animal bone analysis and reporting
Lucy Allott Karine Le Hegarat	LA KLH	Macrobotanical remains and Charcoal analysis and reporting
David Dunkin	DD	Marine Molluscs analysis
Fiona Griffin	FG	Finds Illustration

Table 15: The project team

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10.2 Resource Allocation

10.2.1 The resources that will be allocated to each task are tabulated below (Table 16). These resources will enable a publication text as outlined above (see Chapter 9) to be produced and the site archive deposited.

Task	**Team Member**	**Person Day**
Stratigraphic		
Comparative reading & research	KG	1
Stratigraphic analysis, sub-grouping, grouping, land use, matrices	KG	8
Prepare publication text and integrate specialist information	KG	3
Specialist Analysis and Reporting		
medieval pottery analysis and text	LB	2.5 days
Registered Finds	ER	0.5 day
Animal Bone	GA & LS	3.5 days
Macrobotanical Remains	LA/KLH	5 days
Charcoal Remains	LA/KLH	1 day
Marine Molluscs	DD	0.5 day
Illustration		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	JR	2 days
Pottery Illustration 20-25 vessels	FG	2.5 days
Registered Finds Illustration 20 finds	FG	3 days
Production		
Project management	JS/DS/LR	2
Editing	JS/DS/LR	2
Preparation and deposition of archive	KG/NB	1
Publication Grant		Fee

Table 16: Resources required for analysis and publication

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Appendix I: Context Registers

Table 2: Context Register: Evaluation

CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	DEPOSIT THICKNESS	HEIGHT mAOD	PERIOD	PHASE
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25-0.35m	NE 13.53 SW 13.68	18th-20th	VI
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.3-0.5m	NE 13.18 SW 13.43	18th-20th	VI
1/003	Deposit	Natural	-	NE 12.68 SW 13.13		0
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15-0.22m	E 15.74 W 15.83	18th-20th	VI
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.38-0.61m	E 15.54 W 15.73	18th-20th	VI
4/003	Deposit	Natural	-	E 14.93 W 15.3		0
4/004	Cut	N-S DITCH	-	14.93	11th-12th	I
4/005	Fill	Fill of [4/004]	0.38m	14.93	11th-12th	I
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.2-0.35m	NE 15.89 SW 15.91	18th-20th	VI
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.4-0,5m	NE 15.44 SW 15.61	18th-20th	VI
5/003	Deposit	Natural	-	NE 14.94 SW 15.01		0
5/004	Deposit	Made Ground	0.1m	NE 15.54 SW 15.71	18th-20th	VI
5/005	Deposit	Collapsed wall rubble	0.12m	-	18th-20th	VI
5/006	Deposit	Collapsed wall rubble	0.12m	-	18th-20th	VI
5/007	Cut	NE/SW Ditch	-	14.97	12th-13th	II
5/008	Fill	Fill of 5/007	0.32m	-	12th-13th	II
5/009	Cut	Gully/Beam slot	-	14.88	11th-12th	I
5/010	Fill	Fill of 5/009	0.13m	-	11th-12th	I
5/011	Cut	SE-NW Ditch	-	14.92	12th-13th	II
5/012	Fill	Primary fill of 5/011	0.4m	-	12th-13th	II
5/013	Cut	PIT	-	14.88	11th-12th	I
5/014	Fill	Fill of 5/013	0.3m	-	11th-12th	I
5/015	Cut	PIT	-	14.87	11th-12th	I
5/016	Fill	Fill of 5/015	0.24m	-	11th-12th	I
5/017	Cut	NE/SW ditch	-	14.88	12th-13th	II
5/018	Fill	Fill of [5/017]	0.35m	-	12th-13th	II
5/019	Cut	NE/SW ditch	-	14.87	12th-13th	II
5/020	Fill	Fill of 5/019	-	-	12th-13th	II
5/021	Fill	Upper/secondary fill of 5/011	0.1m	-	12th-13th	II
5/022	Cut	Gully	-	14.9	11th-12th	I
5/023	Fill	Fill of 5/022	0.28m	-	11th-12th	I
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.32-0.35m	NE 14.57 SW 13.99	18th-20th	VI
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25-0.35m	NE 14.22 SW 13.67	18th-20th	VI
6/003	Deposit	Natural	-	NE 13.97 SW 13.36		0
6/004	Cut	NE-SW ditch	-	13.87	12th-13th	II
6/005	Fill	Fill of 6/004	c.0.3m	13.87	12th-13th	II
6/006	Cut	Pit	-	13.15	12th-13th	II
6/007	Fill	Fill of 6/006	c.0.1m	13.15	12th-13th	II
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.28-0.32m	NE 13.86 SW 13.30	18th-20th	VI
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.12-0.55m	NE 13.54 SW 13.18	18th-20th	VI
7/003	Deposit	Natural	-	NE 13.09 SW 12.9		0
7/004	Cut	Pit	-	12.98	11th-12th	I
7/005	Fill	Fill of 7/004	0.17m	12.98	11th-12th	I
7/006	Cut	Pit	-	12.76	11th-12th	I
7/007	Fill	Fill of 5/006	0.25m	12.76	11th-12th	I

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Table 3: Context registers: Excavation and watching brief

CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT DESCRIPTION	MAX. HEIGHT mAOD	PERIOD (C)	PHASE
100	Layer	Topsoil		18th-20th	VI
101	Layer	Subsoil		18th-20th	VI
102	Layer	Made ground/demolition rubble		18th-20th	VI
103	Cut	REFUSE PIT	14.93	11th-12th	I
104	Fill	Fill of [103]		11th-12th	I
105	Cut	POSTHOLE	15.04	11th-12th	I
106	Fill	Fill of [105]		11th-12th	I
107	Cut	Construction cut for foundation trenches/dining hall		18th-20th	VI
108	Fill	Footings/foundations for dining hall		18th-20th	VI
109	Layer	Natural geology			0
110	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
111	Fill	Fill of [110]		18th-20th	VI
112	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
113	Fill	Fill of [112]		18th-20th	VI
114	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
115	Fill	Fill of [114]		18th-20th	VI
116	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
117	Fill	Fill of [116]		18th-20th	VI
118	Cut	REFUSE PIT	14.89	11th-12th	I
119	Fill	Fill of [118]		11th-12th	I
120	Cut	Pad foundation/modern		18th-20th	VI
121	Fill	Fill of [121]		18th-20th	VI
122	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
123	Fill	Fill of [122]		18th-20th	VI
124	Cut	REFUSE PIT		11th-12th	I
125	Fill	Fill of [124]		11th-12th	I
126	Cut	NW-SE DITCH (Gully)	14.42	12th-13th	II
127	Fill	Fill of [126]	-	12th-13th	II
128	Cut	NW-SE DITCH (Gully)	14.71	12th-13th	II
129	Fill	Fill of [128]	-	12th-13th	II
130	Cut	REFUSE PIT	14.70	11th-12th	I
131	Fill	Fill of [130]	-	11th-12th	I
132	Cut	REFUSE PIT	14.66	11th-12th	I
133	Fill	Lower Fill of [132]	-	11th-12th	I
134	Fill	Upper Fill of [132]	-	11th-12th	I
135	Cut	POSTHOLE	14.91	11th-12th	I
136	Fill	Fill of [135]	-	11th-12th	I
137	Cut	POSTHOLE	14.90	11th-12th	I
138	Fill	Fill of [137]	-	11th-12th	I

139	Cut	POSTHOLE	14.94	11th-12th	I
140	Fill	Fill of [119]	-	11th-12th	I
141	Cut	POSTHOLE/STAKEHOLE	14.92	11th-12th	I
142	Fill	Fill of [141]	-	11th-12th	I
143	Cut	POSTHOLE/STAKEHOLE		11th-12th	I
144	Fill	Fill of [144]		11th-12th	I
145	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
146	Fill	Fill of [145]		18th-20th	VI
147	Cut	Pit		13th- 14th	III
148	Fill	Fill of [147]		13th- 14th	III
149	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
150	Fill	Fill of [149]		18th-20th	VI
151	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
152	Fill	Fill of [151]		18th-20th	VI
153 (194)	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
154	Fill	Fill of [153]		18th-20th	VI
155	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
156	Fill	Fill of [155]		18th-20th	VI
157	Cut	Shallow pit		18th-20th	VI
158	Fill	Fill of [157]		18th-20th	VI
159 (178)	Cut	POSTHOLE/STAKEHOLE		11th-12th	I
160	Fill	Fill of [159]		11th-12th	I
161	Cut	POSTHOLE		11th-12th	I
162	Fill	Fill of [161]		11th-12th	I
163	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
164	Fill	Fill of [163]		12th-13th	II
165	Cut	PIT	13.72	12th-13th	II
166	Fill	Fill of [165]		12th-13th	II
167	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
168	Fill	Fill of [167]		12th-13th	II
169	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
170	Fill	Fill of [169]		12th-13th	II
171	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
172	Fill	Fill of [171]		12th-13th	II
173	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.71	12th-13th	II
174	Fill	Fill of [173]		12th-13th	II
175	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (gully)		12th-13th	II
176	Fill	Fill of [175]		12th-13th	II
177	Cut	N-S DITCH (Boundary)		11th-12th	I
178 (159)	Fill	Middle Fill of [177]		11th-12th	I
179	Fill	Fill of possible re-cut over [177]		12th-13th	II
180	Fill	Lower Fill of [177]		11th-12th	I
181	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (gully)		12th-13th	II
182	Fill	Fill of [181]		12th-13th	II

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183	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (Gully)		12th-13th	II
184	Fill	Fill of [183]		12th-13th	II
185	Cut	N-S DITCH Terminus	13.79	11th-12th	I
186	Fill	Fill of re-cut [262] - DITCH OVER 185		12th-13th	II
187	Fill	Lower Fill of [185]		11th-12th	I
188	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.75	12th-13th	II
189	Fill	Fill of [188]		12th-13th	II
190	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
191	Fill	Fill of [190]		12th-13th	II
192	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.78	12th-13th	II
193	Fill	Fill of [192]		12th-13th	II
194 (153)	Cut	POSTHOLE		11th-12th	I
195	Fill	Fill of [194]		11th-12th	I
196	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
197	Fill	Fill of [196]		12th-13th	II
198	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.77	12th-13th	II
199	Fill	Fill of [198]		12th-13th	II
200	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.79	12th-13th	II
201	Fill	Fill of [200]		12th-13th	II
202	Cut	POSTHOLE		12th-13th	II
203	Fill	Fill of [202]		12th-13th	II
204	Cut	POSTHOLE	13.89	11th-12th	I
205	Fill	Fill of [204]	-	11th-12th	I
206	Cut	Shallow Pit/Poss. tree bowl	13.89	12th-13th	II
207	Fill	Fill of [206]	-	12th-13th	II
208	Cut	REFUSE PIT	13,05	11th-12th	I
209	Fill	Lower Fill of [208]	-	11th-12th	I
210	Fill	Upper Fill of [208]	-	11th-12th	I
211	Cut	REFUSE PIT	13.05	12th-13th	II
212	Fill	Lower fill of [211]	-	12th-13th	II
213	Fill	fill of [259] – re-cut pit	-	13th- 14th	III
214	Cut	PIT		12th-13th	II
215	Fill	Fill of [214]		12th-13th	II
216	Cut	Pit		12th-13th	II
217	Fill	Fill of [216]		12th-13th	II
218	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (Gully)		mid 16th - 18th	V
219	Fill	Fill of [218]		mid 16th - 18th	V
220	Cut	PIT		18th-20th	VI
221	Fill	Fill of [220]		18th-20th	VI
222	Cut	PIT	14.08	12th-13th	II
223	Fill	upper fill of [222]	-	12th-13th	II
224	Fill	Lower fill of [222]	-	12th-13th	II
225	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (Gully)	14.29	12th-13th	II
226	Fill	Fill of [225]	-	12th-13th	II

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227	Fill	Upper Fill of [225]/Poss. 16thc. Re-cut	-	mid 16th - 18th	V
228	Cut	PIT	12.99	11th-12th	I
229	Fill	Fill of [228]	-	11th-12th	I
230	Cut	NE-SW DITCH (GULLY)		mid 16th - 18th	V
231	Fill	Fill of [230]	-	mid 16th - 18th	V
232	Fill	Upper Fill of [211]	-	12th-13th	II
233	Cut	N-S DITCH	14.15	11th-12th	I
234	Fill	Fill of [266] over [233]	-	12th-13th	II
235	Cut	N-S DITCH	14.16	11th-12th	I
236	Fill	Fill of re-cut 263	-	12th-13th	II
237	Fill	Fill of [235]	-	11th-12th	I
238	Cut	PIT	13.86	13th- 14th	III
239	Fill	Single Fill of [238]	-	13th- 14th	III
240	Cut	REFUSE PIT	13.86	12th-13th	II
241	Fill	Fill of [240]	-	12th-13th	II
242	Fill	Upper Fill of [240]	-	12th-13th	II
243	Cut	REFUSE PIT	14.02	11th-12th	I
244	Fill	Upper Fill of [243]	-	11th-12th	I
245	Fill	middle Fill of [243]	-	11th-12th	I
246	Cut	REFUSE PIT	13.94	18th-19th	VI
247	Fill	Fill of [246]	-	18th-19th	VI
248	Cut	DITCH (Terminus)		12th-13th	II
249	Fill	Upper Fill of [248]	-	12th-13th	II
250	Fill	Basal Fill of [248]	-	12th-13th	II
251	Fill	Basal Fill of [243]	-	11th-12th	I
252	Cut	ANIMAL BURIAL		12th-13th	II
253	An. Sk.	AN. SKELETON	-	12th-13th	II
254	Fill	Fill of [252]	-	12th-13th	II
255	Cut	PIT		18th-20th	VI
256	Fill	Fill of [255]	-	18th-20th	VI
257	Re-cut	Re-cut pit over PIT [118]	14.89	11th-12th	I
258	Fill	Fill of [257]	-	11th-12th	I
259	Re-cut	Re-cut pit over [208]	13.03	13th- 14th	III
260	Cut	Construction cut for 261	-	18th-20th	VI
261	Fill	Swimming Pool	-	18th-20th	VI
262	Re-cut	Re-cut ditch over 185	-	12th-13th	II
263	Re-cut	Re-cut ditch over 235	-	12th-13th	II
264	Re-cut	Re-cut ditch over 177	-	12th-13th	II
265	Fill	Fill of [233]	-	11th-12th	I
266	Re-cut	Re-cut over [233]	-	12th-13th	II
267	Fill	Upper Fill of [185]	-	11th-12th	I
300	Layer	Subsoil	-	18th-20th	VI
301	Layer	Madeground	-	18th-20th	VI
302	Layer	Asphalt road surface	-	18th-20th	VI

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303	Layer	Make up under 302		18th-20th	VI
304	Cut	NW-SE DITCH (Gully)	-	12th-13th	II
305	Fill	Fill of [304]	-	12th-13th	II
306	Cut	PIT	-	14th- mid 16th	IV
307	Fill	Fill of [306]	-	14th- mid 16th	IV
308	Layer	Made Ground	-	18th-20th	VI
309	Layer	Natural	-		0
310	Cut	PIT	-	11th-12th	I
311	Fill	Lower Fill of [310]	-	11th-12th	I
312	Fill	Upper Fill of [310]	-	11th-12th	I
313	Cut	PIT	-	11th-12th	I
314	Fill	Lower Fill of [313]	-	11th-12th	I
315	Fill	Upper Fill of [313]	-	11th-12th	I
316	Re-cut	PIT OVER 310 & 313	-	11th-12th	I
317	Fill	Fill of [316]	-	11th-12th	I
318	Cut	N-S DITCH (Boundary)	-	11th-12th	I
319	Fill	Fill of [318]	-	11th-12th	I
320	Cut	E-W DITCH (Boundary)	-	11th-12th	I
321	Fill	Fill of [320]	-	11th-12th	I
322	Cut	Possible Pit	-	11th-12th	I
323	Fill	Fill of [322]	-	11th-12th	I
324	Layer	Topsoil	-	18th-20th	VI

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Appendix II: Finds and Environmental Quantification

Table 4: Quantification of bulk finds

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
101													2	82										
104	89	1322			15	222	96	1578			1	894							5	34				
105	3	36			2	8	18	64																
106	4	24			1	2																		
119	34	482			28	198																		
121			2	302																				
125	5	128			4	10													1	<2				
127	12	40			26	186	10	244			2	220	3	4										
129	2	18			1	4	1	18																
131	34	338			41	396	14	288									1	4	2	18				
133	3	72			16	124																		
134	5	60			4	26																		
142	1	6			3	6	5	6			1	<2												
146			1	30	26	84																		
148					1	6																		
150	1	4	2	54	2	4					1	12			10	34								
166	4	14			3	22	1	<2																
170	3	22			2	4	1	<2											1	<2				
174	2	2																						
176	16	60			15	22	23	18							1	<2					1	<2		

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Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
178	23	96																						
179	6	32			5	44																		
180	4	26			2	40					1	14												
182	5	34			11	22	3	30																
184					4	20	1	32																
186	34	318			19	124	3	56	3	48			1	10										
187	2	6			1	<2																		
189	1	2			3	<2	24	<2			1	<2												
203			3	24																				
205	1	4																						
207	2	20																						
209	1	4			2	4																		
210	6	178			10	8																		
213	13	282			7	228	9	116			1	6	10	46										
215	2	8			7	2	37	<2					1	<2										
219					9	150																		
226					127	668	1	34							1	<2							1	2
231	6	184	2	200	36	472	4	96	1	178	4	46							1	14				
232	2	24			5	8	10	36			1	130												
234	22	218			14	52																		
236	13	136			111	716					1	6												
237	19	258			21	200	2	10											1	2				
239	11	54			3	4							2	4										

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Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
241	5	20					5	18			1	<2							1	<2				
242	10	90			5	74																		
244	13	192			22	144	2	82	1	4			1	8										
245	4	34			4	72													1	<2				
247	4	10			9	90																		
249	13	206			24	420	9	286			3	986			2	<2	1	4						
253					359	718																		
254	2	6																						
305	1	<2			2	26																		
307	1	24																						
311	25	468			37	484																		
314	6	272			5	26	1	6																
Total	**475**	**5834**	**10**	**610**	**1054**	**6140**	**280**	**3018**	**5**	**230**	**18**	**2314**	**20**	**154**	**14**	**34**	**2**	**8**	**13**	**68**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**

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Table 10: Summary of the Registered Finds

RF NO	Context	Description	SG	Phase	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	WT (g)	COMMENTS
1	6/005	fill of ditch [6/004]	24	II	BUCK	IRON	MED	44	Horse furniture - sheet roller
2	6/002	subsoil		VII	DRAIN	IRON	PMED	80	drain cover - C19th-EC20th
3	5/018	fill of ditch [5/017]	22	II	STRIP	IRON	MED	26	strip frag with two rivets in situ
4	104	fill of refuse pit [103]	61	I	QUER	STON	MED	186	Lower Greensand - ? lower stone rotary quern
7	244	fill of refuse pit [243]	66	I	COMB/ MOUN	BONE	MED	<2	Mount or comb side plate. Two rivet holes partially surviving
9	249	fill of refuse pit [248]	20	II	HOOK	IRON	MED	112	Iron wall hook for setting in masonry
10	213	fill of pit [259]	60	III	BUPL	IRON	MED	18	part of RF <11>
11	213	fill of pit [259]	60	III	BUCK	IRON	MED	38	part of RF <10>
12	232	fill of refuse pit [211]	76	II	DRHK	COPP	MED	<2	Two rivet holes. Incomplete

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Table 11: Residues quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams).

Period/Phasing	Feature type	Parent Context	Context	Sample Number	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
I	Refuse pit	130	131	8	40	40	**	10	*	1					**	18			**	42			POT*/52
I	Posthole	135	136	9	10	10			*	4					*	12					*	6	
I	Posthole	137	138	10	20	20	*	4	**	1					*	6					*	4	POT*/6
I	Posthole	139	140	11	10	10	*	1	*	1					*	6							POT*/2
I	Posthole	141	142	12	40	40	*	1	*	1					*	4					*	2	IRON*/6 POT*/4
I	Post/ stakehole	159	160	14	10	10			*	1					*	4			*	1			SLATE*/18
I	Posthole	161	162	15	10	10	*	1	*	1					*	4					*	1	POT*/4
I	Ditch middle fill	177	178	17	40	40	*	1	**	4					***	54					**	96	POT**/50 CBM*/8

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Period/Phasing	Feature type	Parent Context	Context	Sample Number	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
I	Ditch lower fill	177	180	19	20	20	**	4	**	4					*	4					*	70	POT*/8
I	Ditch lower fill	185	187	22	40	40	*	2	*	1					*	12			*	8			POT*/12
I	Ditch lower fill	235	237	27	20	20	*	4	**	4					**	42					**	8	
I	Refuse pit	208	209	28	20	20	*	1	**	4					**	18	***	4			*	1	
I	Refuse pit upper fill	243	244	31	20	20	**	4	***	6					**	26			*	226			POT*/8 Fe*/36
I	Posthole	105	106	34	10	10	*	4	**	6					**	16					***	138	POT*/14 SLAG*/6
I	Refuse pit	103	104	35	40	40	*	4	**	4	*	4			**	16					**	60	POT*/48
I	Refuse pit	118	119	36	40	40	**	6	**	4	*	4			***	86					**	92	POT**/60 METAL*/10
I	Refuse pit	124	125	37	40	40	*	4	**	4					**	24					**	62	BURNT CLAY*/8 POT*/22

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Period/Phasing	Feature type	Parent Context	Context	Sample Number	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
I	Refuse pit lower fill	132	133	39	40	40	*	4	**	4					**	28	*	4			**	84	POT*/24 METAL*/10 SLAG*/42
I	Refuse pit upper fill	132	134	40	40	40	**	6	**	6					**	74	*	4			**	116	POT**/100 METAL*/10
I	Pit lower fill	310	311	42	5	5	*	1	*	1					*	8	*	1					
II	Ditch (gully)	175	176	16	40	40	*	2	**	4					***	80					**	54	POT**/54 Fe*/10 SLAG*/4
II	Ditch - Fill of possible re-cut over [177]	264	179	18	30	30	**	4	**	4					**	24	*	6			**	118	POT*/8 METAL*/2 BURNT CLAY*/2
II	Ditch (Gully)	183	184	20	40	40	*	8	**	6			*	1	***	32					**	22	Fe*/6 POT*/26
II	Recut Dich over [185] Fill of recut [262]	262	186	21	40	40	**	8	**	8					**	70	*	2			*	20	POT*/20 BURNT CLAY**/44
II	Ditch (Gully)	181	182	23	40	40	*	1	*	1					***	24					*	8	CBM*/4 POT*/4

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Period/Phasing	Feature type	Parent Context	Context	Sample Number	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
II	Ditch lower fill	225	226	25	40	40	*	4	**	4					***	126					***	50	POT*/22 METAL*/6 CBM**/142 GLASS*/1
II	Pit upper fill	222	223	26	20	20	*	4	*	4					*	10					*	4	POT*/20 Fe*/10
II	Refuse pit lower fill	211	212	29	20	20	**	1	**	6			*	1	*	6	*	1			*	1	POT*/4
II	Ditch terminus basal fill	248	250	30	20	20	*	1	**	1					*	12	*	1	*	1	*	1	POT*/30 IRON*/4
II	Refuse pit	240	241	32	20	20	*	1	*	1					*	6	*	1			**	30	POT*/4
II	Pit (Animal burial)	252	254	33	10	10																	
II	Ditch (Gully)	126	127	38	40	40			**	6					**	36	*	4			**	42	SLAG**/6 CBM**/20
II	Ditch (Gully)	304	305	41	40	40	*	2	*	1					*	12					*	6	POT*/2 SLATE*/18

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Period/Phasing	Feature type	Parent Context	Context	Sample Number	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
III	Pit	147	148	13	40	40	*	4	**	4			*	1	**	6	*	1			**	14	POT*/16
V	Ditch (Gully)	218	219	24	20	20	*	1	**	2					*	18					**	8	CBM*/4 IRON*/34

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Table 12: Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	8	131	8	15	39	4		**	**	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	++	**	Asteracea indet., cf. *Lapsana communis, Anthemis cotula*, Caryophyllaceae indet., Chenopodiaceae / Amaranthaceae indet., *Avena/ Bromus* sp., Poaceae indet., indet. CPR & indet. endocarp.	++						*		** /8 / 4		*
I	9	136	6	25	70	15		*	*	**	*	*Hordeum* sp.	++ +	*	Poaceae indet.	+								** /3 /3		
I	10	138	34	200	85	3	* *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.	*	**	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	+/ ++	*	Poaceae indet., *Polygonum* cf. *convolvulus*	+/+ +						*		** /2/ 3		

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	11	140	32	180	85	5	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	*	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., *Vicia* sp.	+/ ++	*	*Polygunum/ Rumex* sp., Poaceae indet., Caryophyllaceae indet., Chenopodiaceae / Amaranthaceae indet.	+/+ +								* /1/ 2		
I	12	142	48	170	75	5	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	*	*	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp.		*	Poaceae indet., indet. CPR	+								* /10/ 4		
I	14	160	22	16	3	33		*	**	***	*	Fabaceae indet.	+											** /10/ 2	*** 10 % frags	
I	15	162	16	14	71	16		*	**	**	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	+ to ++										*	** /3/ 3		

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	17	178	26	46	10	5	* *Sambucus nigra*, *Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *Vicia* cf. *Faba*, cf. *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	+ to ++										*	*** /42 / 3		*
I	19	180	52	61	4	40	* *Sambucus nigra*	**	**	***	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp.	+/ ++ +	*	*Polygunum/ Rumex* sp.,Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet. & wheat glume base	++							* mb/fb	*** /26/ 7		* coal ?
I	22	187	12	87	61	3	* *Sambucus nigra, Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	**	**	**	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l.	+/ ++ +	*	Poaceae indet.	++								*** /14/ 4		* hss
I	27	237	30	64	10	49	* *Sambucus nigra*, *Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., cf. *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	+/ ++										* mb/fb	*** /10/ 6	* frags	*

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	28	209	52	100	19	63	* *Solanum* sp., *Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	**	**	***	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., cf. Fabaceae	+/++				*	indet.	++	*			*** fb/ * mb	***/ 4/ 3		*
I	31	244	44	91	7	7	** *Polygonum/Rumex* sp., *Sambucus nigra*, Lamiaceae (possible mineralised), cf. *Lapsana/Crepis* sp.	** *	***	****	***	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp.	+/+ ++	**	*Polygonum/Rumex* sp., *Oxalis corniculata/dillenii/ stricta, Avena/Bromus* sp., & 1 rachis frag, 1 wheat glume base	++							** fb/ * mb	* / 2/ 1		*
I	34	106	16	120	73	2		*	**	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., Fabaceae indet., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	+/+ ++											* / 2/ 2		

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	35	104	42	292	74	2	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	**	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	++											* /4/ 2		
I	36	119	62	450	90	1	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	*	*	***	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++ +		Sambucus nigra, Poaceae indet.	+/ ++								* / 4/ 1		
I	37	125	30	43	12	12	* *Sambucus nigra, Solanum* sp.	**	**	****	**	Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.,	+/ ++ +	*	*Anthemis cotula*, cf. *Medicago* sp., *Avena/ Bromus* sp., *Brassica/ Sinapis* sp., cf. *Carex* sp.	++					* 1 2 %		*** mb/f b	** /4 / 4		*

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
I	39	133	6	6	30	2		**	**	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., cf. *Pisum* sativum	++	*	*Polygunum/ Rumex* sp., *Avena/ Bromus* sp., indet. CPR	+/+ +								* /3 /3		* hss
I	40	134	62	14	5	25	* *Sambucus nigra*, Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	** *	***	****	**	Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp.	+/ ++ +	*	cf. *Anthemis cotula*, *Avena/ Bromus* sp., Poaceae indet.	++							* mb	* /1/ 1		
I	42	311	6	3	25	2	* Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	**	**	****	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++	*	indet. CPR, *Avena/ Bromus* sp., *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.	++							* mb	* /2/ 2		*
II	16	176	22	125	75	7	* *Rubus* sp.	*	*	**	*	Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++ +	*	*Avena/ Bromus* sp.	+							*	** /10/ 5	* fra gs	

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
II	18	179	10	35	32	3	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	**	**	*	Cerealia indet., *Triticum* sp.	+/ ++											*** / 50/ 7		
II	20	184	18	105	77	3	** *Sambucus nigra*, *Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet.	*	*	***	*	Cerealia indet.	+	*	Chenopodiaceae /Amaranthaceae indet.	++								* mb	***/ 10/ 3		**
II	21	186	10	43	23	2	* *Picris echioides*	**	***	***	**	Cerealia, Triticum sp. & *Triticum* cf. aestivum (some very short)	+/+ ++	*	Poaceae indet.	++	*	Lamiaceae	++ +				* mb/fb	** /5/ 3		
II	23	182	16	75	68	4	* *Rubus* sp.	*	**	**	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l.	+/ ++	*	Poaceae indet., indet. CPR	++							* mb	*** / 18/ 6		

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
II	25	226	30	155	69	4	** *Sambucus nigra, Rubus* sp., Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae indet., Caryophyllaceae indet., *Euphorbia peplus,* cf. *Pulmonaria* sp., *Polygunum/ Rumex* sp.	*	**	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++											*** / 20/6		*
II	26	223	10	31	79	4		*	*	**	*	Cerealia indet.	+											** / 12/ 3		*
II	29	212	44	106	28	49		*	**	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++	*	Poaceae indet.	++							*	*** / 8/ 5		*

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
II	30	250	16	27	7	9		**	***	***	**	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l., *Hordeum* sp., Fabaceae indet.	+/ ++ +	**	Asteracea indet., Chenopodiaceae / Amaranthaceae indet., *Avena/ Bromus* sp., cf. *Medicago* sp., cf. Cyperaceae, and stem & node frag.	+/+ +									* / 3/ 1		*
II	32	241	12	8	10	35	* *Sambucus nigra*	**	**	***	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l.	+/ ++	*	Poaceae indet.	+								***/ 20/ 5		*
II	33	254	14	36	55	12	* *Sambucus nigra*	**	**	***	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	+/ ++										* mb	** /4/ 1		
II	38	127	8	8	8	2		**	**	***	*	Cerealia	++			++							* mb	*** /49/ 4		*

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Period/Phasing	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed/wild seeds & other charred plant remains	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS (quant / % / diversity)	Marine molluscs	Ind debris, hammerscale (hss)
II	41	305	10	14	22	8	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	*	***				*	indet. CPR	++							* mb	*** /51/ 4		*
III	13	148	80	650	90	3	* *Sambucus nigra, Solanum* sp., *Malus* sp.		*	*	*	Cerealia	++											** /5/ 1		** coal ?
V	24	219	14	27	39	3	* *Rubus* sp., *Euphorbia helioscopia*		*	**	*	Cerealia, *Triticum* sp., *T. aestivum* s.l.	+/ ++		1 cf. Brassica/ Sinapsis sp.	+							1 fb	*** /49/ 6		

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Table 13: Charcoal assessment (fragment frequency * = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250, rw = roundwood)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Maloideae	*Quercus* sp.	*Prunus* sp.	*Fraxinus excellsior*	*Corylus avellana*	cf. *Acer campestre*	*Salix/Populus* sp.	cf. *Rosa* sp. Rosaceae
I	42	311	Pit lower fill	*	1	*	1		1			3 (rw)		1	
I	8	131	Refuse pit	**	10	*	1	2	6	1	1	1			
I	31	244	Refuse pit upper fill	**	4	***	6		2	1		7 (rw)			
I	36	119	Refuse pit	**	6	**	4		3	1					1
I	37	125	Refuse pit	*	4	**	4			1		1			
I	34	106	Posthole	*	4	**	6	1	2						
II	18	179	Ditch - Fill of possible recut over [177]	**	4	**	4			2		2			
II	20	184	Ditch (Gully)	*	8	**	6								
II	21	186	Recut Ditch over [185] Fill of recut [262]	**	8	**	8		4	1		2			
III	13	148	P/D Ditch (possible gully terminus)	*	4	**	4	1					1		

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Table 14: Contexts containing marine molluscs

Context No.	Species	Total Weight
104	*Ostrea edulis; Mytilus edulis*	1395 g
105	*Ostrea edulis; Littorina littorea*	46 g
127	*Ostrea edulis*	230 g
129	*Ostrea edulis*	20 g
131	*Ostrea edulis*	286 g
166	*Ostrea edulis*	5 g
176	*Ostrea edulis*	14 g
182	*Ostrea edulis*	27 g
184	*Ostrea edulis*	28 g
186	*Ostrea edulis*	48 g
213	*Ostrea edulis*	107 g
215	*Ostrea edulis*	3 g
226	*Ostrea edulis*	30 g
231	*Ostrea edulis*	92 g
232	*Ostrea edulis*	20 g
237	*Ostrea edulis*	12 g
241	*Ostrea edulis*	17 g
244	*Ostrea edulis*	80 g
249	*Ostrea edulis*	282 g
1/002	*Ostrea edulis*	274 g
4/005	*Ostrea edulis*	25 g
5/002	*Ostrea edulis*	455 g
5/008	*Ostrea edulis*	146 g
5/012	*Ostrea edulis*	132 g
5/014	*Ostrea edulis*	6 g
5/016	*Ostrea edulis; Mytilus edulis*	38 g
5/018	*Ostrea edulis; Mytilus edulis*	206 g
5/023	*Ostrea edulis; Venerupis decussate*	15 g
6/001	*Ostrea edulis*	5 g
6/002	*Ostrea edulis; Aequipecten opercularis*	267 g
6/005	*Ostrea edulis*	16 g
6/007	*Ostrea edulis*	3 g
7/002	*Ostrea edulis*	164 g
7/007	*Ostrea edulis*	4 g **TOTAL** 4.498 kg

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Appendix III

WSCC Historic Environment Records (HER's) - Summary of Archaeological Sites and HER's (refer to Figure 2; Listed Building numbers are in *italics*)

Site No.	HER/*LBS* No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	5673	1787 1118	Prehistoric Flintwork – Coombe Court: Several flint flakes and pottery found during excavations at Coombe Court, 1992.	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age
2	3502	1790 1143	Roman Occupation – Steyning Churchyard: Roman pottery, brick and oyster shells found in the churchyard. *Archaeologically Sensitive Area*	Romano-British
3	3539	177 111	Saxon Mint: Coins dating from the reigns of Cnut (1017-35) and Edward the Confessor (1042-66) indicate the presence of a mint.	Anglo-Saxon
4	5273	178 114	Anglo-Saxon Farmstead – Market Field: Building evidence, including ditches, wells, cess-pits and rubbish pits found during excavations in 1988-89.	Anglo-Saxon
5	5674	1787 1118	Early Medieval Buildings – Coombe Court: Evidence for three buildings and associated pits dating to 950-1150 found during excavations 1992.	Anglo-Saxon - Medieval
6	3507	1778 1106	Well: Holy well, formerly associated with a vanished chapel, situated on the south side of the High Street.	Medieval
7	4334	1791 1140	St. Andrew's Church and Saxon College: 12th – 18th century church on the site of an earlier building. *Archaeologically Sensitive Area*	Medieval
8	4335	1775 1125	Steyning Town: Historic town, dating from at least the early 11th century. *Archaeologically Sensitive Area*	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval & Post-Medieval
9	5271	1775 1135	Medieval Pits – Chantry Green House: Pits found during construction of garden wall in 1988.	Medieval
10	5275	1788 1117	Medieval Buildings – Coombe Court: 12th century building platforms and 13th century pits found during excavations in 1992.	Medieval
11	5675	1787 1118	Medieval Features – Coombe Court: Two 13th century rubbish pits and a 14th-15th century boundary ditch found during excavations in 1992.	Medieval
12	5700	1783 1134	Medieval Occupation – Steyning Library: Excavations in 1994 found pits and structures dating from 1150-1720.	Medieval - Post-Medieval
13	7199	17822 11314	Medieval Features – Steyning Museum: Archaeological evaluation in 2004 found pits and ditches of 12th-14th century date.	Medieval

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14	7850	1782 1133	Excavations at Steyning New Museum: Excavations in 1992 found a ditch and two shallow pits, with material dating from 10th-15th centuries.	Anglo-Saxon - Medieval
15	3531	1773 1119	Steyning Grammar School: 15th century building originating as the Brotherhood Hall of the Fraternity of the Holy Trinity, which ceased to exist after the Dissolution. The school was founded in 1614.	Medieval - Post-Medieval
16	5706	180 110	Privy – Jarvis Lane: Probable timber privy and 18th-19th century flint wall found on old brewery site in 1993.	Undated
17	7483	1774 1125	The Old Bakery – 17th c. oven.	Post-Medieval
18	7932	17646 11186	Wood's, High Street: Possible medieval gateway truss within older building.	Medieval - Post-Medieval
19	5269	179 114	Key – St. Andrews Church: Badly corroded iron key found near north doorway of church.	Undated
20	5270	1795 1139	Burials – Steyning Church: 6 burials found prior to 1938.	Undated
21	5387	1790 1143	Floor/Oven Tiles – St. Andrews Church: 19 pieces of tile found during grave-digging.	Undated
22	*298667*	17737 11192	9 Church Street – 15th century timber-framed with 17th and 19th century brick porch. *Listed Building Grade I*	Medieval - Post-Medieval
23	*298668*	17744 11212	Smugglers Arms Inn (11 Church Street – now the Bursars office) – medieval timber-framed. *Listed Building Grade II*	Medieval - Post-Medieval
24	*298669*	17750 11219	Holland Cottage (13 & 15 Church Street) – Medieval timber-framed. *Listed Building Grade II*	Medieval - Post-Medieval
25	*298670*	17766 11249	Clematis Cottage, Court Cottage & Harry Gough's House (19-23 Church Street) – 17th century timber-framed. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
26	*298671*	17767 11254	Amberley Cottages (25 & 27 Church Street) – 18th century brick cottages. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
27	*298673*	17771 11268	Gable End (31 Church Street) – 17th century refronted flint and tile house. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
28	*298674*	17772 11273	33 Church Street – early 19th century brick house. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
29	*298675*	17792 11317	51 & 53 Church Street – early 19th century brick houses. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
30	*298676*	17805 11325	Penfold Hall (55 Church Street) – former National School, built 1840. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval

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31	*298687*	17906 11400	St Andrews Church. *Listed Building Grade I*	Medieval
32	*298765*	17937 11141	Jarvis – early 16th century timber-framed with brick ground floor. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
33	*298766*	17906 11079	Jarvis Hall – early 19th century Plymouth Brethren chapel. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval
34	*298767*	17891 11067	Malthouse Cottage – early 19th century brick cottages. *Listed Building Grade II*	Post-Medieval

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	GSS 09					
Identification Name and Address	Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 517847 111230					
Geology	Weathered chalk/clay marl					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4132					
Type of Fieldwork	**Eval.**	**Excav.**	**Watching Brief**	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	**Shallow Urban**	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	**Eval. 12/10/09-19/10/09**	**Excav. 04-01-10-26-01-10**	**WB.**	Other		
Sponsor/Client	RLF for on behalf of West Sussex County Council					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Kathryn Grant					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS Residual finds	**MED Pits and Ditches**	**PM Pits & finds**	Other **Modern Construction**		

100 Word Summary.

Archaeological excavation carried out during January 2010 by Archaeology South-East on land at Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning, West Sussex (NGR 517847 111230). The archaeological work was commissioned by RLF on behalf of their client West Sussex County Council (WSCC).
Natural weathered chalk and clay marl geology was encountered across the site from 14.94m AOD in the west to 12.9m AOD in the east.
Six periods were identified at the site. The earliest findings were of residual Late Saxon pottery sherds. There was considerable evidence for the Saxo-Norman occupation of the site with ditches and pitting dating to this period. After the mid 13th century there is a lot less evidence, perhaps reflecting the expansion of Shoreham as a coastal port and the decline of Steyning as a river-based port.
There was a notable dearth of archaeological activity at the site from the 14th to mid 16th century with only a single pit of this date being found. However, a number of residual finds of this period probably reflect that the site was used as agricultural land at this time. These finds were perhaps deposited during manuring. The agricultural use of the site appears to have carried on right up into the 18th century with some later post-medieval evidence of domestic refuse.

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OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81022

Project details	
Project name	Steyning Grammar School, Steyning, West Sussex
Short description of the project	*Archaeological excavation carried out during January 2010 by Archaeology South-East on land at Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning, West Sussex (NGR 517847 111230). The archaeological work was commissioned by RLF on behalf of their client West Sussex County Council (WSCC).* *Natural weathered chalk and clay marl geology was encountered across the site from 14.94m AOD in the west to 12.9m AOD in the east.* *Six periods were identified at the site. The earliest findings were of residual Late Saxon pottery sherds. There was considerable evidence for the Saxo-Norman occupation of the site with ditches and pitting dating to this period. After the mid 13th century there is a lot less evidence, perhaps reflecting the expansion of Shoreham as a coastal port and the decline of Steyning as a river-based port.* *There was a notable dearth of archaeological activity at the site from the 14th to mid 16th century with only a single pit of this date being found. However, a number of residual finds of this period probably reflect that the site was used as agricultural land at this time. These finds were perhaps deposited during manuring. The agricultural use of the site appears to have carried on right up into the 18th century with some later post-medieval evidence of domestic refuse.* *In this report, the potential for further analysis is discussed and a proposed publication synopsis is outlined.*
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2010 End: 26-01-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	GSS 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS, DITCHES AND POSTHOLES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM STEYNING Steyning Grammar School, School Lane/Church Street, Steyning, West Sussex
Postcode	BN44 3RX
Site coordinates	TQ 517847 111230 50.8790591065 0.157820329336 50 52 44 N 000 09 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.90m Max: 14.94m

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Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Kathryn Grant
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	RLF/West Sussex County Council
Entered by	Kathryn Grant (Kathryn.Grant@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	13 August 2010

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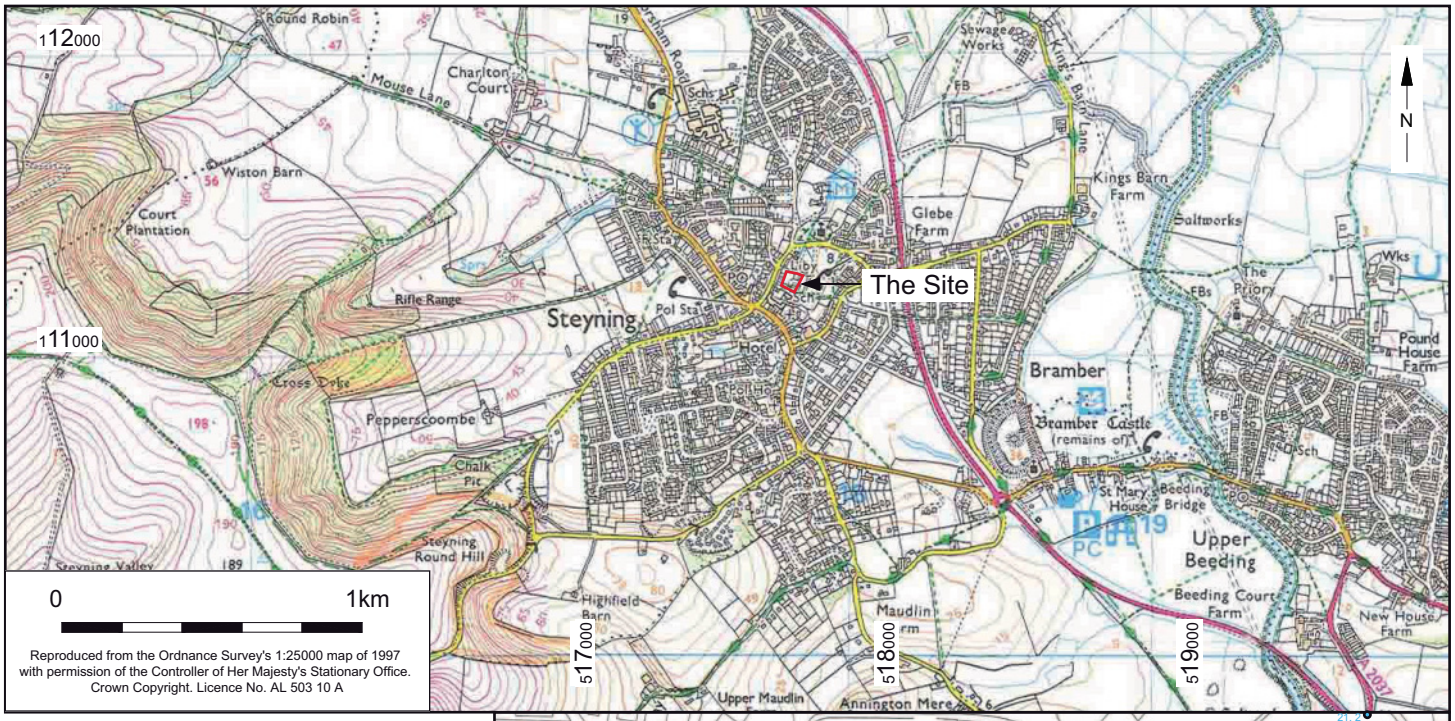
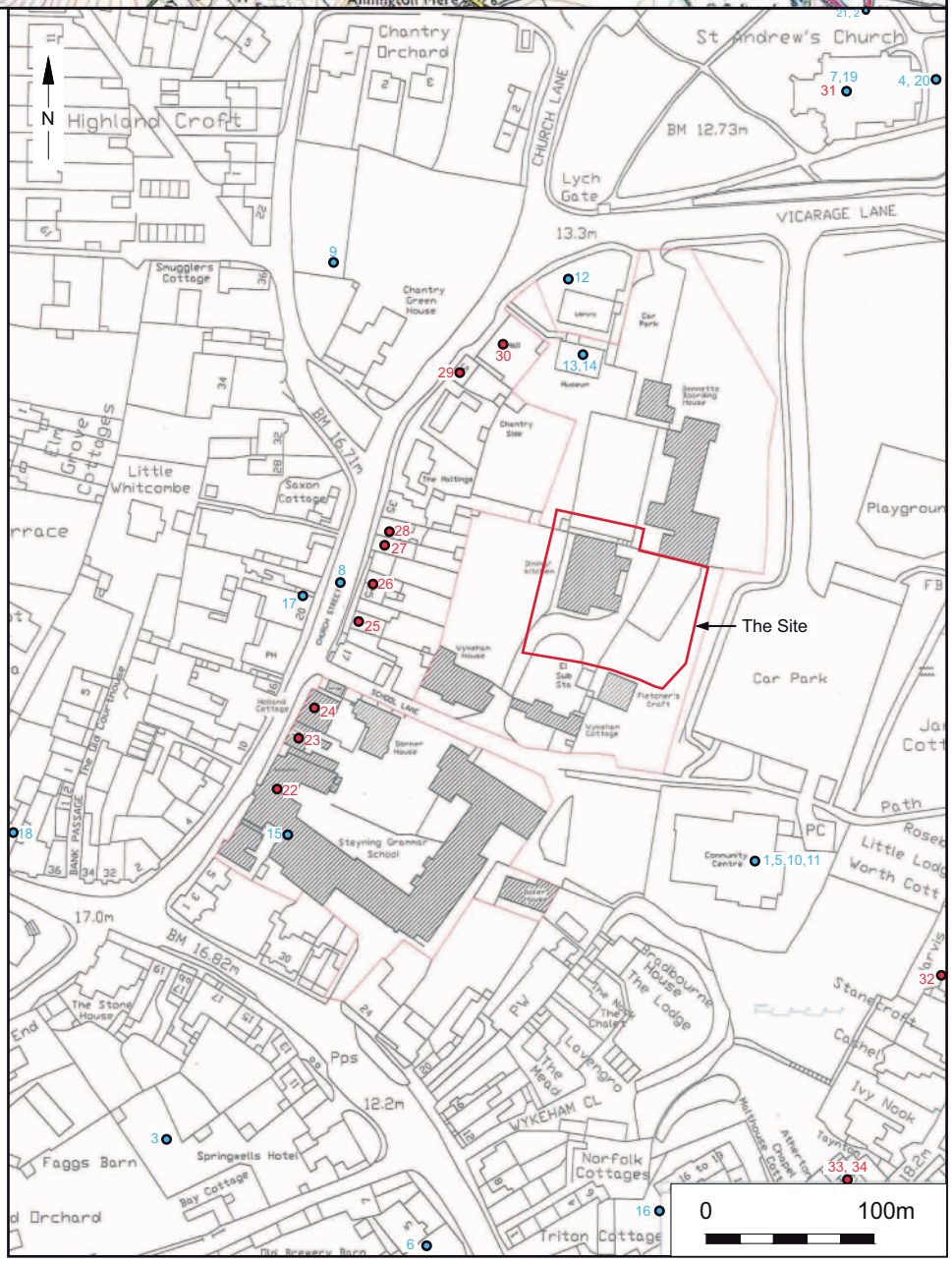
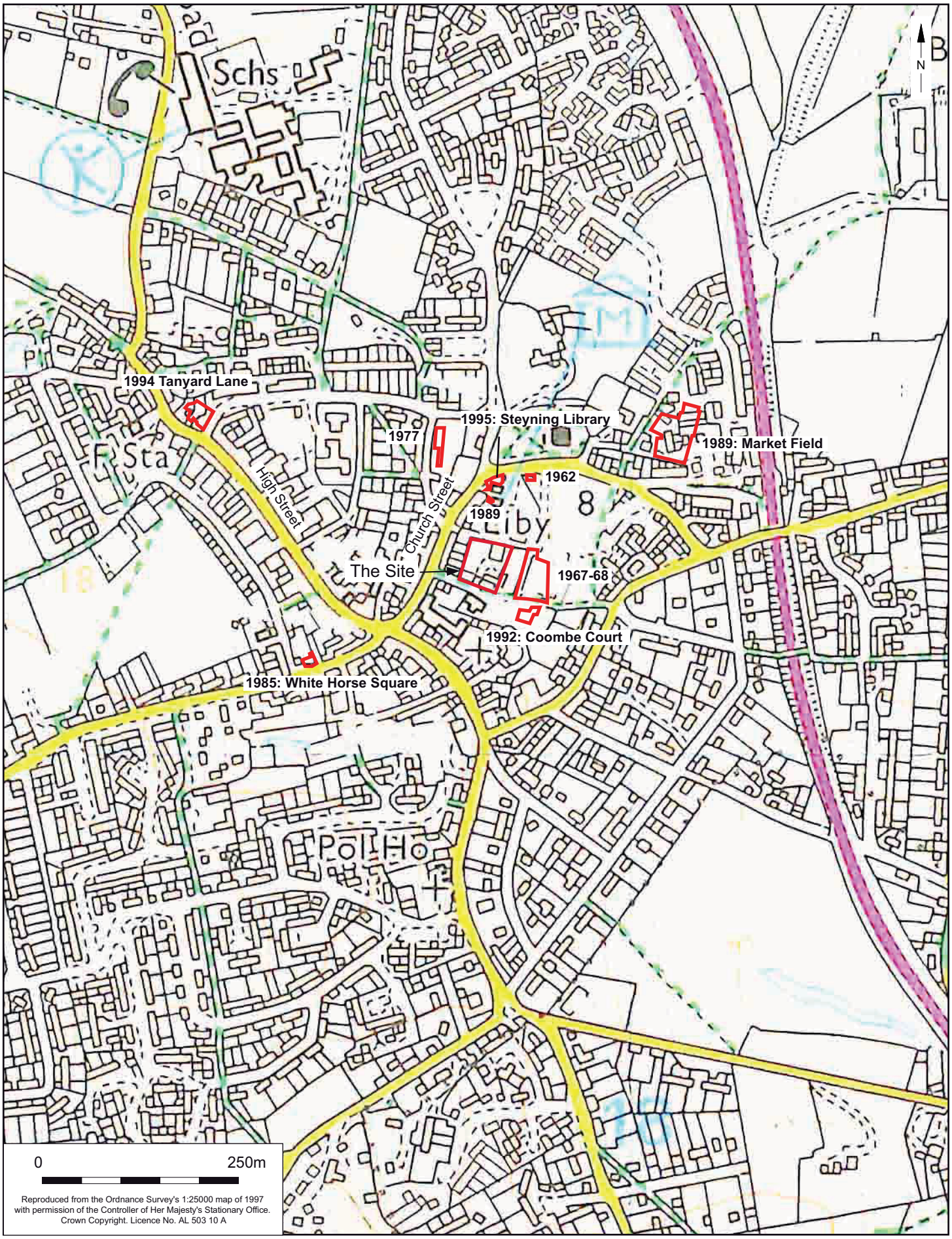




© Archaeology South-East		Steyning Grammar School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4132	Sept 2010	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HLF		

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Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: JLR		

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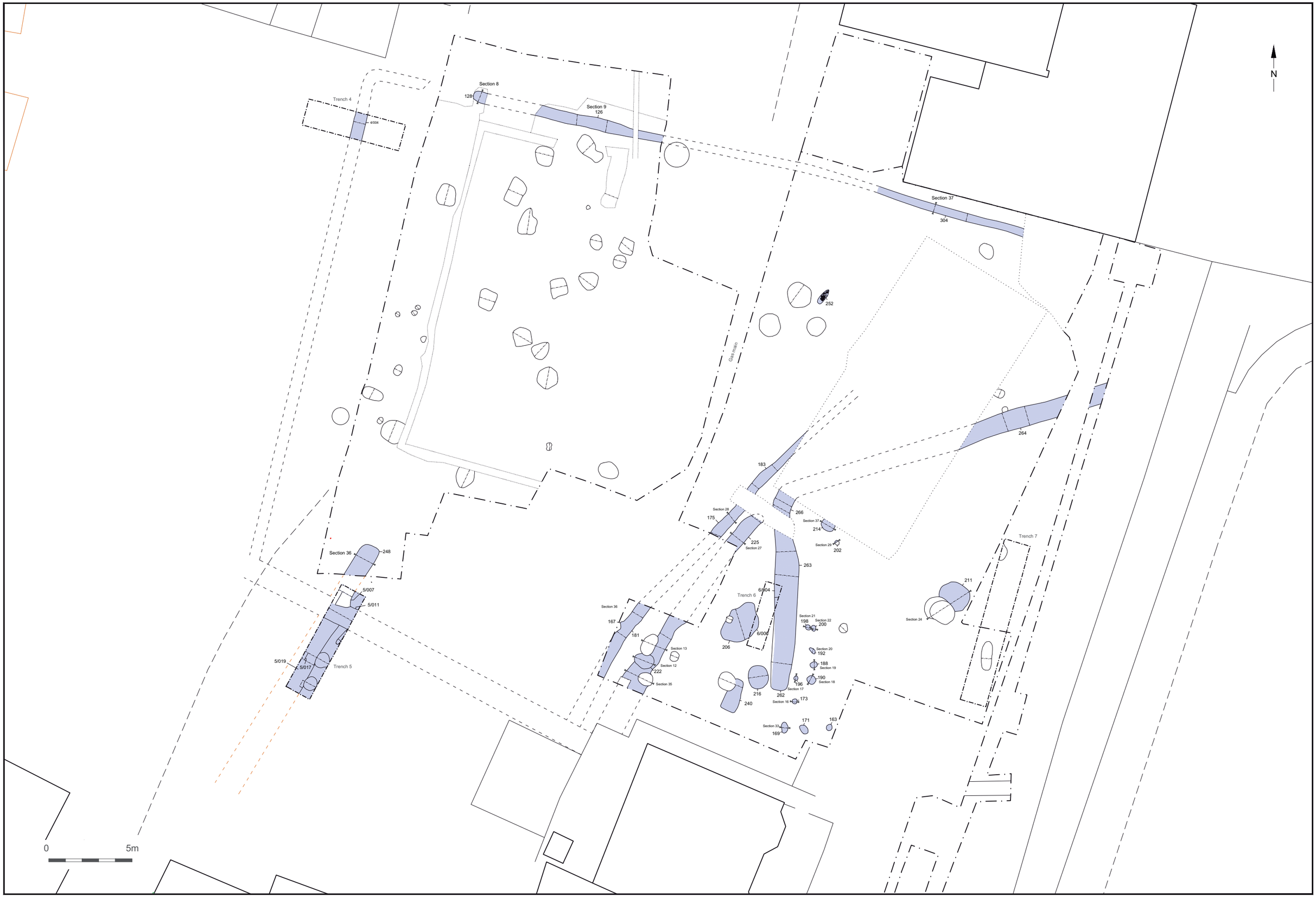
Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Steyning Grammar School	Fig. 4
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR	Phase 1 plan	



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Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Phase 2 plan	
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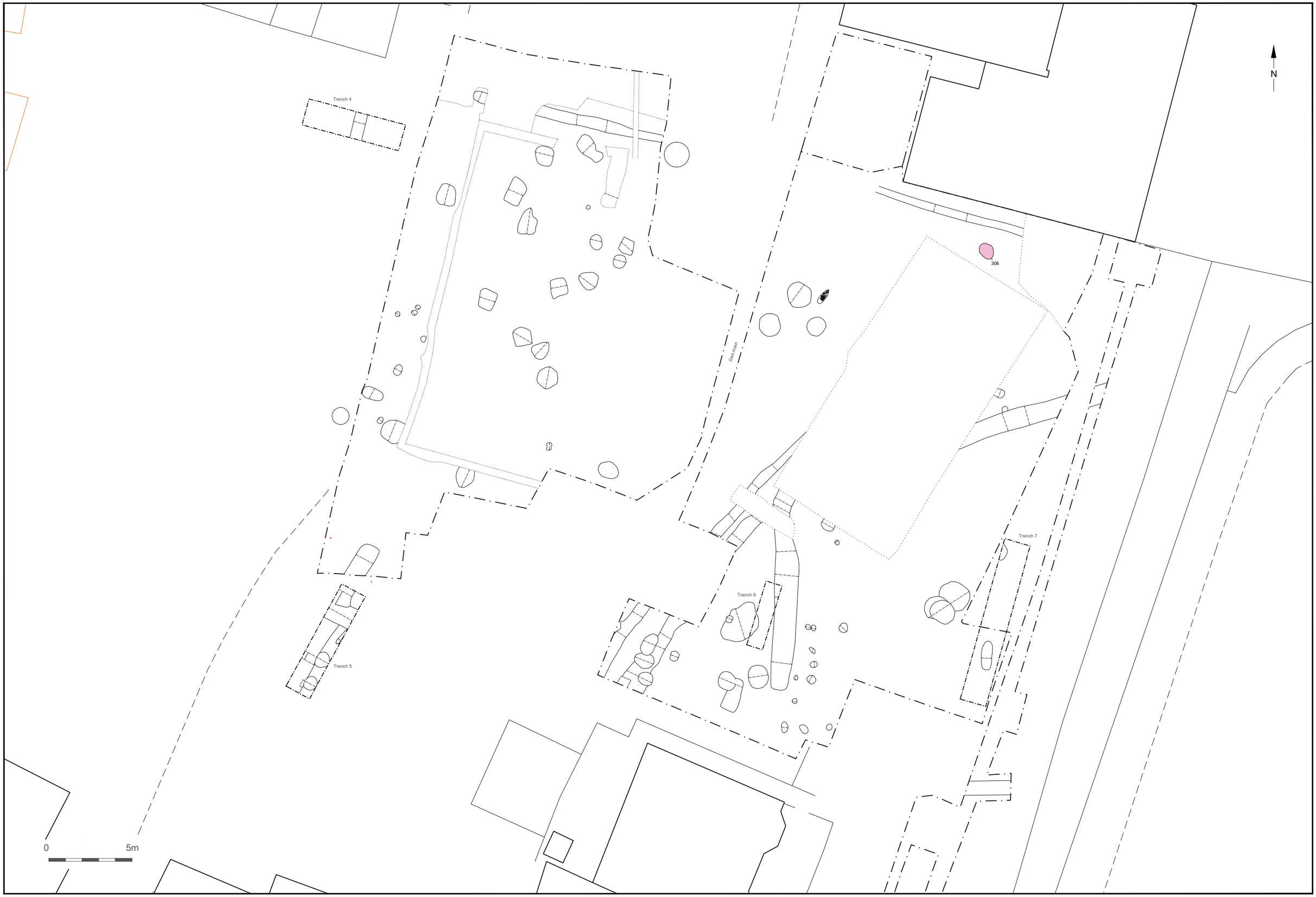
Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Phase 3 plan	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR		



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Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR		

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Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Phase 5 plan with 1840 tithe map extract	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR		

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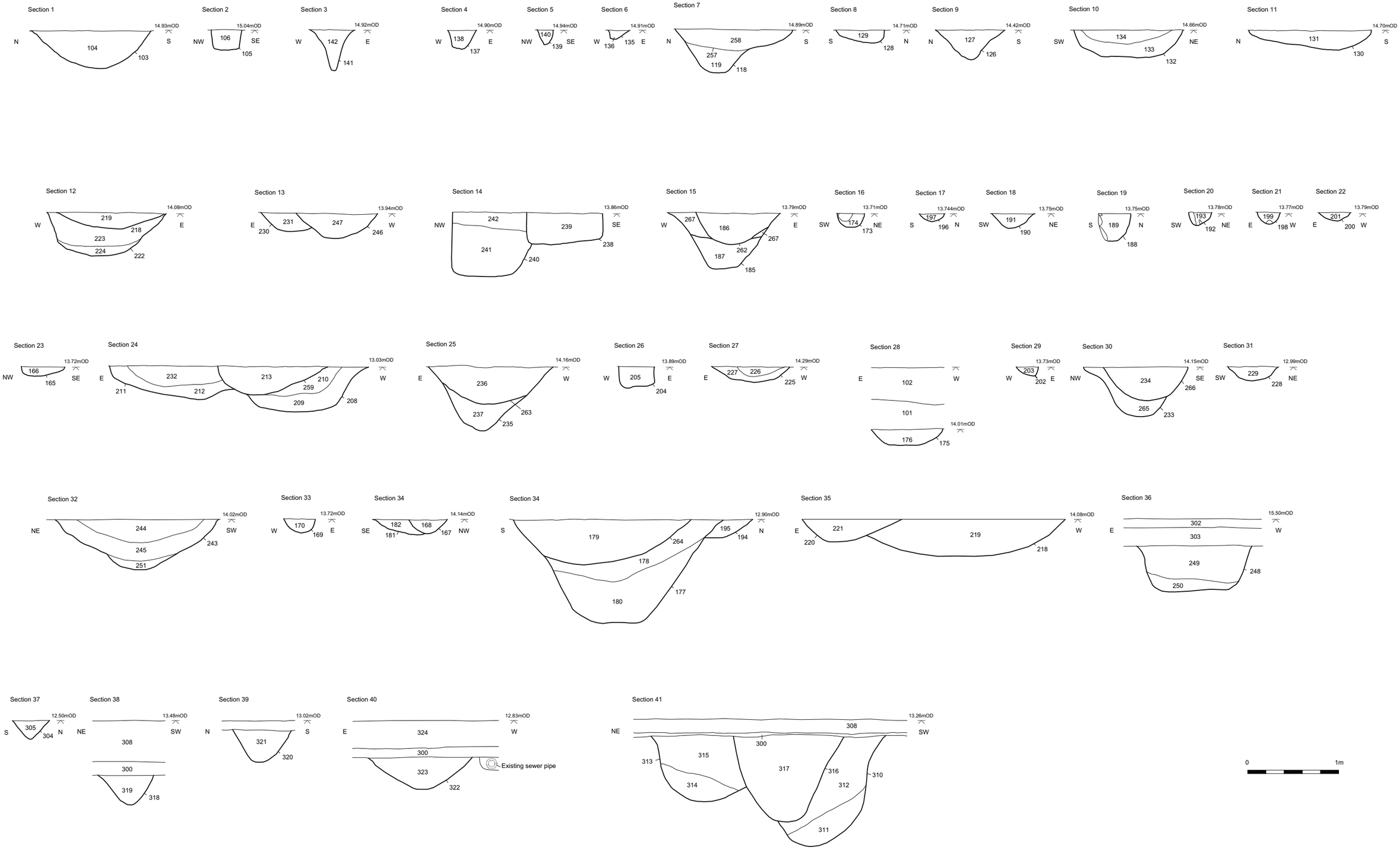
Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Phase 6 plan	
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR		



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Project Ref: 4132	Aug 2010	Steyning Grammar School	Fig. 10
Report Ref: 2010024	Drawn by: HF/JR	Sections	

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