



**Chris Butler MCIfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
at
26-28 Bishopric,
Horsham, West Sussex,
RH12 1QN**

TQ 16835 30778

DC/12/0418 and DC/16/0320

Project No. CBAS0792

by
Dr Caroline Russell

November 2017

Summary

An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at 26-28 Bishopric, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1QN, in advance of the construction of five new houses. Three trenches were opened exposing made ground above the natural deposit. No features associated with medieval or Post-Medieval back plot activities were encountered, although wall remains were recorded relating to Late Post-Medieval plot boundaries and buildings. Very few finds were recovered from the Site and none dated to the medieval period. Past construction work on Site is likely to have truncated the natural deposit to some degree, which helps explain the absence of settlement remains beyond that of Late Post-Medieval walling.

Chris Butler MCIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

**Unit 12, Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS**

Tel: 01323 811785

e mail: chris.butler@cbasltd.co.uk

Contents

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1. | Introduction | 4 |
| 2. | Aims and Objectives | 6 |
| 3. | Archaeological and Historical Background | 7 |
| 4. | Methodology | 9 |
| 5. | Results | 12 |
| 6. | Finds | 19 |
| 7. | Discussion | 21 |
| 8. | Acknowledgements | 22 |

Figures

| | |
|---------|---|
| Fig. 1 | Site location and plan |
| Fig. 2 | Proposed development |
| Fig. 3 | Designations |
| Fig. 4 | Historic Environment Record |
| Fig. 5 | Ordnance Survey Drawing (1797) |
| Fig. 6 | 1st Edition OS map (1875) |
| Fig. 7 | 2nd Edition OS map (1897) |
| Fig. 8 | 3rd Edition OS map (1911) |
| Fig. 9 | 4th Edition OS map (1932) |
| Fig. 10 | 1964 OS map |
| Fig. 11 | Site plan showing trench locations |
| Fig. 12 | Wall 1/006 : southwest-facing section and plan and section of Cut 1/005 |

Plates

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Cover plate | The Site prior to commencement of the evaluation excavation, looking northwards |
| Plate 1 | The Site prior to excavation, looking southeast |
| Plate 2 | The Site prior to excavation, looking south |
| Plate 3 | Trench 1, looking southeast |
| Plate 4 | Sandstone wall (Context 1/006) in northeast side of Trench 1 |
| Plate 5 | Possible blocked up entrance (Context 1/008) in Wall 1/006 |
| Plate 6 | Trench 2, looking west-southwest |
| Plate 7 | Trench 3, looking south-southwest |

Tables

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| Table 1 | Trench measurements |
| Table 2 | Archive quantification |
| Table 3 | Trench 1 context register |
| Table 4 | Trench 2 context register |
| Table 5 | Trench 3 context register |

Appendices

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| Appendix 1 | Levels |
| Appendix 2 | HER Summary Form |

1. Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) was commissioned by Old Manor Estates Ltd (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation at 26-28 Bishopric, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1QN (hereafter, the Site; Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by a planning application (DC/12/0418) involving the demolition of the existing building and erection of five residential units, together with car parking (Fig. 2). Planning Application Ref. DC/16/0320 relates to landscaping of the Site.

1.2 The Site lies *c.*400m west of an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) defining the medieval core of Horsham town centre (Fig. 3). Due to the Site having archaeological potential to produce below-ground medieval settlement remains, the following archaeological condition was placed on the planning approval of DC/12/0418:

17: An archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out at the expense of the developer following the demolition of any existing building in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing and before the commencement of building works.

Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features and artefacts on the site will be properly recorded before development, in accordance with policy DC10 of the Horsham District Local Development Framework: General Development Control Policies (2007).

1.3 The Site is located on the northeast side of Bishopric, to the immediate northwest of Horsham town centre (centre point TQ 16835 30778; Fig. 1). It lies to the rear of a building (Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Bishopric), in the process of being demolished at the time of the evaluation excavation, and was accessed via a driveway leading between Nos. 32-42 Bishopric and Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Bishopric. Prior to demolition works for the proposed development, the Site was occupied by a number of buildings, including a workshop, which occupied most of the Site, except for an area of hardstanding directly behind Nos 26, 28 and 30, which was used for parking, and a narrow strip to the rear of the workshop. The Site is bounded by garages and a car park to the northwest, a garden to the northeast, and a block of flats at Barnes Mews to the southeast.

1.4 The Site lies at a height of *c.*43m aOD. The geology of the Site is sandstone and mudstone of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand¹.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 15/02/2017

- 1.5** The Principal Planning Officer for Horsham District Council, the local planning authority, requested that the archaeological investigation comprise an archaeological evaluation excavation². A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)³ covering the evaluation excavation was prepared and submitted for approval to Horsham District Council. The evaluation excavation was carried out by Dr Caroline Russell on the 28th and 29th September 2017, with the assistance of David Atkin.

² Email (dated 06/02/2017) from Guy Everest, Principal Planning Officer at Horsham District Council, to Chris Butler, Managing Director of CBAS Ltd.

³ Vine, S. 2017. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the Rear of 26 -28 Bishopric, Horsham, West Sussex. CBAS0792.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation excavation were to establish the presence and level of preservation of any archaeological remains on Site, which would require sample excavation and recording. The results are to inform whether archaeological mitigation work is required, which will ensure that any archaeological remains under threat of the proposed development are either excavated and recorded or preserved *in situ* and protected, in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

2.2 The specific research aims were to:

1. record any archaeology, including building remains, which may enhance our understanding of the medieval and Post-Medieval development of Bishopric; and
2. enhance our archaeological knowledge of this part of Horsham prior to the medieval period.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 4-10)

- 3.1 The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for a 500m search radius around the Site centre (HER Ref No. 60294-17-004; hereafter, the Study Area). The results are discussed below if relevant to the Site and are shown on Fig. 4.
- 3.2 The HER records no prehistoric sites or findspots within the Study Area. However, there have been numerous finds of Mesolithic flintwork within the wider area around Horsham, including a type of microlith known as Horsham Points⁴. A Neolithic flint dagger (MWS4628) was found at Hurst Hill, c.1km northeast of the Site⁵.
- 3.3 There is limited evidence of Roman activity within Horsham. A large rubbish pit containing mid-2nd century pottery was found during an evaluation excavation at Hills Place, Guildford Road, c.1.3km west of the Site⁶. A Roman quernstone (MWS496) was also found in the garden at Hills Place, and a Roman coin (MWS502) was discovered c.454m southeast of the Site.
- 3.4 Horsham is first referred to in land charter bounds of 947 and 963, but is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Horsham was mentioned as a borough in 1235 and 1248, and may have been founded as a 'new town' in c.1200 (MWS4203). Bishopric belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Marlpost, and developed as a suburb of Horsham in the medieval period. A tannery existed in Bishopric in c.1285, while three tanners and a shoemaker were recorded in 1426⁷. The Site is believed to have occupied the rear of a late medieval to 17th century building plot⁸, and may contain the buried remains of outbuildings, refuse pits, cess pits, former plot boundary ditches, and wells, for instance, of medieval and Post-Medieval date.
- 3.5 A number of medieval and Post-Medieval features (MWS6722), including two 14th-15th century ditches, 16th-17th century walls and a 17th-18th century stone culvert, were uncovered during an evaluation at the King and Barnes brewery site, c.45m northeast of the Site. An evaluation at the King's Arms public house, c.160m northwest of the Site, discovered a possible well, several wall lines and a ditch (MWS6720). These features are all thought to be Post-Medieval, although some medieval pottery was found at the site.

⁴ Harris, R. B. 2004. *Horsham Historic Character Assessment Report*. Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

⁵ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWS4628&resourceID=1032
accessed 24/01/17

⁶ Harris, R. B. 2004. *Horsham Historic Character Assessment Report*. Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council. 2012. West Sussex County Council, Strategic Planning. Response to Consultation: Archaeology. DC120418OUT(ARCH).doc

- 3.6** The building of 26-28 Bishopric, which fronts the Site, is part timber-framed and of 17th century date⁹. Several other Post-Medieval buildings stand in Bishopric. 16 Bishopric (List Entry No. 1350372), at the junction with Albion Way (B2237), was first built in the 15th century although much of the surviving building is 16th-17th century in date with 19th and 20th century alterations. The King's Arms (List Entry No. 1353921) is a late 17th or early 18th century timber-framed building that stands a short distance northwest of the Site. Three buildings southeast of the Site access stands 20-22 Bishopric, a late 18th-19th century building (List Entry No. 1027569).
- 3.7** On the Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing of 1797 (Fig. 5), Bishopric is shown as a northwest-southeast aligned road with buildings lining both sides. Whilst the location of the Site cannot be clearly identified, it very probably stood within the rear plot of one of the buildings fronting the street.
- 3.8** On the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 6), the Site lies to the back of two building plots and contains a number of outbuildings, nearly all of which stand within the east plot. The Site includes a stretch of alleyway to its rear which skirts the perimeter of North Brewery and two building plots to the east of the Site. The alleyway does not appear to extend west beyond the Site. A cattle market is shown along the road fronting the Site.
- 3.9** By the 2nd Edition OS map of 1897 (Fig. 7), the former outbuildings on Site had been demolished, and replaced by an outbuilding at the rear of the east plot. Another outbuilding had been built in this plot by the Site by the 3rd Edition OS map of 1911 (Fig. 8).
- 3.10** The 4th Edition OS map of 1932 (Fig. 9) shows a different arrangement of outbuildings on Site, with two of the three or possibly four buildings forming an L-shape.
- 3.11** Significant rebuilding and road modification took place in the centre of Horsham in the mid 20th century. The construction of the ring road, to the east of the Site, altered the historic layout of this part of the town and cut through Bishopric, dividing it from the rest of the town centre¹⁰. The 1964 OS map (Fig. 10) shows infilling on Site, with demolition of the smaller outbuilding(s) and the construction of a building infilling the L-shaped buildings, and of another two buildings to the south within what still appears to be the east plot.

⁹ John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council. 2012. West Sussex County Council, Strategic Planning. Response to Consultation: Archaeology. DC120418OUT(ARCH).doc

¹⁰ Harris, R. B. 2004. *Horsham Historic Character Assessment Report*. Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

4. Methodology (Fig. 1, Cover Plate, Plates 1-2 and Tables 1-2)

- 4.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014); the Sussex County Councils *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2015); and the *Treasure Act* (2002).
- 4.2 The buildings on Site (see Fig. 1) had been demolished prior to the commencement of the evaluation excavation (Cover Plate and Plates 1 and 2). Three trenches were opened on Site close to their proposed locations¹¹ (Fig. 11). The trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision, with the use of a backhoe loader (JCB 3CX Eco) fitted with a 1.6m wide flat bladed bucket. Trench 1 had concrete hardstanding which was easily removed with the bucket, along with some building debris, prior to the excavation of the trench itself. The overburden was soft here and so to prevent the machine from sinking, the building debris was removed during the actual excavation of the other two trenches. A breaker was used to break the thick concrete hardstanding within the south-southwest end of Trench 3. The spoil was stored beside each trench and visually inspected on a frequent basis for the recovery of any artefacts of archaeological interest. Each trench was to measure 10m x 2m; see Table 1 for the measurements of each trench opened.



Plate 1: The Site prior to excavation, looking southeast

¹¹Vine, S. 2017. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the Rear of 26-28



Plate 2: The Site prior to excavation, looking south

| Trench | Length (at base) | Width (at base) | Depth |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 11.60m | 2.20m - 2.46m | 480mm - 0.77m |
| 2 | 11.80m | 2.13m - 2.70m | 0.51m - 0.68m |
| 3 | 9.80m | 2.40m - 3.10m | 0.61m - 0.72m |

Table 1: Trench measurements

- 4.3** All features and deposits were recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 4.4** The Site was surveyed with the use of a dumpy level. The levels were tied into the Ordnance Survey datum from a spot height (41.41m aOD), which a topographic survey records at a concrete pad located within the north corner of the adjacent car park. The levels are recorded in Appendix 1.
- 4.5** **Archive** (Table 2)
- 4.5.1 A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the Site archive (Table 2), along with on-site records. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will subsequently be deposited with Horsham Museum. An Accession No. has been requested. The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a

selection of site photographs. A site reference of BIS17 has been allocated. No finds are to be retained.

| Type | Details | No. of pages |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Paper archive (36 pages in total and 1 permatrace sheet) | Trial Trench Register | 1 |
| | Trial Trench Record Form | 3 |
| | Context Register | 1 |
| | Context Sheet | 24 |
| | Photographic Index | 5 |
| | Levels Record Sheet | 1 |
| | Permatrace Sheets | 1 |

Table 2: Archive quantification

Note: No soil samples were taken on Site as no features were found to sample.

5. Results (Figs. 11-12, Plates 3-7 and Tables 3-5)

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 11-12, Plates 3-5 and Table 3)

5.1.1 Trench 1 was opened at the rear of the Site, aligned northwest-southeast across the width of the Site.

5.1.2 Upon opening Trench 1 and removing the concrete hardstanding and any loose building rubble, as well as a soil drain at the northwest end of the trench, a made ground was recorded across the length of the trench. It comprised a soft mid to dark brownish grey clayey silt (Context **1/001**), 230mm-370mm thick, containing <1% flecks of charcoal and Ceramic Building Material (CBM). In places, a little of the natural deposit (Context **1/002**) was mixed in with this made ground; this was particularly the instance under a red brick wall (Context **1/003**) which the northwest end of the trench was opened up against. This made ground produced few finds other than four sherds of pottery and a clay pipe stem; these finds have a mixed 19th century date and are potentially all intrusive having been recovered from under the wall.

5.1.3 Context **1/001** rested over the natural deposit (Context **1/002**). This deposit was the same across the Site and comprised a soft pale to mid orange and pale yellowy brown clayey silt with patches of sandstone.

5.1.4 The red brick wall (Context **1/003**) was two bricks wide (i.e. 230mm) and survived to a height of four courses (i.e. 300mm). The lower two courses were tiered. The bricks were not frogged, had a depth of 65mm and appeared to vary in length, between 150mm and 195mm. The mortar was a pale yellowy brown sand. Two brick samples were taken and these have a likely date of the early to mid 19th century. This wall is likely to have been the boundary wall shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 6). This particular stretch of wall was built up against by the 4th Edition OS map of 1932 (Fig. 9).

5.1.5 The red brick wall (Context **1/003**) was built directly over a coal / clinker-like deposit (Context **1/004**), up to 110mm thick, which rested above the made ground of Context **1/001**.

5.1.6 Upon excavation of Trench 1, the remains of a red brick wall were found mid trench, running southwards. The remains were photographed as they were being removed by machine. No brick sample was taken of this wall, which is presumably the former boundary wall shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 6). This particular stretch of wall had a building built up against by the 2nd Edition OS map of 1897 (Fig. 7). The other side wall of this building was not observed within the trench.

- 5.1.7 The southeast end of Trench 1 stopped shy of a double-skinned red brick wall, which had been demolished prior to the evaluation excavation. This wall is the boundary wall which was standing by the 2nd Edition OS map of 1897 (Fig. 7). Little of it survived; it was cleaned and photographed but not recorded further.
- 5.1.8 After trowel cleaning, a sandstone wall (Context **1/006**) was exposed for a length of 4.20m along the northeast side of Trench 1, and at the southeast end of the trench. The wall survived to a height of *c.*0.70m. The sandstone blocks were roughly hewn and varied in size, with the larger blocks measuring 400mm x 310mm and 390mm x 320mm. The mortar was a pale brown sand.
- 5.1.9 The footing trench (Context **1/005**) of the sandstone wall (Context **1/006**) was exposed across the full length of Trench 1. This cut had an exposed width of up to 270mm. A 0.60m long slot was excavated through the footing trench, beside the exposed wall, and revealed the cut to have a depth of 70mm, a width of 210mm-230mm and a gentle sloping side. The backfill (Context **1/007**) was a clean soft mid grey silty clay with <1% sandstone inclusions (<10mm³). The slot filled quickly with water after excavation, due to reaching the water table, but it was observed that the exposed wall footing was built of sandstone and brick. The brick seemed to be mortared into the wall footing and so only a small sample could be chipped off for dating; it is likely to date to the early to mid 19th century.
- 5.1.10 The sandstone wall (Context **1/006**) appears to have had a blocked up entrance (Context **1/008**), *c.*1.1m wide, infilled with reused bricks of varying colour, very roughly laid with the use of a different mortar to the sandstone wall.
- 5.1.11 The sandstone wall (Context **1/006**) runs parallel to the rear property boundary and may be identified as an earlier boundary wall seen on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 6). Although not shown, the entrance in the wall would have given access to an alleyway leading between properties and a plot of woodland, and ending at a field behind a brewery and a school.
- 5.1.12 No archaeological remains were found in Trench 1, other than the sandstone wall (Context **1/006**) and the few finds from the made ground (Context **1/001**).

| Context No. | Type | Interpretation |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 1/001 | Deposit | Made ground - grey clayey silt |
| 1/002 | Deposit | Natural deposit |
| 1/003 | Masonry | Red brick wall |
| 1/004 | Deposit | Made ground - coal / clinker-like deposit |
| 1/005 | Cut | Cut for Wall 1/006 |
| 1/006 | Masonry | Sandstone wall |
| 1/007 | Fill | Backfill of Cut 1/005 |
| 1/008 | Masonry | Possible blocked up entrance in Wall 1/006 |

Table 3: Trench 1 context register



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking southeast



Plate 4: Sandstone wall (Context 1/006) in northeast side of Trench 1



Plate 5: Possible blocked up entrance (Context 1/008) in Wall 1/006

5.2 Trench 2 (Plate 6 and Table 4)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was opened east-northeast - west-southwest across the middle of the Site. Upon the excavation of the trench, a red brick wall was removed, which was probably the continuation of that removed in Trench 1. Two other more modern walls, built of pale grey brick, were removed from the southwestern half of the trench, and the footing of one wall was still seen *in situ* within the section of the trench. The west-southwest end of the trench exposed a wall, again of pale grey brick, which was left *in situ*. These three walls are probably associated with the rectangular outbuilding which extends out at an angle from the central boundary wall, as shown on the 4th Edition OS map of 1932 (Fig. 9).

5.2.2 At the east-northeast end of Trench 2, hardstanding with a bed of grey gravel MOT and lower layer of brick crush (Context 2/003), 140mm thick, overlay made ground (Context 2/002; recorded as Context 1/001 in Trench 1), 180mm thick. As in Trench 1, Context 2/002 overlay the natural deposit (Context 2/001; see Context 1/002).

- 5.2.3 Mid trench, a 530mm thick sequence of made ground was observed overlying the natural deposit (Context **2/001**). A 130mm thick deposit of pale pink gritty sand (Context **2/004**), containing construction debris such as brick and slate fragments, rested above a black coal / clinker-like deposit (Context **2/005**), 170mm thick. Below this was a layer of brick fragments (Context **2/006**), c.80mm thick, under which was a horizon of disturbed dirty natural (Context **2/007**), 150mm thick. The clean natural deposit (Context **2/001**) was recorded underneath. Contexts **2/005** and **2/006** may be a continuation of the bedding material of Context **2/003**, recorded at the east-northeast end of Trench 1. The made ground of Context **2/002** was not recorded mid trench.
- 5.2.4 The stratigraphy at the west-southwest end of Trench 2 appeared to only comprise a 190mm thick deposit of the made ground (Context **2/002**) and the underlying natural deposit (Context **2/001**). There may have been a pebbly layer of MOT resting above Context **2/002**, but the spoil at the side of the trench made this unclear.
- 5.2.5 Trench 2 contained no archaeological features, deposits or finds.



Plate 6: Trench 2, looking west-southwest

| Context No. | Type | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------|---|
| 2/001 | Deposit | Natural deposit |
| 2/002 | Deposit | Made ground - same as 1/001 |
| 2/003 | Deposit | Made ground - hardstanding with MOT and brick crush bedding |
| 2/004 | Deposit | Made ground - gritty sand and building debris |
| 2/005 | Deposit | Made ground - coal / clinker-like deposit |
| 2/006 | Deposit | Made ground - layer of brick fragments |
| 2/007 | Deposit | Disturbed natural deposit |

Table 4: Trench 2 context register

5.3 Trench 3 (Plate 7 and Table 5)

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was opened north-northeast - south-southwest towards the front of the Site, close to and parallel with the southeast side of the Site. Upon excavation of the south-southwest half of the trench, a red brick wall with a concrete footing was removed, along with wooden floor joists and a ceramic drain. This wall was the south end of the building built by the 4th Edition OS map of 1932 (Fig. 9). Concrete hardstanding was present at the south-southwest end of the trench, and was removed with a breaker.
- 5.3.2 The sequence of made ground recorded at the north-northeast end of Trench 3 was similar to that at mid trench. At the north-northeast end, a sandy gravelly deposit with frequent fragments of CBM and coal / clinker (Context **3/001**), 80mm thick, overlay a firm pale yellowy brown sandy deposit with frequent grit (Context **3/002**), 30mm thick. This rested above a coal / clinker-like deposit (Context **3/003**), 140mm thick, below which was a layer of brick fragments (Context **3/004**), 50mm thick; these two deposits are the same as Contexts **2/005** and **2/006** respectively, which were recorded in Trench 2. The deposit below (Context **3/005**) was the same as the made ground of Contexts **1/001** and **2/002**, but with charcoal flecks. This deposit was truncated, having only been 90mm thick. As elsewhere on Site, the natural deposit (Context **3/006**; see Context **1/002**) was recorded beneath this made ground.
- 5.3.3 Mid trench, Context **3/001** was replaced with a pink sandy MOT (Context **3/007**), 50mm thick. The underlying deposit was recorded as Context **3/002**, although it had a looser consistency. Context **3/003** was 120mm thick, Context **3/004** was 120mm thick and Context **3/005** was 230mm thick.
- 5.3.4 At the south-southwest end of Trench 3, a pebbly concrete (Context **3/008**), 180mm thick, and its 230mm thick bedding (Context **3/009**), of brick, tile and concrete fragments, topped with pebbles, rested directly over the natural deposit (Context **3/006**). The made ground of Context **3/005** had been fully removed here.
- 5.3.5 Trench 3 contained no archaeological features, deposits or finds.

| Context No. | Type | Interpretation |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 3/001 | Deposit | Made ground - sandy gravelly deposit |
| 3/002 | Deposit | Made ground - sandy deposit |
| 3/003 | Deposit | Made ground - coal / clinker-like deposit |
| 3/004 | Deposit | Made ground - layer of brick fragments. Same as 2/006 . |
| 3/005 | Deposit | Made ground - Same as 1/001 and 2/002 |
| 3/006 | Deposit | Natural deposit |
| 3/007 | Deposit | Made ground - MOT |
| 3/008 | Deposit | Made ground - pebbly concrete |
| 3/009 | Deposit | Made ground - bedding for 3/008 |

Table 5: Trench 3 context register



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking south-southwest

6. The Finds by Jan Oldham

6.1 The Pottery

6.1.1 A small quantity of pottery was recovered during the archaeological evaluation, and this has been recorded by vessel type, pattern and weight. All the pottery derived from the made ground of Context **1/001** and comprised:

- two conjoined sherds of a small plate base, with grey transfer print tree pattern on a white background and a partial indecipherable makers mark evident on the underside, combined weight 18g;
- a single sherd of grey/green transfer print pottery on a white background, possibly part of a small plate or bowl, weight 3g; and
- the partial rim of a blue and white floral transfer print vessel, probably a soup bowl, weight 10g.

6.1.2 The pot sherds represent domestic tableware of late 19th century date. No further analysis is required.

6.2 The Mortar

6.2.1 Two mortar samples were recovered from two contexts. From the sandstone wall of Context **1/006**, a buff coloured, fine grained and friable fabric, weight 268g. From Context **1/008**, the possible blocked up entrance to the sandstone wall, a darker buff coloured hard fabric with chalk inclusions, weight 166g. The mortar samples require no further analysis.

6.3 The Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 The ceramic building material has been recorded by colour, fabric and weight. A complete 'house' brick, weight 3050g, and a partial identical piece, weight 602g, were retrieved from the wall of Context **1/003**. The bricks are red/brown in colour, well fired with frequent iron oxide inclusions and slightly marled, with some voids in the fabric. The bricks are frogged and heavily mortared on both beds. A fragment of brick or tile corner, weighing 5g, was recovered from the footing of the sandstone wall of Context **1/006**. This is orange/red in colour, a finer fabric and slightly marled.

6.3.2 The ceramic building material is likely to be attributable to the early to mid 19th century. No further analysis is required.

6.4 The Clay Pipe

- 6.4.1 A single piece of broken white clay pipe stem, length 45mm and weighing 4g, was recovered from Context **1/001**. This is likely to be early to mid 19th century in date. No further analysis is necessary.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 Three trenches were opened to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Site. The deposits encountered comprised sequences of made ground overlying the natural deposit, which was devoid of archaeological cut features. Due to the location of the Site, which is believed to have occupied the rear of a late medieval building plot¹², it was expected that medieval settlement remains related to back plot activity would be uncovered by the evaluation excavation. Whilst later building works are likely to have truncated the natural deposit to some degree, it is assumed that deep-seated cut features, such as refuse pits, cess pits and wells, should still have partially survived. No medieval artefacts were recovered from the Site.
- 7.2 The earliest deposit of made ground was recorded in all three trenches. It appears to have been truncated in places, to the extent that it was not recorded midway along Trench 2. Surprisingly, this deposit contained very few finds, with those recovered having possibly been intrusive. Nevertheless, this deposit clearly pre-dates the west boundary wall of the Site, which had been built on top with bricks likely to date to the early to mid 19th century. The deposit would have also have been laid before the boundary wall was built separating the Site into two rear plots. Both walls are seen standing on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875, when the two rear plots of the Site appear to have served as gardens occupied by one or more outbuildings.
- 7.3 The evaluation excavation exposed the remains of many brick walls, of Late Post-Medieval and modern date, which were either boundary walls or the walls of buildings seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1875 onwards. No other Post-Medieval features were observed, which would be expected from back plots occupied from the medieval period, through the Post-Medieval period and on into the present day. The wall exposed along the rear of the Site was different to the rest, having been built of sandstone. It appears to have served as the earlier back boundary wall of the two plots on Site, behind which was an alleyway, as shown on the 1st Edition OS map of 1875 but not the 2nd Edition OS map of 1897. A possible blocked-up entrance was seen in the remains of this sandstone wall; it may have been infilled when the alleyway fell out of disuse, and was subsequently demolished, lengthening the back plots of the Site up to the other wall of the alleyway, as apparently seen on the 1897 map.
- 7.4 The results of the evaluation excavation have shown that the Site has little potential for below-ground archaeological remains, with truncation of the natural deposit from previous construction phases having had some degree of impact, which helps to explain the absence on Site of evidence for medieval and Post-Medieval back plot activities. No further archaeological works are recommended on Site.

¹² John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council. 2012. West Sussex County Council, Strategic Planning. Response to Consultation: Archaeology. DC120418OUT(ARCH).doc

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1** We would like to thank Old Manor Estates Ltd, for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake this archaeological evaluation excavation. Andrew Bradshaw prepared the drawings for the report and Jan Oldham reported on the finds. The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Dr Caroline Russell.

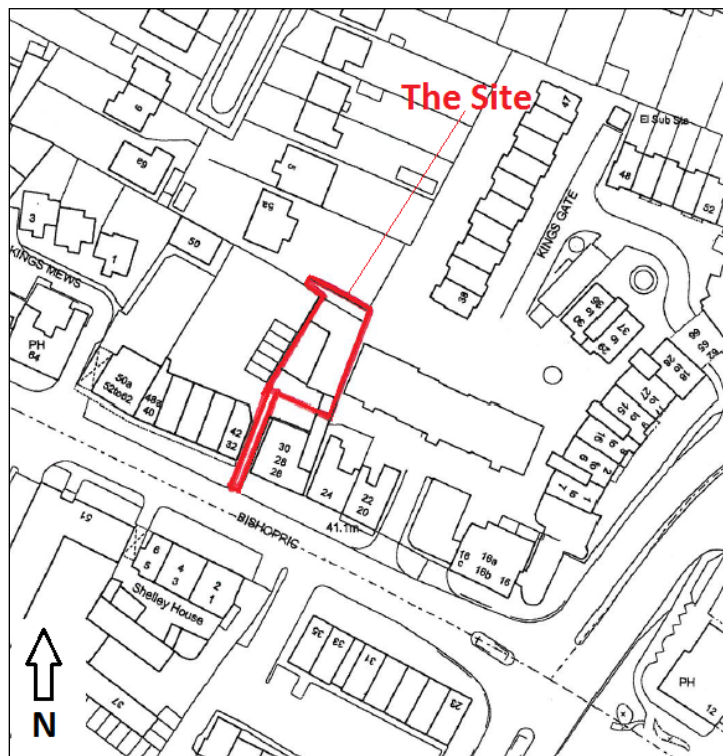
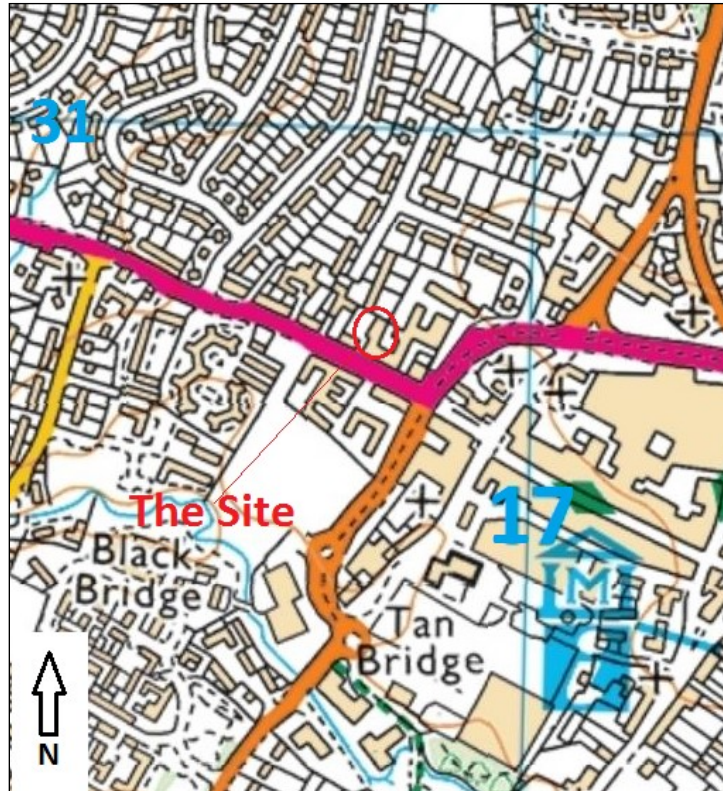


Fig. 1: Site location and plan
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence number 100037471

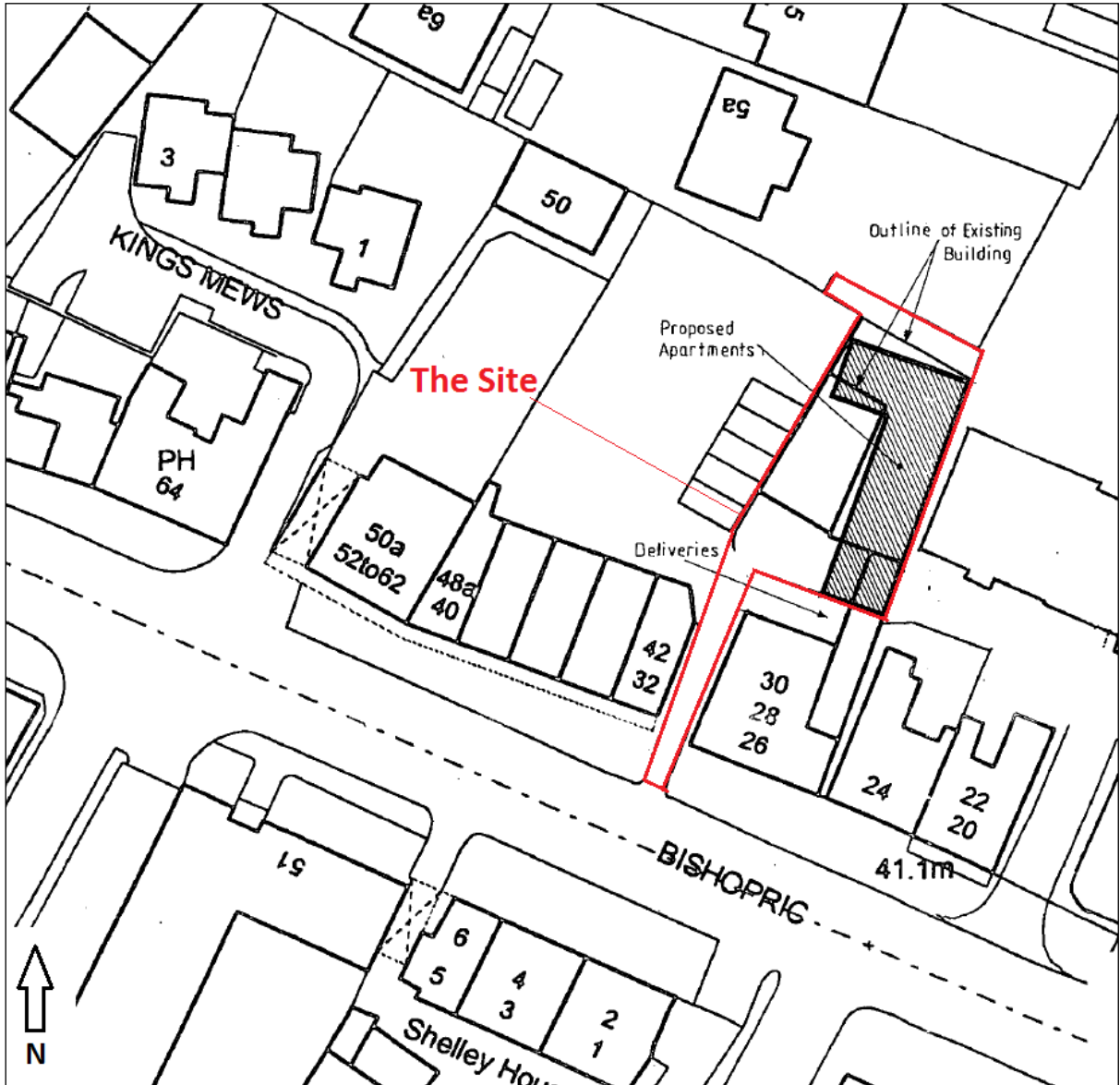
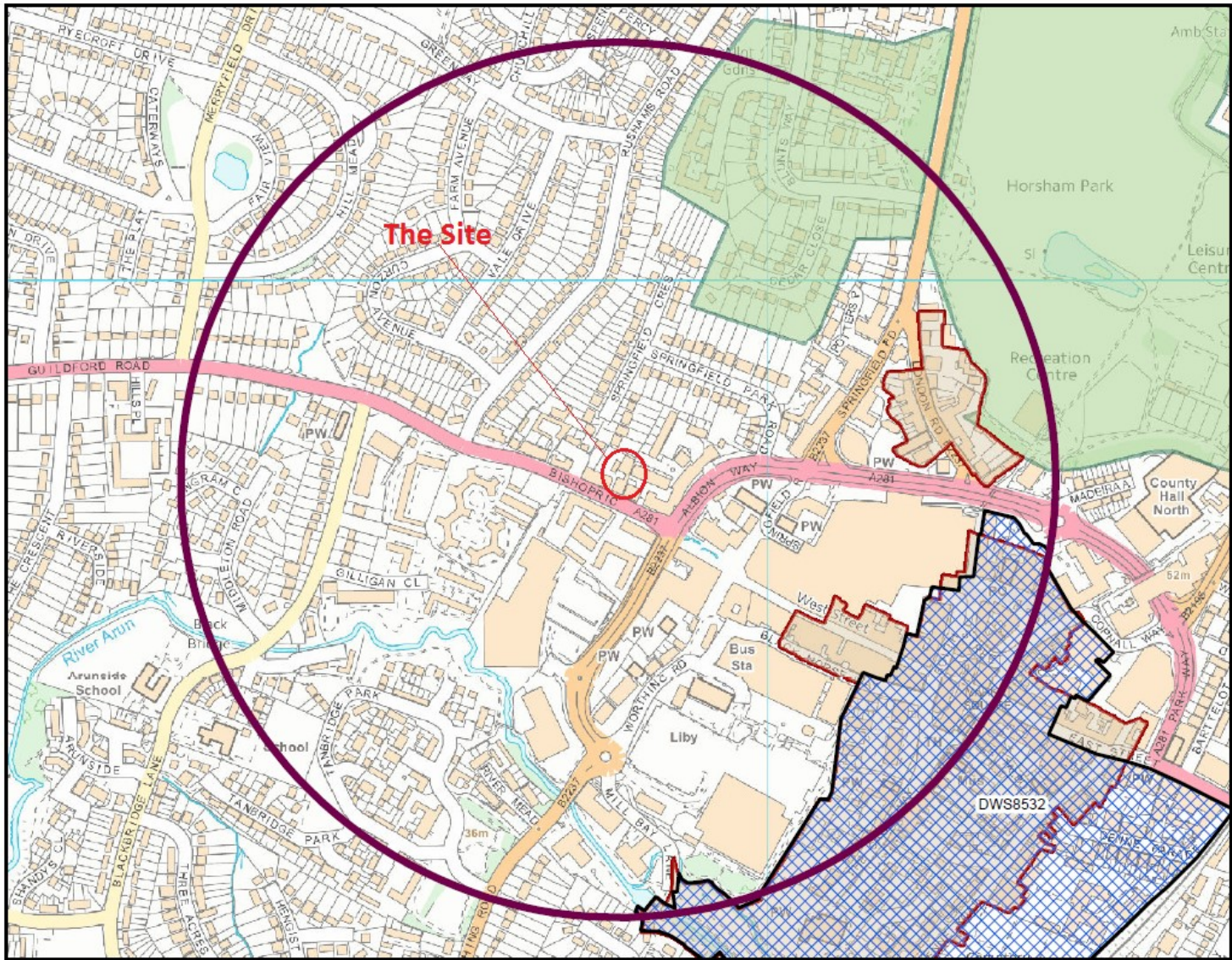


Fig. 2: Proposed development
Adapted from architect's plan (Plan No. K P 1)
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



Legend

- 500m Radial Search Area
- ANA
- Conservation Areas
- Historic Parks

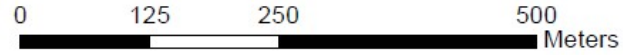
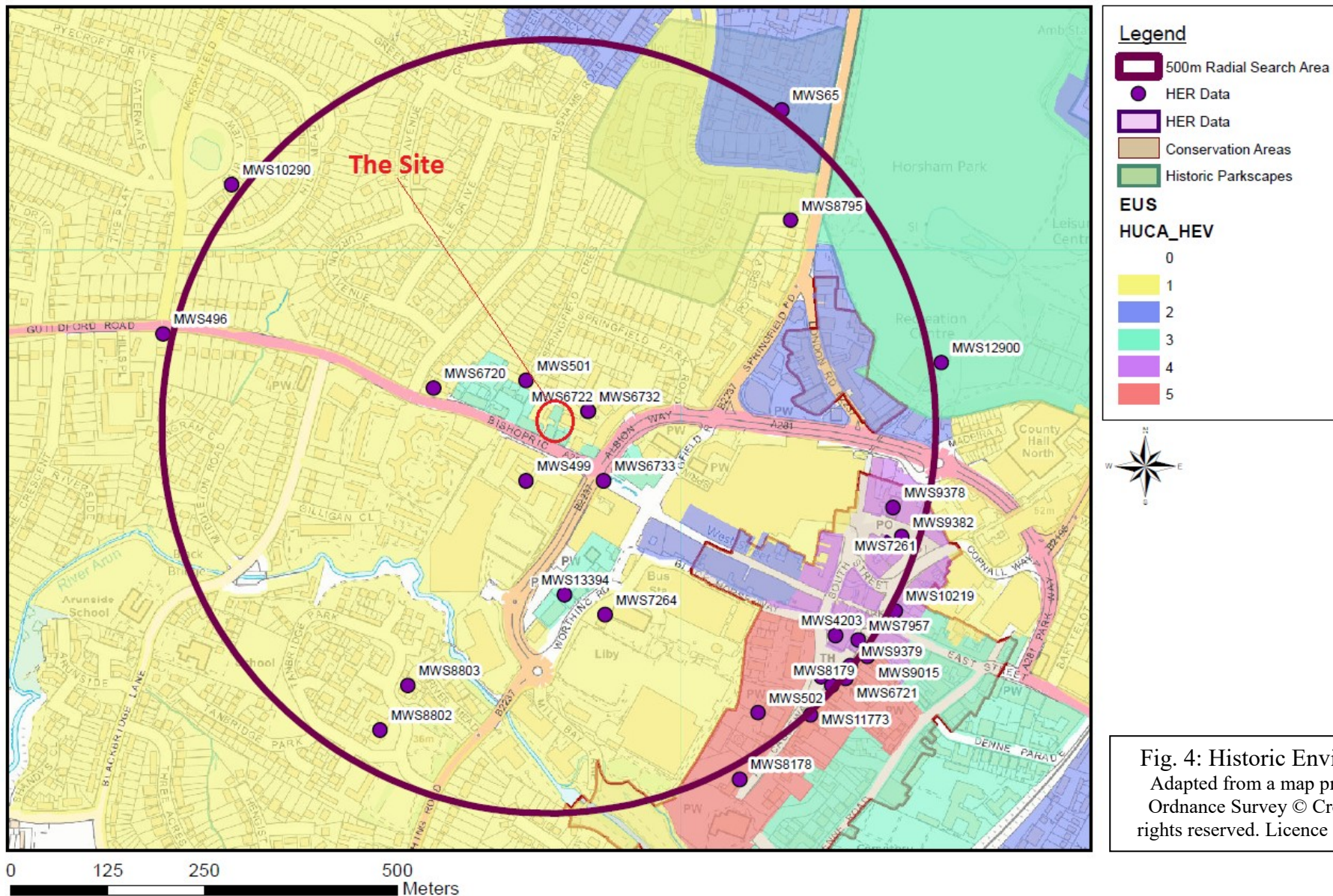


Fig. 3: Designations
 Adapted from a map provided by WSCC.
 Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number: 100037471



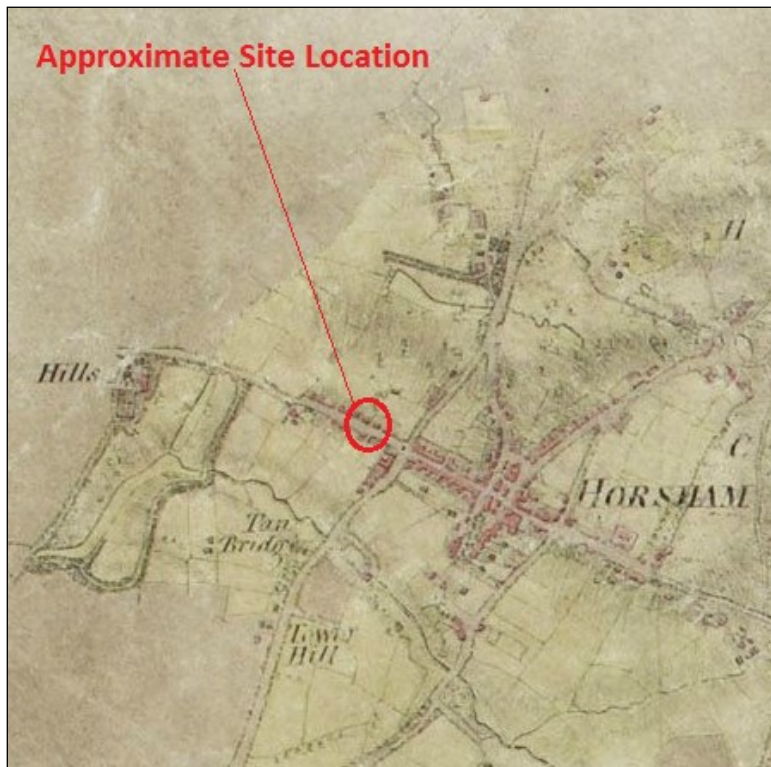


Fig. 5: Ordnance Survey Drawing (1797)

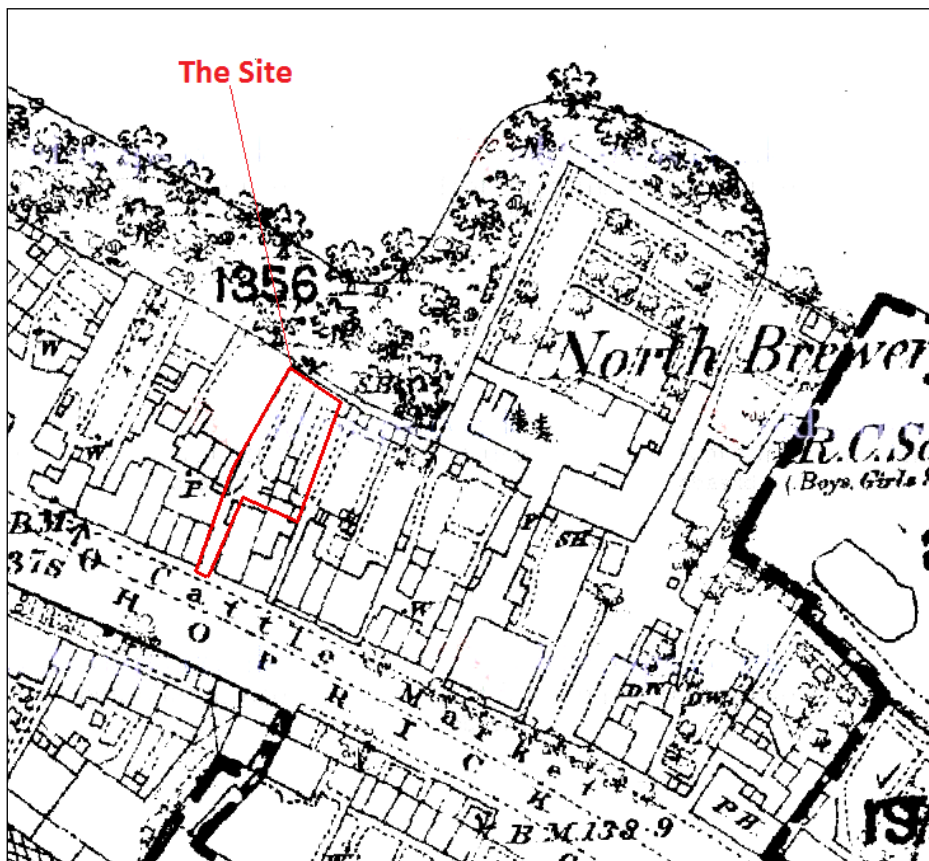


Fig. 6: 1st Edition OS map (1875)

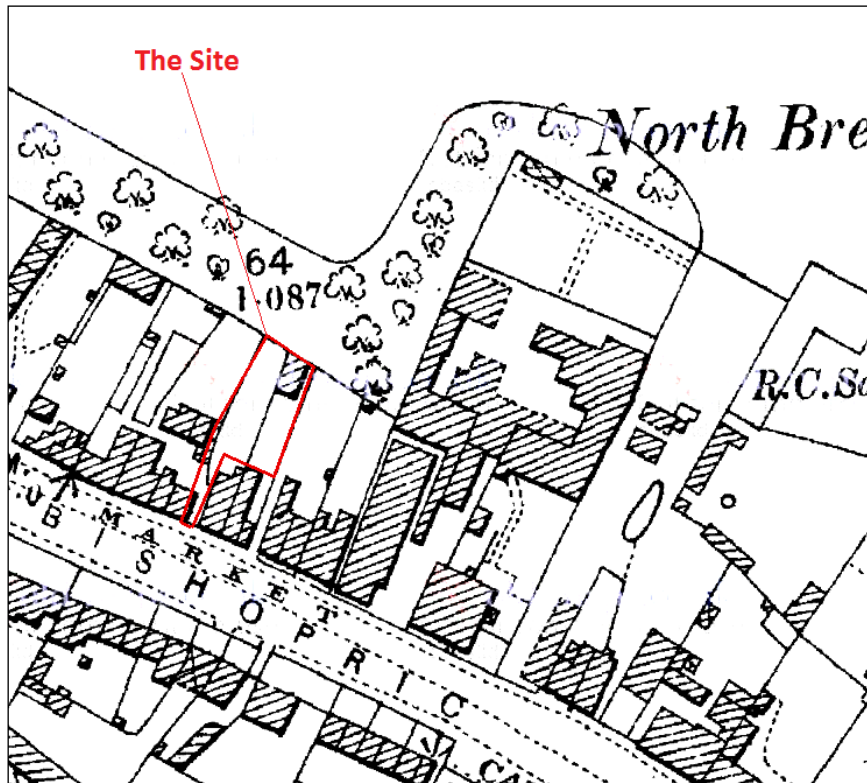


Fig. 7: 2nd Edition OS map (1897)

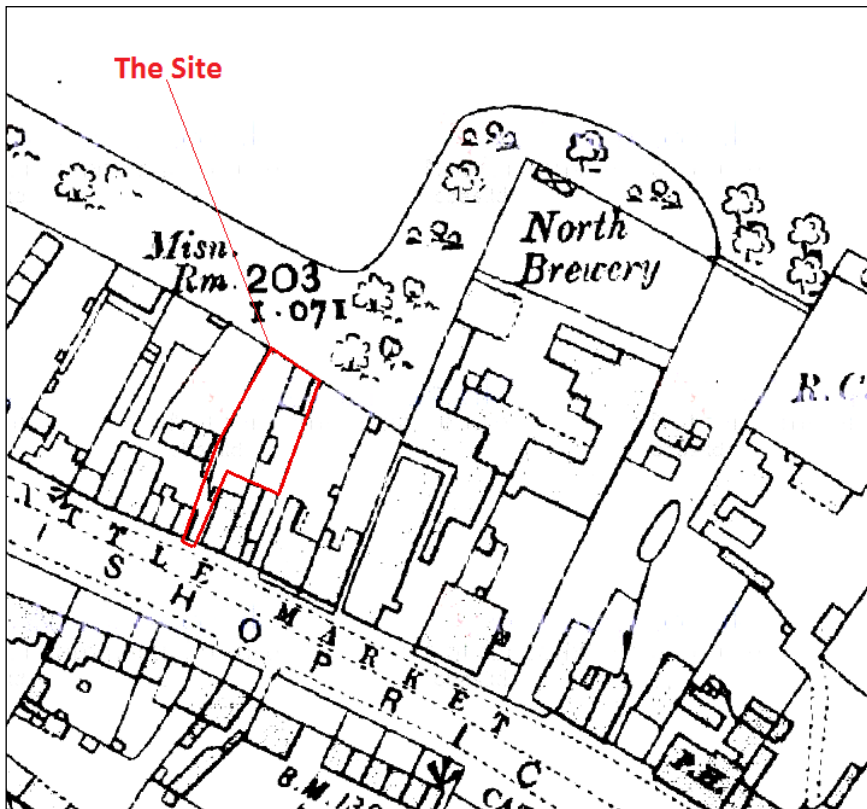


Fig. 8: 3rd Edition OS map (1911)

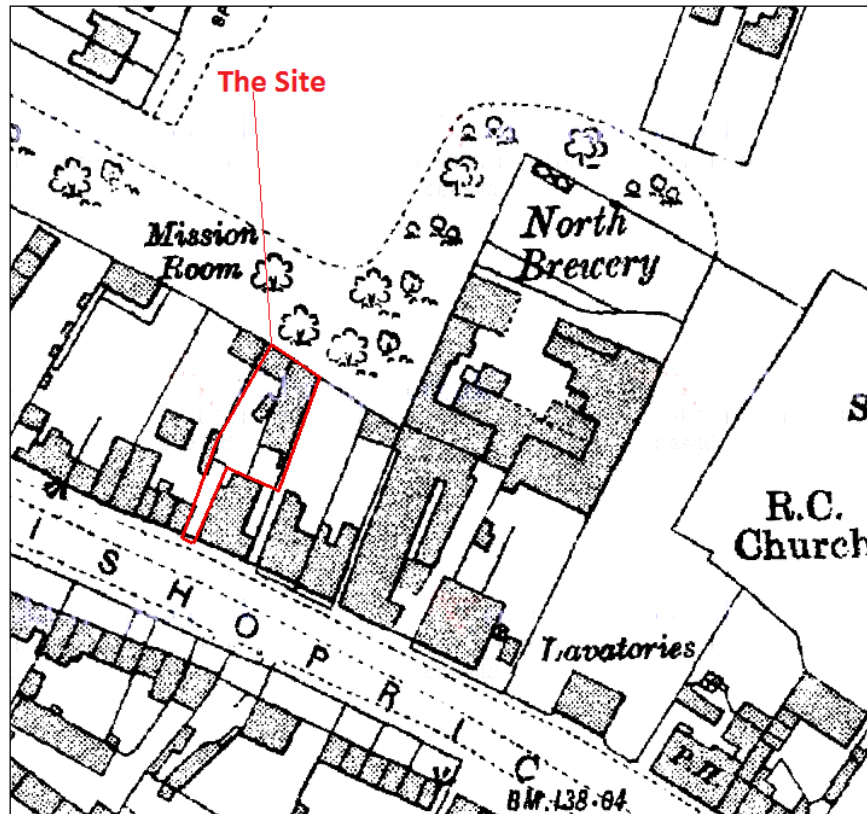


Fig. 9: 4th Edition OS map (1932)

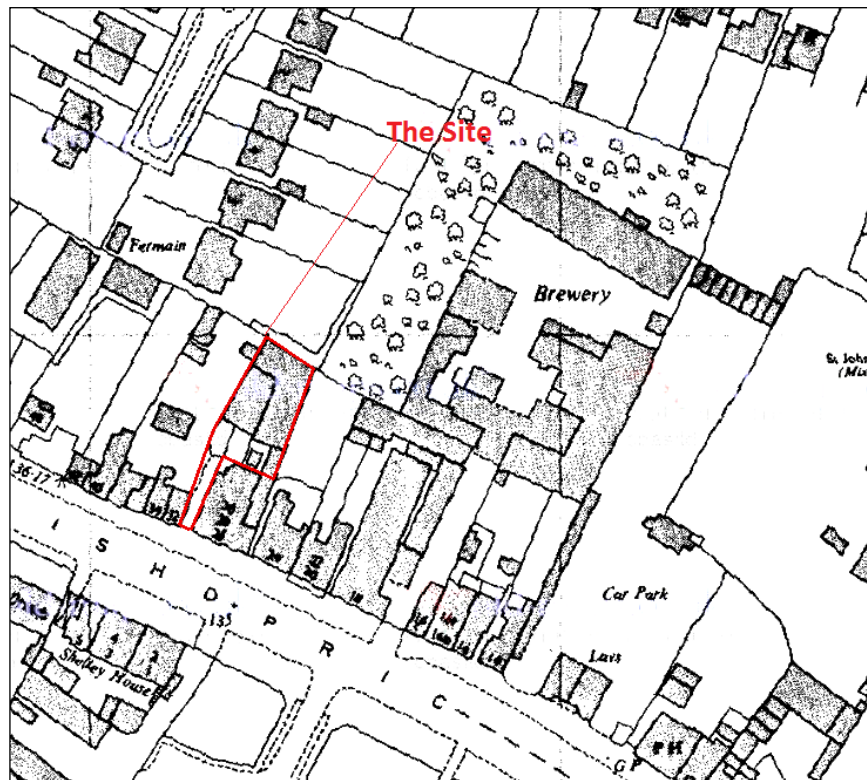


Fig. 10: 1964 OS map

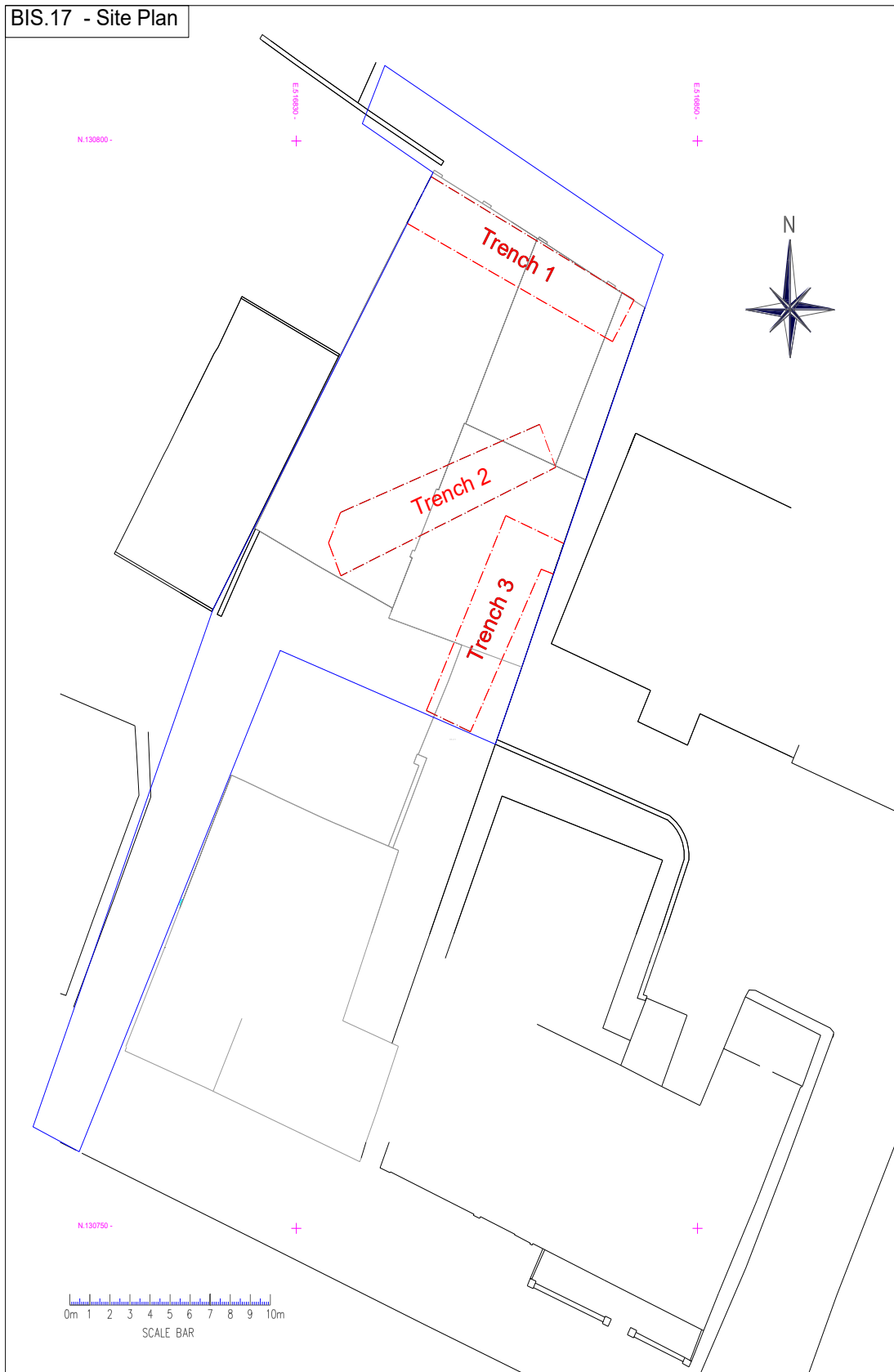


Fig. 11: Site plan showing trench locations
Adapted from architect's topographic plan

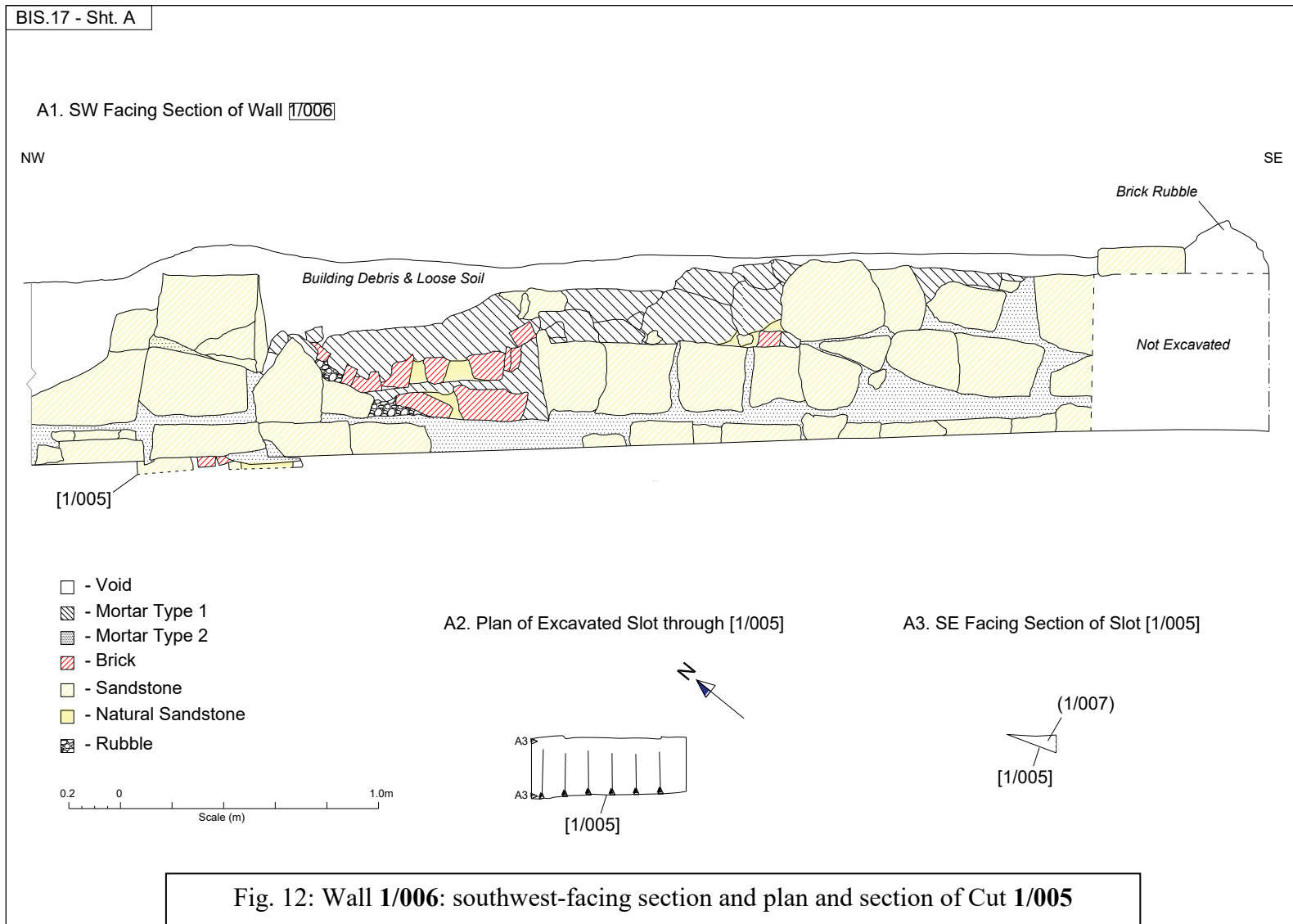


Fig. 12: Wall 1/006: southwest-facing section and plan and section of Cut 1/005

Appendix 1: Levels

| Trench | Location | Level (m aOD) |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Trench 1 | Top of NW end, mid-point | 41.01 |
| | Top of SE end, mid-point | 41.01 |
| Trench 2 | Top of ENE end, mid-point | 41.11 |
| | Top of WSW end, mid-point | 40.90 |
| Trench 3 | Top of NNE end, mid-point | 41.09 |
| | Top of SSW end, mid-point | 40.80 |

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

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.

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

Chris Butler MCIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

**Unit 12 Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS**

Tel: 01323 811785

e mail: chris.butler@cbsaltd.co.uk