



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**

**An Archaeological Assessment Excavation
at Monastery Lane,
Storrington,
West Sussex**



Project No. CBAS0275

by
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Summary

An Archaeological Assessment Excavation was carried out at Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of nine dwellings. Seven evaluation trenches were opened within the Site. The features were concentrated within the east half of the Site and where they can be dated, they belong to the late Post Medieval period. The features uncovered on Site are not of great archaeological significance and no further archaeological work will be required concerning the construction of the proposed development.

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Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Archaeological & Historical Background	4
3.0	Methodology	4
4.0	Results	5
5.0	Finds	12
6.0	Discussion	18
7.0	Acknowledgements	18

Figures

Fig. 1	Location of the Site
Fig. 2	Proposed development plan
Fig. 3	Site plan
Fig. 4	Trench 3 plan and section
Fig. 5	Trench 5 plan and sections
Fig. 6	Trenches 6 and 7 plans and section

Appendices

Appendix 1	Levels Register
Appendix 2	HER Summary Form
Cover Plate	Excavation of Trench 7, looking southeast

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Orpwood & Payne (The Client) to carry out an Archaeological Assessment Excavation at Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex (Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of nine dwellings (Fig. 2). As a result of the Site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority placed a condition on the planning consent for the development (DC/08/1793), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.2 The Site is located to the south of the 17th century Lady Place on the east side of Monastery Lane, centred on TQ 0837 1419, and is situated on the southwest side of the historic medieval market town of Storrington. The plot within which the Site is situated has been interpreted as one of a series of irregular plots of 17th century date or earlier¹.
- 1.3 The Site therefore had potential to contain subsurface archaeological remains of former outbuildings, yards, internal plot boundaries or refuse disposal pits associated with Lady Place or another building situated on the site of St Joseph's in the 18th century.
- 1.4 According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 317/332), the underlying geology of the site is Folkstone Formation (fine to coarse grained sandstones) of the Lower Greensand Group.
- 1.5 The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by West Sussex County Council (WSSCC), comprised an archaeological assessment excavation as the first phase of archaeological work at the Site. The assessment excavation was required to establish whether any archaeological remains survived on the Site, thereby enabling any further decisions to be made regards the mitigation strategy for either in-situ preservation of the archaeology or its preservation by record. A Written Scheme of Investigation² for the first phase of works was prepared and agreed by the local planning authority.
- 1.6 Dr Caroline Russell (Field Officer), Dave Atkin (Assistant Field Officer) and Andrew Bradshaw (Archaeological Assistant) carried out the assessment excavation on the 28th - 31st May and the 3rd June 2013. Andrew Bradshaw surveyed the Site.

¹ Harris, R. 2005 *Storrington: Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

² Butler, C. 2012. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Assessment Excavation at Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex*. CBAS0275.

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 An archaeological and historical background to the Site is available in the Written Scheme of Investigation³.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 The assessment excavation involved the excavation of seven trenches (Trenches 1-7). Trenches 2-7 were opened as close as possible to their pre-determined location, within the footings of the proposed dwellings (Fig. 3). Trench 2 was moved several metres further to the north, beyond the proposed driveway, to avoid the roots of trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders.

3.2 As planned, Trenches 1-3 and Trenches 6-7 measured c.10m x 1.5m and Trench 7 measured c.20m x 1.5m. Trench 4 was lengthened to the southeast, from 10m to c.14.9m, to account for two short stretches of the trench in which shallow metal piping prevented excavation down to the natural deposit. Trench 4 was also widened at its southeast end by c.2.9m to fully expose a possible archaeological feature.

3.3 Trench 1 was opened with a 1.5 tonne machine fitted with a 1m wide flat bladed bucket. To hasten excavation, the other six trenches were opened with a 5.5 tonne tracked machine fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was thoroughly CAT scanned prior to its excavation. All spoil was piled next to each opening and was visually searched for finds on a frequent basis during excavation. Several tree stumps were removed from the south-southwest end of Trench 7 prior to excavation.

3.4 The trenches were surveyed with a total station. The levels for the two survey points (Fig. 3) were tied into an OS bench mark (44.52m OD) marked on the wall beside the side door to Our Lady of England Roman Catholic Church. The levels register is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

3.5 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with the use of a Munsell Colour chart.

3.6 A digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd presently holds the archive, which will be deposited in Horsham Museum who have allocated the accession number 2013.200. A site reference of MLS12 has been allocated.

³ Butler, C. 2012. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Assessment Excavation at Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex*. CBAS0275.

4.0 Results

4.1 *Trench 1* (Plate 1)

4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 220mm - 510mm. The topsoil (Context **1/001**) was a friable mid to dark brown silty sand with sparse small stones. It was 110mm - 170mm thick and overlay a 80mm - 240mm thick layer of friable mid brown sandy subsoil (Context **1/002**), which contained sparse small stones and chalk-like inclusions. However, at the west-southwest end of the trench, the topsoil overlay the natural (Context **1/003**). This deposit was a friable sand, mottled various shades of pink, brown, grey and black.

4.1.2 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits. Burning within the topsoil (Context **1/001**) indicated the presence of a bonfire.



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking west-southwest

4.2 *Trench 2* (Plate 2)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 490mm - 720mm. The topsoil (Context **2/001**) was 160mm - 210mm thick and the underlying subsoil (Context **2/002**) was 160mm - 290mm thick. Both layers, and the natural deposit (Context **2/003**), are the same as their equivalent in Trench 1 although the subsoil was slightly mid greyish brown in colour.



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking northwest



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking
west-southwest



Plate 4: S.SE-facing section of
linear (Context **3/004**)

4.2.2 Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

4.3 *Trench 3* (Fig. 4; Plates 3 and 4)

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 520mm - 770mm. The topsoil, Context **3/001** (see Context **1/003**), was 130mm - 230mm thick and the underlying subsoil (Context **3/002**) was 190mm - 360mm thick. The subsoil was the same as in Trenches 1 and 2 although it was pale to mid brown in colour and slightly greyish towards the top, lightening towards the natural deposit of Context **3/003** (see Context **1/003**).
- 4.3.2 The only archaeological feature recorded within Trench 3 was a ditch (Context **3/004**) that ran northwest - southeast across the east-northeast half of the trench. The linear was 660mm - 960mm wide and had a depth of 510mm. The cut within the natural (Context **3/003**) had a gentler west-southwest edge and a noticeable dip within the centre of its base. The sole fill (Context **3/005**) was a friable dark blackish grey silty sand that was almost entirely sterile. This feature has been interpreted as a possible palaeo-channel due to the irregularity of its cut and the near absence of inclusions within its fill.

4.4 *Trench 4* (Plate 5)

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of 450mm - 640mm. A 130mm - 250mm thick layer of topsoil (Context **4/001**) lay above subsoil (Context **4/002**), 190mm - 300mm thick, which in turn rested above the natural deposit of Context **4/003** (see above descriptions for all three contexts).
- 4.4.2 Two metal pipes were exposed running N-S and W-E, and thus at a right angle to one another, between 3.8m and 8.2m from the southeast end of the trench. The shallowness at which the pipes lay, at c.300mm below the ground surface, suggested that they piped water to the allotment gardens, which a long-term local resident revealed had once existed on the Site; however, the historic OS maps record no allotment gardens here subsequent to 1876.
- 4.4.3 At the southeast corner of the lengthened Trench 4, a cut feature was partly exposed, extending below the northeast baulk. Further machine excavation revealed this feature to be an irregular scoop in the natural (Context **4/003**), measuring 550mm x 900mm x 90mm deep and likely to be associated with a larger dump deposit (Context **4/004**) seen most clearly within the side extension. This deposit appears to be re-deposited natural resting within the subsoil (Context **4/002**) and below possible re-deposited subsoil. It does not, however, cut the natural in either section of the side extension. The dump deposit contained the odd glass bottle or jar and corroded metal, including the presumable remains of fencing (i.e. barbed wire and a metal post) which may be related to the use of the allotment gardens.



Plate 5: Trench 4, looking northwest



Plate 6: Trench 5, looking southwest



Plate 7: SE-facing section of
linear (Context **5/006**)

4.5 *Trench 5* (Fig. 5 and Plates 6-7)

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of 630mm - 850mm. Context **5/001** comprised the normal topsoil with a depth of 60mm - 330mm. The subsoil (Context **5/002**) may have comprised two separate contexts at the northeast end of the trench, with the upper 110mm being more silty and friable than usual. Context **5/003** represented the same natural deposit as elsewhere on Site.
- 4.5.2 Three late Post Medieval features cut the natural (Context **5/003**) within Trench 5 (Contexts **5/004**, **5/006** and **5/008**). Contexts **5/004** and **5/008** both extended from the northwest baulk. Context **5/004** had an exposed length of 750mm and a width of 700mm. The cut was not bottomed having only been excavated to a depth of 200mm to confirm that it was a dump of modern material. Its main fill (Context **5/005**) was a friable dark blackish grey silty sand that contained, amongst other material, a gin bottle, an almost complete flower pot, a brass bed knob, a metal fence post and a paint pot lid. The upper fill (Context **5/011**) looks to have been a re-deposited mix of the natural and subsoil, 190mm thick.
- 4.5.3 Context **5/006** was a linear that ran northwest - southeast across the trench. It was 740mm wide by 500mm deep and had vertical or very steep sides and a flat bottom. The main fill (Context **5/007**) was a friable dark blackish grey silty sand, up to 660mm thick, that contained Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and some corroded pieces of metal. The upper fill (Context **3/010**) comprised re-deposited natural, 150mm thick maximum. This feature served an indeterminate function.
- 4.5.4 The third cut, Context **5/008**, had exposed measurements of 700mm x 600mm and was 820mm deep. It had vertical sides and a partly concave / irregular base. The sole fill (Context **5/009**) was a friable dark blackish grey silty sand that contained some CBM and animal bone.

4.6 *Trench 6* (Fig. 6 and Plate 8)

- 4.6.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of 570mm - 930mm. The topsoil (Context **6/001**) was a loose dark blackish brown sandy silt, 160mm - 270mm thick, and contained evidence of a bonfire half way along the trench. It overlay two types of subsoil (Contexts **6/002** and **6/003**). The uppermost subsoil (Context **6/002**) was a friable mid blackish brown silty sand, 290mm - 380mm thick, which contained frequent small inclusions of stone, chalk, coal / clinker and CBM. The 190mm - 290mm thick layer of underlying subsoil (Context **6/003**) was a friable mid brown and greyish brown sand with sparse small stones. It rested above the natural sand (Context **6/004**), which had more hues of orange and yellow to this east side of the Site.

- 4.6.2 An irregular-shaped pit (Context **6/005**) cut the natural deposit (Context **6/004**) at the northwest end of Trench 6. It measured 950mm x 750mm x 280mm deep and had concave sides and a concave base. The sole fill of the pit (Context **6/006**) was a friable pale brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions. The pit is undated and its purpose cannot be identified.



Plate 8: Trench 6,
looking northwest

4. *Trench 7* (Fig. 6 and Plate 9)

- 4.7.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 710mm - 1.3m. The topsoil, Context **7/001** (see Context **6/001**), was 120mm - 570mm thick and contained lots of debris and building rubble, including bricks, metal and glass, at the deeper south-southwest end of the trench.
- 4.7.2 The topsoil overlay three types of subsoil (Contexts **7/002** - **7/004**). The uppermost subsoil (Context **7/002**) and the middle layer of subsoil (Context **7/003**) were the same as Contexts **6/002** and **6/003** respectively. Context **7/002** was 120mm - 180mm thick and could not be distinguished from Context **6/003** at the south-southwest end of the trench. Context **7/003** was 120mm - 18mm thick. The lowest subsoil (Context **7/004**), deposited above the natural (Context **7/005**), comprised a friable mid yellowy brown sand.
- 4.7.3 An animal grave (Context **7/006**) was discovered close to the north-northeast end of Trench 7, extending out from the east-southeast baulk. The articulated skeleton lay on its left-hand side with the head pointing east-southeast and the legs bent behind it, although the left front leg extended straight back. The grave cut had an exposed plan measuring 1.35m x 1.20m and had vertical sides with a sloped south-southwest side. The grave fill (Context **7/007**) was a friable dark yellowish grey sand.



Plate 9: Trench 7, looking south-southwest

5.0 The Finds

5.0.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of finds from the Site. These are summarized in Table 1.

5.0.2 The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. Essentially it is composed of late post-medieval material in small groups, much of which is unstratified. The early post-medieval pieces are few in number, abraded and residual in their contexts. All the pottery sherds are of general types common over most parts of Sussex during the post-medieval period. As such the whole assemblage is recommended for discard.

Table 1: Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

Context	Pottery (by date range)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Comments
1/002	1750-1900: 3/114g	Brick 1/30g Peg tile 4/168g	-	Later C18th – 19 th
2/002	1550-1750: 1/6g 1750-1900: 2/81g	Brick 2/1407g Peg tile 4/65g Floor tile 1/118g	Stone 2/50g FF Flint 5/63g	C18th- pot, C19th- brick
3/002	1750-1900: 5/66g	Peg tile 10/319g Edging 1/233g	Mortar 1/44g	C19th (x1 resid C17th- pot)
4/002	1750-1900: 3/114g	Peg tile 7/289g	Glass 1/43g	Later C19th – early 20th
4/004	-	-	Glass 2/544g Iron 6/149g	C20 th
5/002	1750-1900: 1/23g	Brick 2/1384g Peg tile 1/94g	Clay pipe 1/1g Glass 3/12g Stone 1/1258g	Mid/late C19th
5/005	1750-1900: 8/740g	-	Clay pipe 1/3g Glass 10/2213g Iron 1/296g	Later C19th – early 20th
5/007	1550-1750: 1/4g 1750-1900: 1/2g	Brick 3/71g Peg tile 8/194g	Glass 1/13g	C19th (x1 resid C17th- pot)
5/009	1750-1900: 1/3g	Brick 1/123g Ridge tile 2/35g	Iron 1/5g Bone 3/49g	Later C18th – mid 19 th
6/002	1750-1900: 1/17g	Peg tile 1/80g	-	C18th
6/006	-	Peg tile 3/180g	-	C18th
7/001	1750-1900: 1/13g	Peg tile 1/32g	-	C19th
7/002	-	Peg tile 7/341g	-	C18th – 19th
7/007	1550-1750: 1/4g 1750-1900: 3/16g	-	Iron 3/24g	C19th (resid late C17th – mid 18 th - pot)

5.1 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1** The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site all of which is of post-medieval date. The earliest sherds can be placed between the mid/late 17th to mid 18th centuries though all are clearly residual. Context **2/002** produced a small fragment from a Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware saucer (c. 1725-1780) while contexts **5/007** and **7/007** each contained abraded glazed red earthenware sherds of general mid 17th to mid 18th century type.
- 5.1.2** The remainder of the sherds are of the late post-medieval period, post-dating the 1780s, with most belonging to the 19th century. The condition of these sherds is variable: although most are of small to medium size with notable abrasion, there are a few much larger fresher sherds in the assemblage. As such a good proportion of this group appears to have been subjected to significant reworking. Local glazed red earthenware (usually bowls) is well represented with sherds being recovered from **1/002**, **2/002** and **5/005** (the latter including a very abraded sherd from an 18th century plate with trailed slip decoration).
- 5.1.3** Unglazed earthenware flower pots are even more common, often being represented by large fresh sherds – presumably in their primary place of discard. Fragments of these were located in **1/002**, **3/002**, **4/002** and **5/005**. The sherds from the latter context are notably large (4/536g), with D-club rims and one has the name ‘BULWELL’ rouletted onto it (followed by a rhomboid mark) below the rim. The remaining sherds consist of a scatter of generally abraded domestic wares, the earliest of which consist of a few fragments of creamware (Contexts **3/002** – a plate and **5/009** – a bowl) and pearlware (eg a mug fragment from **3/002** and a Wild Rose patterned plate from **5/007**). Other wares include a few sherds of yellow ware, blue transfer-printed ware and plain white refined earthenware. The latter includes a complete 98mm diameter late 19th century pot lid that has been reused to hold red paint (Context **5/005**).

5.2 *The Clay Tobacco Pipe* by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1** Two slightly abraded stem fragments of probable 19th century date were recovered from the site (Contexts **5/002** and **5/005**).

5.3 *The Glass* by Chris Butler & Luke Barber

- 5.3.1** Context **4/004** produced two complete bottles. The first was a clear glass square sauce bottle 215mm tall and 49mm square with a screw top lid and no embossing (410g), and the second was a 2oz Marmite brown glass jar (134g). Both date to the early to mid 20th century.

5.3.2 Context **5/002** produced three uncorroded pieces from a colourless glass panel bottle of mid 19th to early 20th century date. The vessel has the remains of embossed lettering (...CABR...) though too little is present to establish the full text. Other glass was recovered from Context **4/002** (a late 19th to early 20th century clear jar with iron external screw cap still in place) and Context **5/007** (a 19th century wine bottle fragment).

5.3.3 Context **5/005** produced three complete bottles and seven fragments from glass bottles. A complete clear glass machine-made bottle, 220mm tall and 80mm square, with a screw top and cap. It is embossed BURROUGHS LONDON GIN / ESTABLISHED 1820, with some coded numbers embossed on the base (664g). Two clear glass machine-made mineral water bottles, both 295mm tall and 77mm diameter, one weighing 594g and the other weighing 564g. One has NB4 embossed on the base. All of this glass dates to the early to mid 20th century.

5.4 *Iron* by Chris Butler & Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context **5/009** produced a single nail fragment, and Context **7/007** produce three nail fragments, all of a type that would be in keeping with a post-medieval date. Context **5/005** produced a wood/metalworking file c250mm long with a tang for a handle.

5.4.2 A quantity of barbed wire was found in Context **4/004**, along with some other iron fragments. It is not clear whether the barbed wire is military or agricultural as it was in poor condition.

5.5 *The Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Most contexts produced some ceramic building material. Although tile dominates the assemblage a scatter of brick was also recovered but only a couple of large pieces are present. Context **2/002** contained a 104mm wide by 65mm tall crudely formed but hard-fired brick with weak rectangular frog. Tempering is of sparse fine sand and slag to 5mm and it is likely the brick is of the later 19th to early 20th century. A similar brick fragment, measuring 106mm wide by 68mm tall was recovered from **5/002** and two more amorphous pieces of the same fabric were recovered from **5/007**. The other brick fragment from **5/002** is from a 46mm high well formed and fired 19th century flooring brick tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse iron oxides to 0.5mm. Context **5/009** also produced a brick fragment – from a 65mm tall, quite well formed and fired brick tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxides to 4mm.

5.5.2 Roofing tile is represented by a notable scatter of peg tile fragments in one of four general fabrics:

T1 – Quite well formed and fired, tempered with moderate medium sand throughout. Possibly a 17th to mid 18th century fabric. The only piece (38g), measuring 14mm thick, was recovered from **1/002**.

T2 – Well formed and fired, tempered with sparse fine sand and common iron oxides and marl pellets to 1mm. Probably 18th- to mid 19th century. Pieces were recovered from a number of contexts, including **1/002**, **2/002**, **3/002**, **4/002**, **5/002**, **5/007** and **7/001**.

T3 – Well formed and fired, tempered with sparse fine sand and common clay pellets to 2mm. A general 18th to 19th century date is probable, with examples being recovered from Contexts **2/002**, **4/002**, **5/007**, **6/002** and **7/002**.

T4 – Well formed and fired, tempered with sparse fine sand and common iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Another general 18th to 19th century type, though it was only recorded in Contexts **3/002**, **4/002**, **6/006** and **7/002**.

5.5.3 The only other roof tile consists of a 13mm thick ridge tile fragment from Context **5/009**. The latter is well formed and fired, being tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxide and marl pellets to 1mm (Fabric T2).

5.5.4 The only other tile consists of a fragment from a 27mm thick unglazed floor tile tempered with sparse/moderate fine/medium sand Context **2/002**. The tile has vertically cut edges and is likely to be of 18th to 19th century date. The other ‘tile’ consists of a fragment of later 19th to early 20th century decorative edging in a very hard-fired blue grey fabric tempered with sparse sand and rare clay pellets (Context **3/002**).

5.6 *The Geological Material* by Luke Barber & Chris Butler

5.6.1 Context **5/002** produced a block of friable fine/medium-grained sandstone that shows heavy signs of soot impregnation and Context **2/002** contained two fresh pieces of coal.

5.6.2 All of the flint on the site was unworked and had a shiny patina/sheen typical of flint found in this geology. Five small pieces of flint found in Context **2/002** may have been slightly fire-fractured, but this effect could be entirely natural.

5.7 **Mortar** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context **3/002** produced a single fragment of buff fine/medium sandy cement mortar with brick staining on one face. This almost certainly represents later 19th century pointing material.

5.8 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.8.1** An articulated animal burial and four bone fragment were recovered from three contexts during the excavation (Table 2). The bone was identified using Schmid⁴ recorded age using Silver⁵, measured bone using Von den Driesch⁶. Withers height of the articulated burial couldn't be measured as the bones were that of a juvenile and were unfused.
- 5.8.2** The assemblage comprised of cattle bones and a large mammal fragment also believed to be from the same species. The bones showed moderate to severe evidence of erosion and weathering from the burial environment with little evidence of butchery and no evidence of pathology.
- 5.8.3** Context **7/007** contained a near complete juvenile cow burial (Plate 10). The majority of the main elements were present with both the left and right fibulas and all the distal phalanges absent. The burial environment; sandy and acidic has actively eroded this articulated specimen. The bones are light in weight and extremely fragile, turning to dust easily. The animal was carefully placed lying on its left side, with the head orientated east-south-east and arranged with the legs tucked underneath the body as can be seen in the photograph below. Analysing bone fusion rates, this animal was less than 1 ½ years old at death, based on the fusion of the phalanges at approx 1 ½ years, probably nearer to 7-10 months based on the unfused pelvis.



Plate 10: Articulated juvenile cow burial

⁴ Schmid, E. (1972) *Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists, and Quaternary Geologists*. London, Elsevier Publishing.

⁵ Silver, I. A (1969) The ageing of domestic animals. In D. Brothwell & E. Higgs (eds.) *Science in Archaeology*. 283-302.

⁶ Von den Driesch, A. (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.

5.8.4 Context **7/002** contained a radius shaft fragment from a large mammal, based on morphology this bone is most likely from a cow. This bone had been butchered; sawn through at both ends of the shaft. Context **5/009** produced three pieces of animal bone (cattle and sheep), all of which is in good condition with obvious signs of butchery (cuts and sawn).

5.9 Environmental Samples by Chris Butler

5.9.1 A bulk soil sample was taken from Context **3/005**. The sample comprised approximately 40 litres of soil in five sample bags. A sub-sample of 20 litres was initially processed to assess whether the samples had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.

5.9.2 The samples were processed using bucket floatation, with the residue being washed through a 1mm mesh sieve. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological and environmental interest.

5.9.3 No remains were noted in the flots which comprised just a few modern roots, and no remains or artefacts of archaeological interest were noted in the residue.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** Seven evaluation trenches were opened within the Site. The features were concentrated within the east half of the Site and where they can be dated, they belong to the late Post Medieval period. The earliest cut feature, in Trench 5, is the remains of a later 18th - early 19th century midden, presumably resulting from the occupation of Lady Place or the building on the site of St Joseph's. A more recent rubbish pit was also discovered in this trench and may be related to the use of the Site as a former allotment gardens, likewise the dump material with associated scoop recorded in Trench 4.
- 6.2** Trench 5 also contained a flat-bottomed ditch, which cannot be identified on any historic map. The only other ditch was located in Trench 3 and this may represent a palaeo-channel rather than a boundary division. An undated pit with no finds was exposed in Trench 6 and an articulated animal burial of late Post Medieval date was found in Trench 7.
- 6.2** The features uncovered on Site are not of great archaeological significance and no further archaeological work will be required concerning the construction of the proposed development.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Orpwood & Payne for commissioning this assessment excavation. Senior Archaeologist, John Mills, monitored the project for WSCC.
- 7.2** The project was managed by Chris Butler. Luke Barber, Chris Butler and Hayley Forsyth reported on the finds. Andrew Bradshaw prepared the drawings for the report.

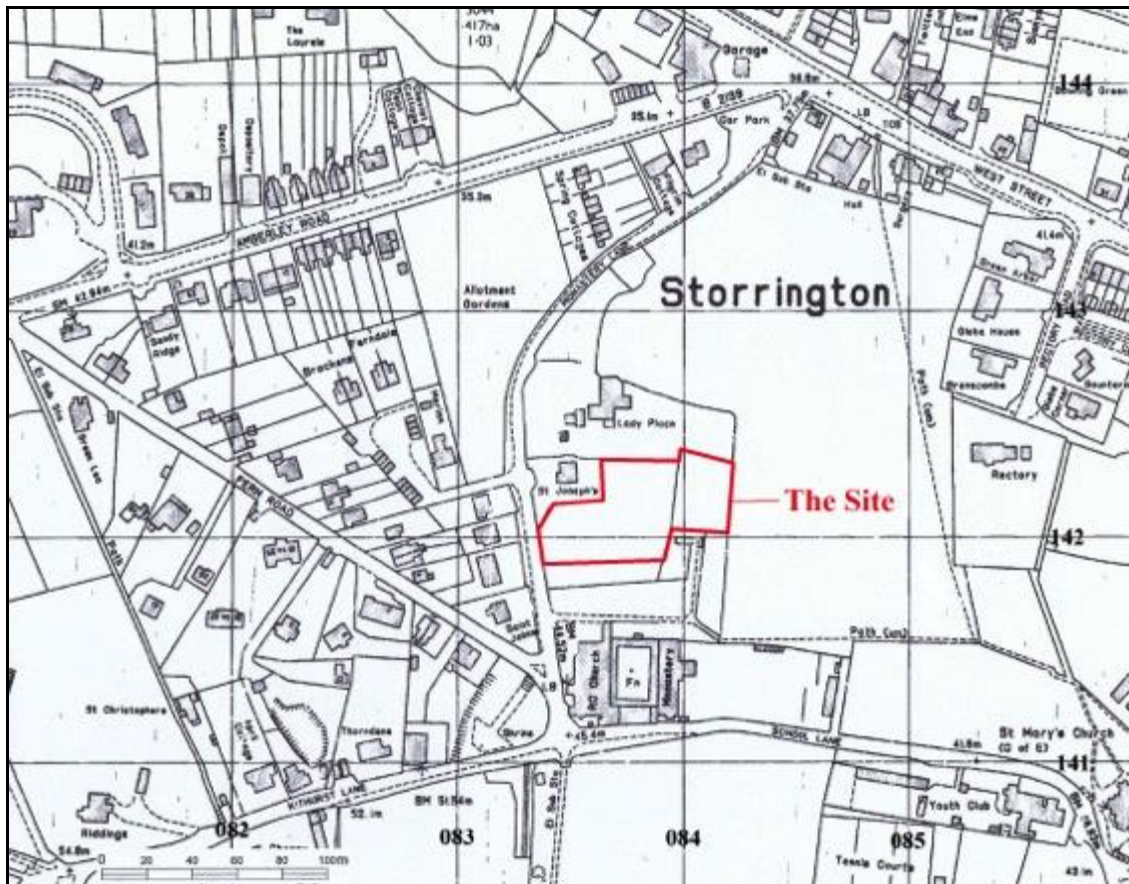


Fig. 1: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Location of the Site
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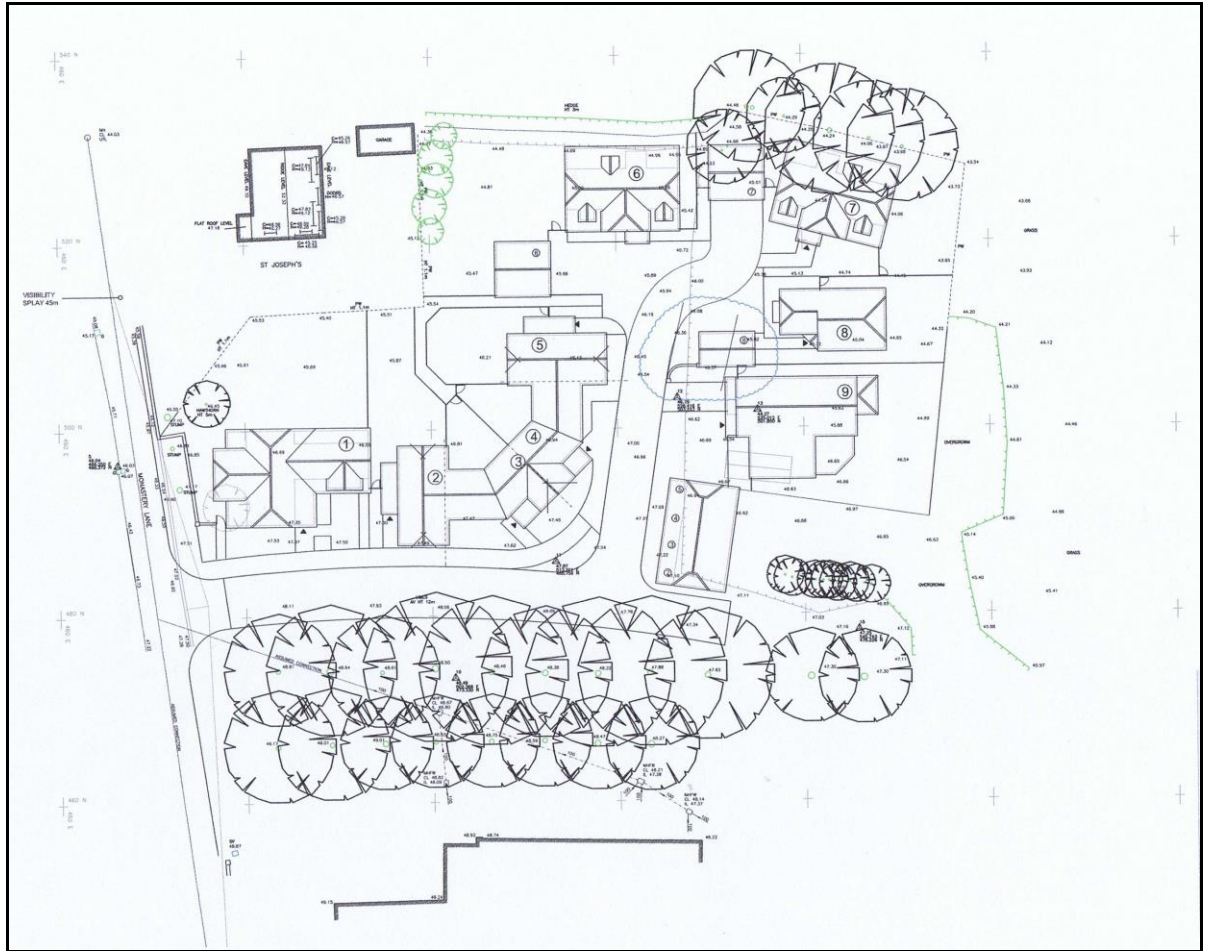


Fig. 2: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Proposed development plan
(Adapted from architects drawing)

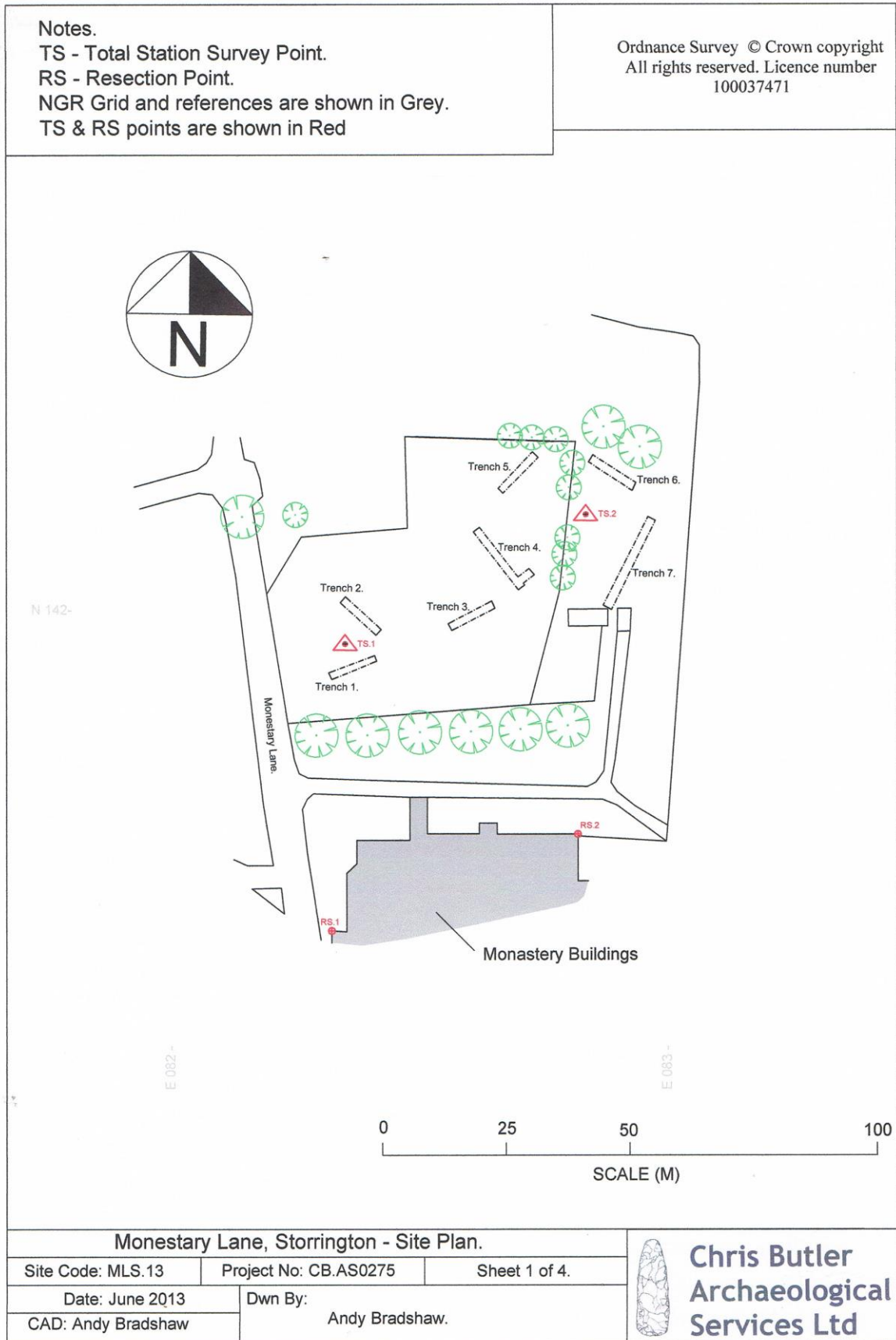


Fig. 3: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Site plan

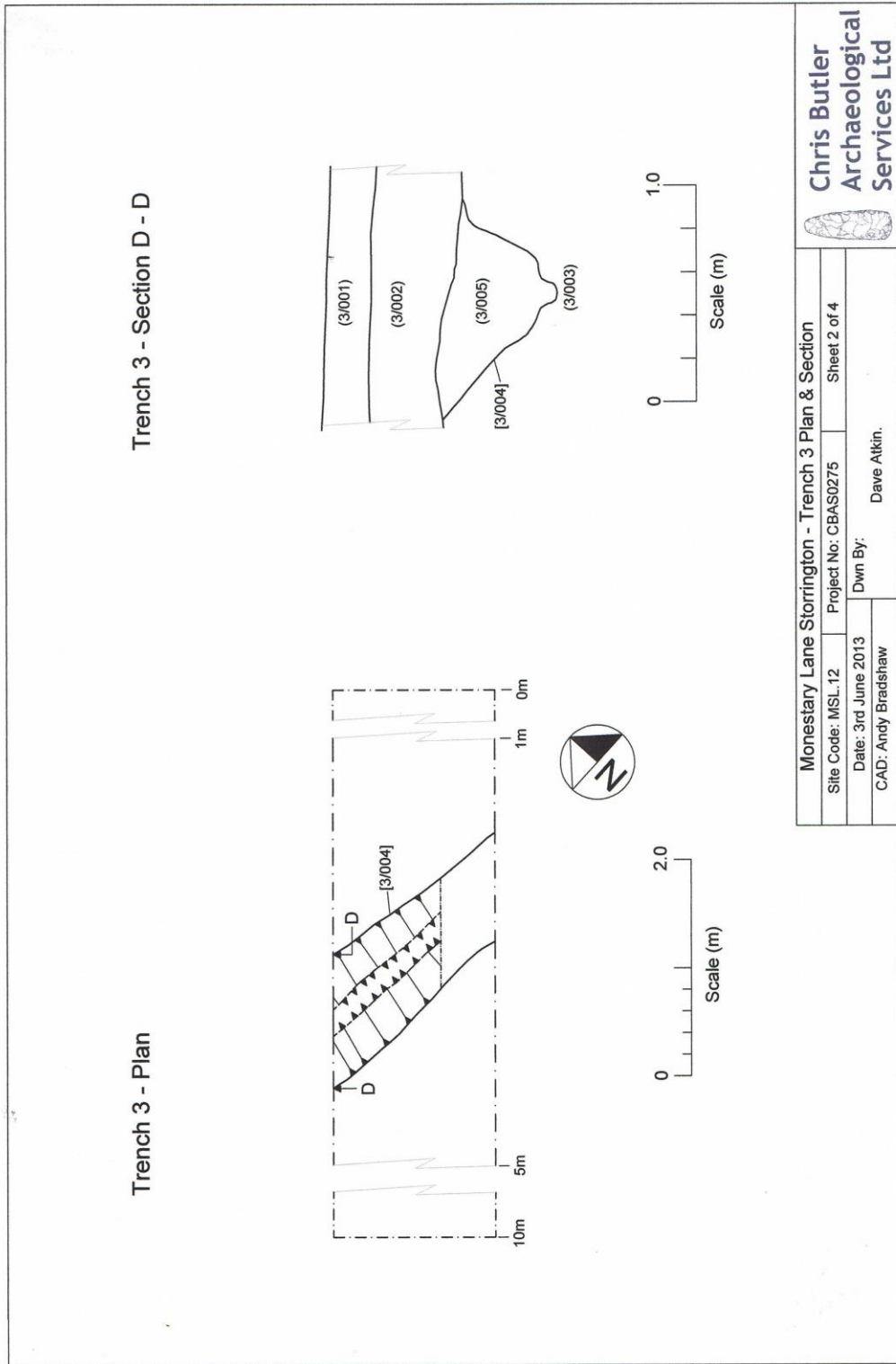


Fig. 4: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Trench 3 plan and section

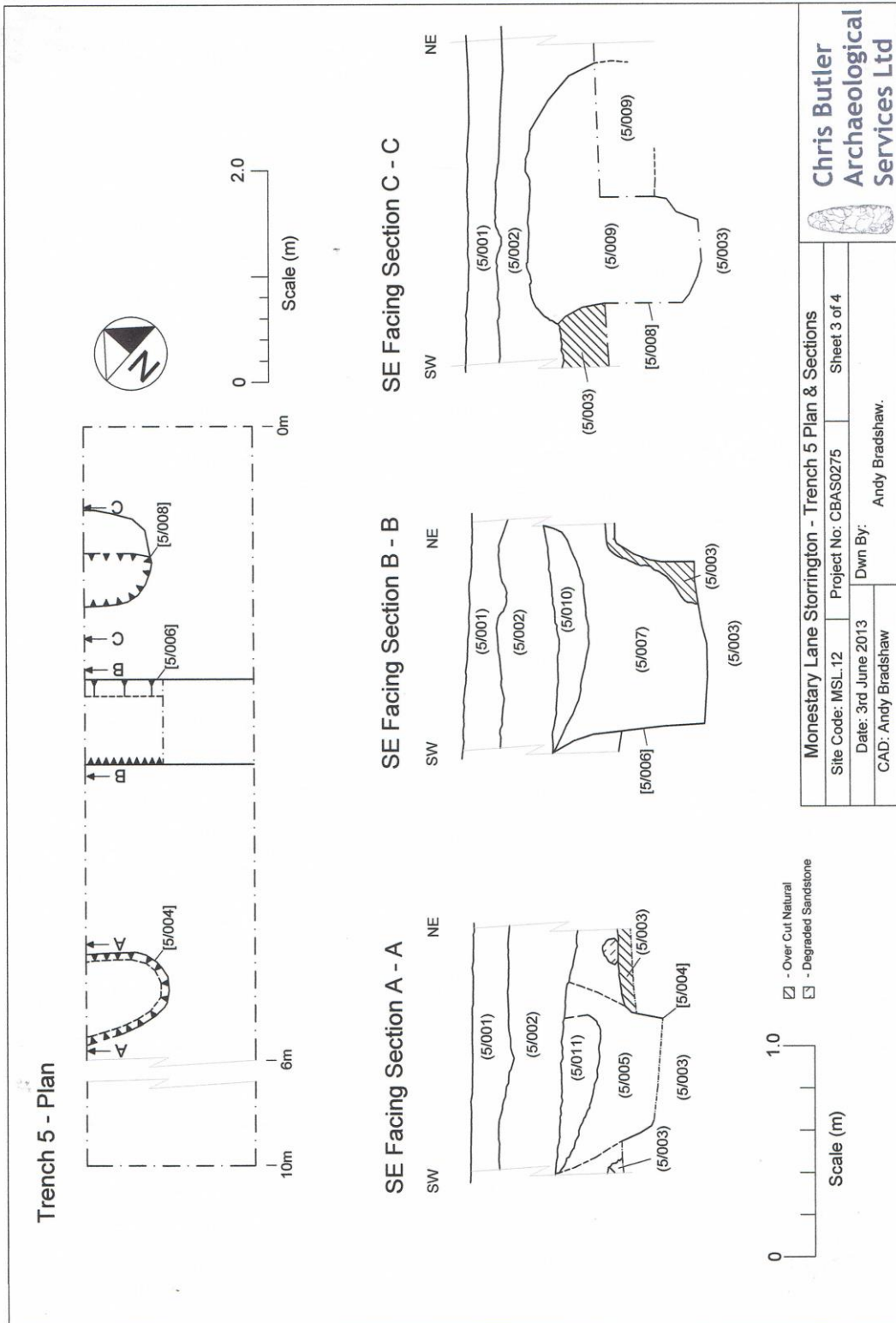


Fig. 5: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Trench 5 plan and sections

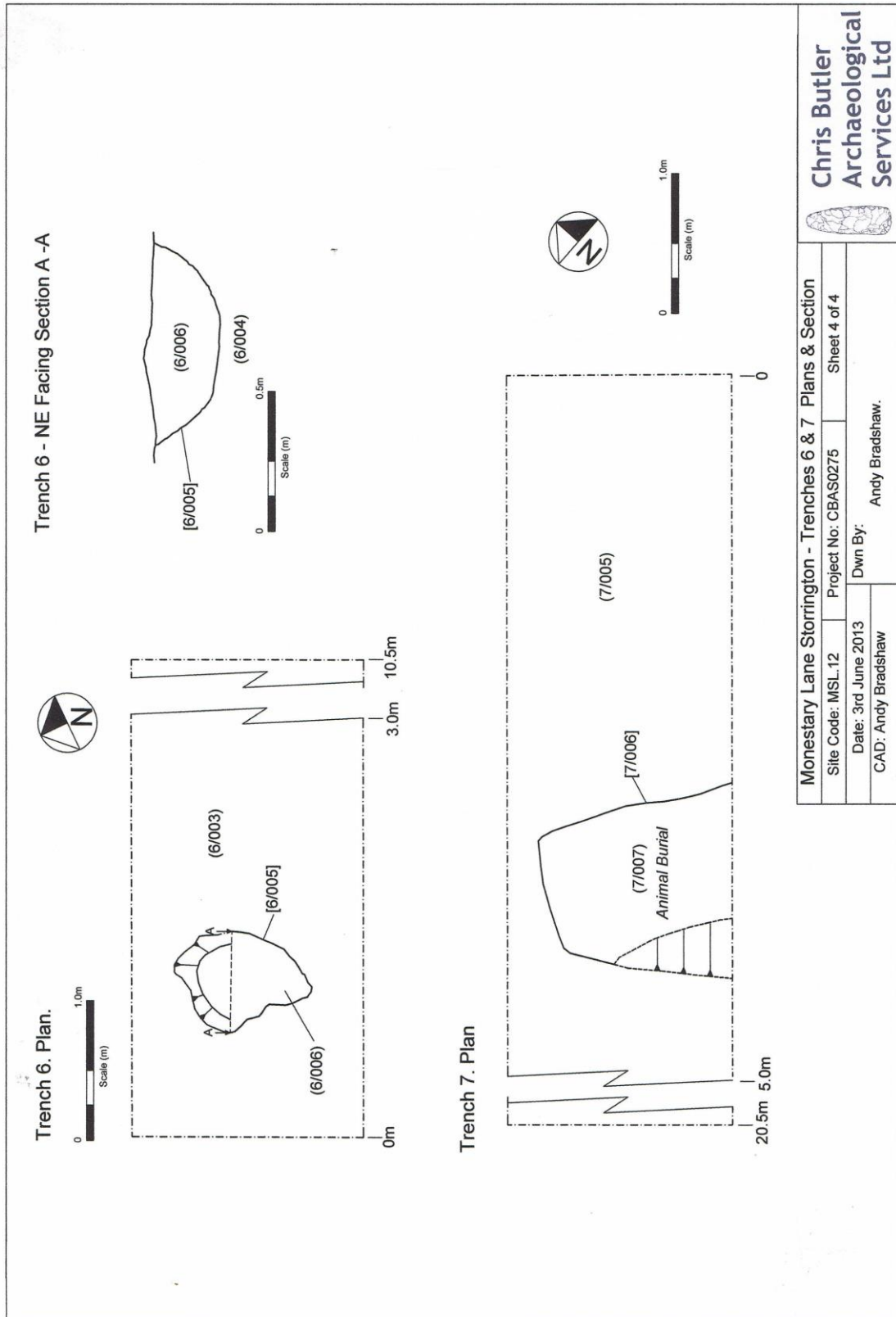


Fig. 6: Monastery Lane, Storrington: Trenches 6 and 7 plans and section

Appendix 1 Levels Register

Feature	Level (m OD)
Tr.3 [3/004]	40.178
Tr.5 [5/004]	38.420
Tr.5 [5/006]	38.309
Tr.5 [5/008]	38.256
Tr.7 [7/006]	37.282

Note: All features surveyed from TS.1 (Level 40.581)

Appendix 2 HER Summary Form

Site Code	MLS12					
Identification Name and Address	Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 0837 1419					
Geology	Folkstone Formation of the Lower Greensand Group					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 28 th May to 3 rd June 2013	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Orpwood & Payne					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Dr Caroline Russell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>An Archaeological Assessment Excavation was carried out at Monastery Lane, Storrington, West Sussex in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of nine dwellings. Seven evaluation trenches were opened within the Site. The features were concentrated within the east half of the Site and where they can be dated, they belong to the late Post Medieval period. The features uncovered on Site are not of great archaeological significance and no further archaeological work will be required concerning the construction of the proposed development.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society. He is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Landscape and Woodland Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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