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Archaeological Field Evaluation



Nos 26-28 East Street [BN43 5ZN] and Nos 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road [BN43 6RA] Shoreham-by-Sea

On behalf of

St Mary's View Developments Ltd

June 2024

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1 Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation undertaken between the 23rd and 24th April 2024 in connection with the proposed partial redevelopment and alterations at Nos. 26-28 East Street [BN43 5ZN] and Nos. 3, 5, 7 & 9 New Road [BN43 6RA], Shoreham-by-Sea (Adur & Worthing Councils planning No.: AWDM/1419/23). The works were carried out on behalf of St Mary's View Development Ltd in response to condition 16 of the Planning Decision.

The Site was situated within the Shoreham-by-Sea Conservation Area (CA) and the Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (Medieval Core of Shoreham), and was situated adjacent to the Grade I listed Church of St Mary de Haura.

A total of three evaluation trenches were set out across the Site to provide a comprehensive assessment of it's archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. Of the three trenches excavated, two contained archaeological features of interest, comprising a medieval pit within Trench 001, and a pair of medieval ditches and a pit within Trench 003, possibly representing the boundaries of a burgage plot. The dating of these features is largely based on an assemblage of 46 sherds (448.22g) of 13th to early 14th century pottery, which included imported Rouen and Saintonge Wares alongside a broader selection of local wares.

However, due to on-site constraints, it was not possible to fully characterise these features, and there remains the potential that further evidence for medieval back plot activity may be encountered within the site.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) was instructed by Guy Mayo of St Mary's View Developments Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) with respect to the proposed partial redevelopment and alterations at Nos 26-28 East Street [BN43 5ZN] and Nos 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road [BN43 6RA], Shoreham-by-Sea (Adur & Worthing Councils planning No. AWDM/1419/23; *Appendix 2 – fig. 1*), to include:

- Conversion of the former bank premises and flat to form three houses;
- Replacement of garage and outbuildings to N of bank with shop and maisonette;
- Partial demolition of Nos 7/9 New Road with first floor extension to form a one-bed flat, retaining ground floor commercial premises and shopfront; and
- Alterations and rear extension of No 3 New Road to form a three-bed house with garden.

The AFE was carried out between the 23rd and 24th April 2024. This report details the results of the programme of archaeological works and is for submission to Mark Baister BA MCI*f*A, Historic Environment Consultant (HEC) Place Services.

3 Site Description

The development area was occupied by Nos 26-28 East Street, a garage lean-to off No 29 East Street, Nos 3-9 (odd) New Road and a parking court off New Road with associated garages (*Appendix 2 – fig. 1*), and was within the Shoreham-by-Sea Conservation Area (CA) and the Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (Medieval Core of Shoreham). It was situated opposite the Church of St Mary de Haura, a Grade I Listed Building (List Entry No.: 1192780; NGR: TQ 21623 05126), with New Street running to the S of the Site and East Street to the W.

3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the solid geology underlying the Site as Newhaven Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 86.3 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. The BGS identifies the superficial geology as comprising Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present, during the Quaternary period (BGS 2024).

4 Brief Historical & Archaeological Background

BA previously compiled an archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA; BA 2023a) based on a search of the records held by the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m radius (the study area). The following summarises the results of the ADBA.

The place-name Shoreham is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a derivation of the Old English elements *scora* presumably a reference to the local steep slope of the downland, plus *ham* (Mawer *et al*. 1929-30, 246-7). The Site lies in the E side of East Street within the Norman planned town and port of New Shoreham, which was established at the mouth of the River Adur by William de Braose, lord of Bramber, in the late 11th century, superseding the earlier port of Old Shoreham located further upstream (Harris 2009, 15). New Shoreham is first recorded in 1151, with later 13th century records referring to it as 'Nova Sorham' or 'Nywe Shorham'.

Much of the street plan from the Norman planned town has survived, including the alignment of East Street. Documentary sources attest to the thriving medieval port that prospered during the 12th and 13th centuries and charters permitting the town to hold markets and fairs were granted in 1202, 1230 and in 1279. By 1287-1290, New Shoreham appears to have been the leading port in Sussex for the export of wool, but decline appears to have set in by the early 14th century and much of the town was apparently in ruin by 1368 (Elrington 1980, 142).

Decline may be attributable to purely economic causes as trade with Normandy slowed markedly during the wars with France. Attendant causes may include French/Spanish raids on the port or environmental factors, the harbour entrance at the mouth of the Adur having apparently silted up by 1368 and the eastern and southern parts of the town succumbed to the sea in 1348 and the early 1400s, respectively (Elrington 1980, 146; Harris 2009, 16).

The impressive late 11th-12th century Church of St. Mary De Haura stands immediately opposite the Site where archaeological investigations have confirmed the dating of the fabric, and have provided further archaeological evidence for medieval occupation in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The earliest recorded excavations were generally focused on identifying the buried remains of church buildings (Cheal, Hoare & Whitten 1950). More recently, watching briefs recorded further structural evidence of the medieval church and, unsurprisingly, human remains together with a crypt (Margetts 2008). No evidence was encountered during these investigations to indicate that the churchyard extended to the E beyond the existing boundary.

A watching brief in 2011 *c.*35m SW of the Site on East Street monitored groundworks carried out for the pedestrianisation of the area. A sequence of features and deposits was revealed and dated almost exclusively to the 18th century or later (Stevens 2011a). The earliest was a truncated layer of made ground comprising sand, clay, crushed stone and concrete, flint cobbles, and topsoil, which was 650mm thick in one area. Glass, pottery sherds, metal objects, clay pipes, animal bone and oyster shell were recorded, the artefactual remains predominantly dating to the early-to-mid-18th century. A small quantity of earlier (*c.*15th-17th century) and later (*c.*19th century) finds came from the same made ground deposit and were interpreted as redeposited materials. This feature was overlain by a *c.*0.10m thick layer of crushed stone and concrete probably deposited as levelling material for the road surfacing (Stevens 2011a).

Excavation at No. 19 Church Street in 1998 identified only post-medieval features and deposits, with the features comprising a cobbled floor, walls and a brick channel interpreted as relating to around three structures (Bateman 2008a). Another excavation at No. 33 Church Street in 2002-2003 identified a probable Victorian floor *c.*0.20m below the topsoil, interpreted as the surface of a backyard under which was a medieval pit (Standing 2003).

A watching brief at Nos. 32-34 High Street (about 160m-170m SW of the Site) recorded numerous medieval and post-medieval features and deposits, despite the loss of some archaeological data as a result of machine excavation. Two periods of identified activity were thought to represent burgage plot development followed by its gradual infilling. The earliest phase dated to the *c.*14th-16th century, with some features possibly belonging in the *c.*12th-13th century. The second activity phase spanned the *c.*17th-19th century and included evidence of two buildings (Hart 2012).

The Marlipins, a Grade II* Listed Building located about 177m SW of the Site, represents a rare survival of a Norman secular townhouse of masonry construction, which was originally built in the 12th century and later remodelled (Harris 2009, 27). Investigations on the site confirmed that more 12th century fabric survived than previously thought. Additionally, a series of buried 12th to 19th century features and deposits were unearthed to the rear of the building (Thomas 2005).

Excavations at No. 5 John Street in 2009 (about 210m SW of the Site) identified three phases of activity, the earliest features being encountered at a depth of *c.*0.75m below ground level (bgl). The features included pits, postholes, cesspits, and a possible robbed-out foundation trench (Stevens 2009).

Six trenches opened at No. 10 John Street (185m SW of the Site) to depths of 0.54m-0.90m bgl revealed at least three medieval pits (Wallis 2020).

Excavations at Nos. 94-96 High Street (*c.*345m WSW of the Site) identified a sequence of medieval deposits and cut features with intrusive post-medieval material. The features were dated by associated pottery to the late 12th to the early 15th century (Stevens 2007).

At Ship Street (about 235m WSW of the Site) excavations identified multi-period features and deposits dating broadly from the early prehistoric through to the medieval/post-medieval period. The earliest feature was a ditch containing Mesolithic/Neolithic flint and a sherd of possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery (Garland 2011).

Numerous features and deposits dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period were similarly recorded during excavations in the Ropetackle area, approximately 365m WSW of the Site (Stevens 2004, 2011b).

Almost all of the archaeological investigations recorded within the study area, with the exception of a watching brief along John Street (Stevens 1999), identified evidence of post-medieval occupation in the form of surfaces, walls, pits, and domestic and industrial deposits, ranging in date from the 16th to 19th centuries.

5 Aims & Objectives

The evaluation sought to:

- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on Site;
- establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes had affected archaeological deposits at the Site;
- establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development; and
- inform a further programme of mitigation, should such be required.

Additionally, the work aimed to address specific areas of interest as set out in the *South East Research Framework* (SERF; https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework), with the results being integrated into the wider historic and archaeological context of the landscape.

6 Methodology

All archaeological Site works were undertaken in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2023b), together with accepted professional standards, including *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023a), *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020a). BA adhered to the requirements of the CIfA *Code of conduct* (2022) throughout the project and was cognisant of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015) and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (Chichester District Council 2019).

6.1 Site Specific

As outlined in the WSI (BA 2024a), a total of three evaluation trenches comprising two interconnecting lengths were excavated (see *Appendix 2 – fig. 2* for specific dimensions). The trenches were laid out to target the principal areas of development within in the Site, and to provide a comprehensive assessment of the Sites archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. However, health and safety consideration precluded the full excavation of Trench 001b.

Trenches were opened by machine using a wide-bladed toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed in level spits by the machine down to the first significant archaeological or geological horizon.

Each trench was cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features and scanned with a metal-detector. Each trench was planned at an appropriate scale. Spot levels were taken as appropriate.

6.2 Recording

The following reference numbers have been assigned to this fieldwork project:

- Site Code: ESN24;
- OASIS ID: borderar1-523713;
- Museum Accession No.: TBC.

Full written, graphic, and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2023b), as outlined in the WSI (BA 2024).

The progress of the works was recorded and assessed using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

6.3 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) for environmental sampling and processing, with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al*. 2011), and was consistent with procedures set out in the WSI (BA 2024). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purposes. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

6.4 Recovery, Processing & Curation of Artefactual Data

Procedures for the recovery and processing of artefacts were consistent with the methodology set out in the WSI (BA 2024), with all finds collected and processed. In accordance with CI*f*A *Standard and guidance* (2020a) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials were labelled with the Site Code and context number before being removed off-site. They were stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (*ibid*.) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011, 18-20). Each retained assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified.

7 Results

Of the three trenches excavated, two contained archaeology of note and these are detailed below; results are fully tabulated in Appendix 1.

The archaeological horizon and the natural substrata were encountered at a depth of between 1.06m (7.06m AOD) and 1.16m (6.75 AOD) bgl. The natural substrata comprised a very firmly compacted, light grey orange silty sandy clay with occasional small-sized stone inclusions, and within Trench 001 (*Appendix 2 – fig. 3*) was overlain by made ground of late 19th or early 20th origin, while within Trenches 002 and 003 (*Appendix 2 – figs. 3-5*) it was overlain by a series of buried soil horizons redolent of post-medieval garden soil or back plot deposits.

The low abundances present in the overall carbonised cereal and carbonised wild taxa assemblages identified from the palaeoenvironmental samples (*Appendix 3*) were not statistically significant, and no meaningful palaeoenvironmental interpretations could be drawn

7.1 Trench 001

Trench 001 was located on the W boundary of the development area, and was aligned E-W, perpendicular to East Street (*Appendix 2 – fig. 3, plate 1*). A small pit [001004] measuring *c.*0.90m × *c.*0.85m wide was encountered *c.*7.8m from the W end of the trench (*Appendix 2 – fig. 4, plate 2*). However, health and safety consideration precluded its excavation. Its fill (001005) was observed to comprise a moderately compacted light brown grey silty clay, and a single sherd from a 13th/early 14th century jar was recovered from the top of the feature (*Appendix 3*).

7.2 Trench 002

Trench 002 was located within the centre of the development area, and no features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered (*Appendix 2 – fig. 3, plate 3*).

7.3 Trench 003

Trench 003 was located within the E limits of the Site and contained two linear features and a pit, which were sealed by buried soils (003011) and (003013) (*Appendix 2 – plate 4*).

Ditch [003004] was orientated E-W and measured *c.*2.37m wide and at least 1m deep – health and safety consideration prevented it being excavated to its full depth (*Appendix 2 – fig. 5, plate 5*). It had gently sloping sides, which became almost vertical, and contained at least six fills. The earliest fills (003005) and (003007) appeared to represent successive periods of natural weathering or slumping of the cut edge. A small amount of charcoal and degraded CBM were recorded within (003005). These deposits were overlain by fill (003006), which comprised a dark grey brown sandy silty clay with clear tip lines of charcoal-rich material from the ditches N edge. Seventeen sherds of 13th/early 14th century pottery were recovered from the fill, including a single sherd of an imported Rouen and a Saintonge Ware jug, along with pieces of burnt clay or daub (*Appendix 4*). Fragments of oyster shell, animal

bone (*Appendix 5*) and an Fe object were also recovered. The fourth fill (003008) likely formed through weathering of the ditches southern edge, and comprised redeposited silty sandy clay. This was in turn overlain by fill (003009), which was almost identical to fill (003006), and contained the same distinctive tip-line of waste material and a further fourteen sherds of pottery, including a further example of imported Saintogue Ware, as well as three sherds from the same jug that was previously found in fill (003006) (*Appendix* 4). In addition, part of a green glazed roof tile (*Appendix* 4) was also recovered, alongside a piece of daub or burnt clay, oyster shells, an Fe object, and a juvenile sheep/goat mandible fragment and single pig incisor (*Appendix 5*) – the only faunal remains identifiable to species from the Site. The upper most deposit (003010) differed from fills (003006) and (003009) in that it was considerably more compact and had fewer inclusions.

The palaeoenvironmental analysis of fills (003006) and (003009) (*Appendix 3*) was consistent with observation that a burnt component formed part of the fills. The carbonised remains of fill (003006) included two *Hordeum vulgare* caryopses, a single caryopsis of *Triticum* cf. *aestivum/durum* and cf. *Triticum* sp., as well as ten indeterminate caryopses. A small quantity of flake hammerscale was also recovered from the same. Similarly, a small abundance of slag was recovered from the palaeoenvironmental sample of (003009), alongside burnt and unburnt small animal and fish bones, and ten indeterminate caryopses and four indeterminate caryopsis fragments.

Pit [003012] measured at least *c.*1.53m × *c.*0.88m wide × *c.*0.53m deep (*Appendix 2 – fig. 6, plate 6*). It had a sub circular shape in plan, steeply sloping sides, and a flat base. Its fill (003014) was characterised as a dark brown grey sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal and degraded CBM inclusions, and contained ten sherds of 13th/early 14th century pottery (*Appendix 4*), and oyster shell. A small abundance of slag was recovered from the palaeoenvironmental sample of (0030014) alongside unburnt small animal and fish bones. The carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of a single *Triticum* sp. caryopsis, with five indeterminate caryopses and two indeterminate caryopsis fragments

Ditch [003015] appeared to be aligned E-W, but only its W edge was exposed within the evaluation trench (*Appendix 2 – fig. 6, plate 6*). It measured at least 1.24m wide × *c.*0.56m deep, and had a moderately sloping edge and a near flat base. Its single fill (003016) comprised a moderately compacted dark grey brown sandy silty clay, which contained four sherds of 13th/early 14th century pottery, two lumps of daub or burnt clay (*Appendix 4*), as well as animal bone fragments (*Appendix 5*) and oyster shell. The palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill (003016) identified carbonised cereal and wild taxa, charcoal and molluscs.

It was not possible to establish a secure date for buried soils (003011) and (003013), and with the exception of a single, very small (0.51g) sherd of 18th century creamware recovered from (003009) no intrusive material was present suggesting that medieval contexts in Trench 003 were largely undisturbed.

8 Discussion & Significance of Results

The programme of AFE carried out at Nos. 26-28 East Street & Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road, Shoreham-by-Sea identified archaeological evidence that was representative of medieval domestic back plot activity within the historic core of the planned medieval settlement of Shoreham-by-Sea in the 13th/early 14th century.

Trench 003 contained a pair of parallel ditches and a pit dated to the 13th/early 14th century, which was confirmed by the presence of imported Saintonge ware. The two ditches [003004] and [003015] were aligned E-W and were perpendicular to the alignment of the Medieval East Street to the W, possibly representing burgage plot boundaries. The features were overlain by a series of soil horizons suggestive of the back plot garden soils. However, due to on-site constraints, it was not possible to fully characterise these features. A single unexcavated pit was encountered within Trench 001, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was similarly recovered.

The ceramic assemblage from Trenches 001 and 003, alongside the animal bone and oyster shell, appear to represent domestic waste. The pottery was mainly sourced in local kilns, but with sherds of continental wares attesting to Shoreham-by-Sea's status as a port. However, the low abundances present in the overall carbonised cereal and wild taxa assemblages identified in the palaeoenvironmental samples (*Appendix 3*) were not statistically significant, and no meaningful palaeoenvironmental interpretations could be drawn.

Due to the Sites position within the historic core of the late 11th/12th century planned town and port of New Shoreham, there remains the potential that further archaeological evidence for medieval 'backplot' activity may be encountered within the Site, such as pits, boundary features, and evidence for ancillary domestic or industrial structures. Other archaeological interventions in the wider study area have identified features and deposits of medieval date, similarly suggesting the main phase of the area's occupation was around the 13th-14th century.

Further evidence of medieval activity, if encountered, would be considered to be of local significance, as it could potentially contribute to the existing body of knowledge regarding the development of the Norman planned town of New Shoreham, and the nature of economic activity within the settlement and its subsequent decline during the late medieval period.

9 Conclusions

The programme of AFE confirmed the presence of 13th/early 14th century domestic activity associated with the back plots of the planned medieval town of New Shoreham, as represented by the pits within Trenches 001 and 003 and the pair of ditches within Trench 003, which possibly represented the boundaries of a burgage plot. The dating of these features is largely based on an assemblage of 46 sherds of 13th to early 14th century pottery, which included imported Rouen and Saintonge Wares and a broader selection of local wares. However, due to on-site constraints, it was not possible to fully characterise these features.

The *South East Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the Medieval Period* (2019) acknowledges the '*contextual limitations of piecemeal and ad hoc investigation'*, and highlights that further *'Open area excavations* [will] *provide more evidence for characterisation and contextualisation of features, buildings and deposits'* which should inform '*More comparative studies of finds, environmental data and animal bone both within and between towns, and in comparison with urban hinterlands and rural contexts'.*

Due to the Sites position within the historic core of Shoreham-by-Sea, there remains the potential that further archaeological evidence of medieval 'backplot' activity exists within the Site boundaries, which may better contribute to a better understanding of the medieval economic development of the town.

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12 Appendix 1: Context Tabulation

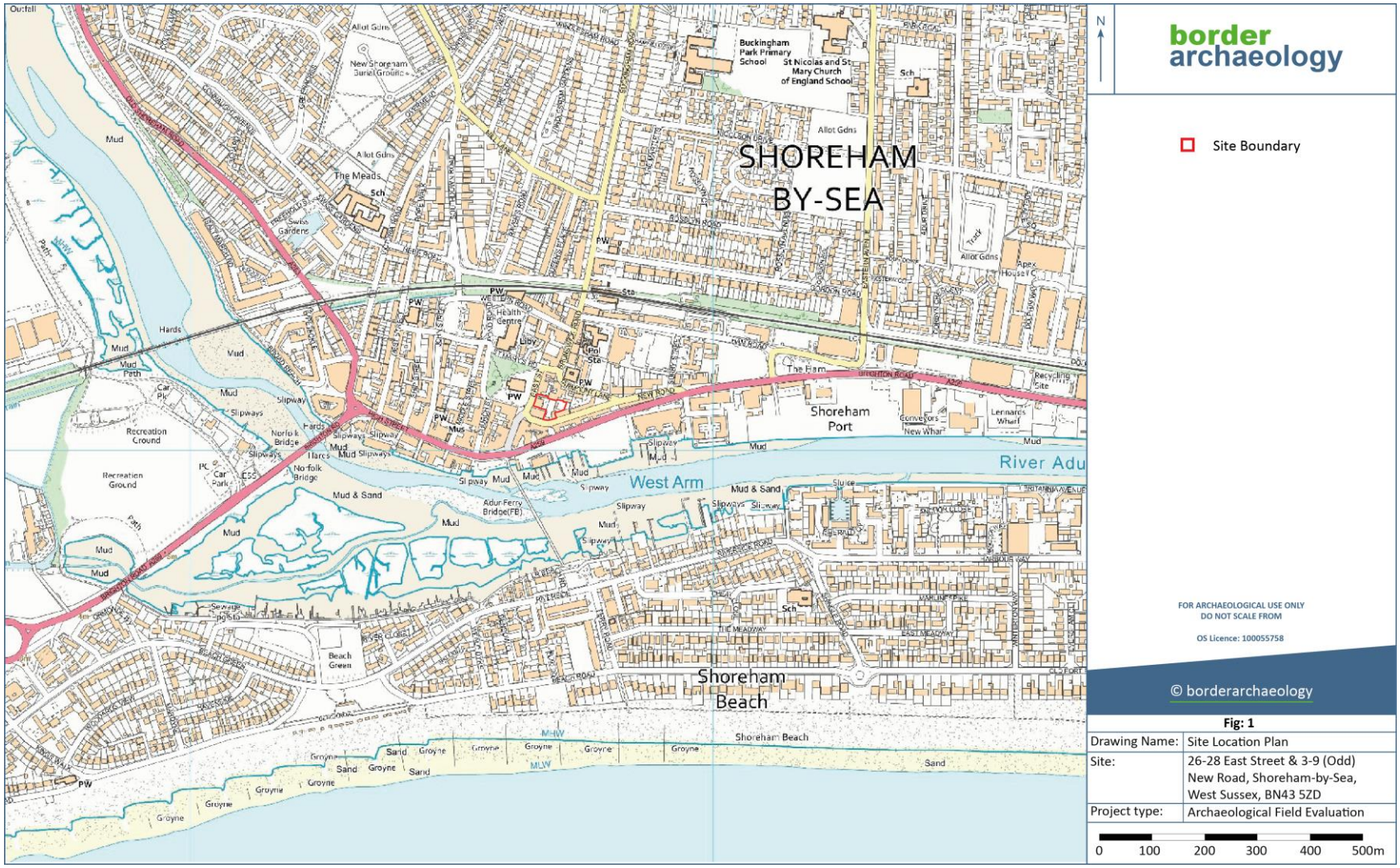
Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds *(nr. not retained)*	Samples	Provisional date
001	(001001)	Deposit	-	-	Concrete surface and subbase; *c.*0.30m (max.) thick; overlies (001002).	Concrete Surface	-	-	Modern
	(001002)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark brown grey silty sandy clay; frequent stone inclusions; *c.*0.74m (max.) thick; underlies (001001); overlies (001003).	Made Ground	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Glass (nr.)	-	Late 19th/ early 20th Century
	(001003)	Deposit	-	-	Very firmly compacted light grey orange silty sandy clay; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; underlies (001002); cut by [001004].	Natural Substrate	-	-	Geological
	[001004]	Cut	(001005)	-	Sub-circular shape in plan; *c.*0.90m (max.) long; *c.*0.85m (max.) wide; not excavated due to health & safety concerns; cuts (001003).	Cut of a pit	-	-	Medieval
	(001005)	Fill	-	[001004]	Moderately compacted light brown grey silty clay; not excavated due to health and safety concerns; underlies (001002).	Single fill of pit [001004]	Pottery	-	Medieval
002	(002001)	Deposit	-	-	Concrete surface and subbase; *c.*0.30m (max.) thick; overlies (002002).	Concrete Surface	-	-	Modern
	(002002)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark brown grey clayey sandy silt; frequent small-sized stone inclusions; *c.*0.50m (max.) thick; underlies (002001); overlies (002003).	Buried Soil	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Glass (nr.)	-	20th century

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds *(nr. not retained)*	Samples	Provisional date
002	(002003)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown grey sandy clayey silt; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; *c.*0.35m (max.) thick; underlies (002002); overlies (002004).	Buried soil	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Glass (nr.)	-	Late 19th/early 20th century
	(002004)	Deposit	-	-	Very firmly compacted light grey orange silty sandy clay; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; underlies (002003).	Natural substrate	-	-	Geological
003	(003001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted very dark brown grey clayey sandy silt; frequent very small-sized stone inclusions; *c.*0.44m (max.) thick; overlies (003002).	Topsoil	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Glass (nr.)	-	Modern
	(003002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown grey sandy clayey silt; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; *c.*0.78m (max.) thick; underlies (003001); overlies (003011).	Buried Soil	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Glass (nr.)	-	Late 19th/early 20th century
	(003003)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark grey brown grey sandy clayey silt; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; underlies (003013); cut by [003004] [003012] & [003015].	Natural substrate	-	-	Geological
	[003004]	Cut	(003005) (003006) (003007) (003008) (003009) (003010)	-	Linear shape in plan; orientated E-W; gently sloping sides becoming near vertical (not fully excavated); >1.40m long; *c.*2.37m (max.) wide; >1m deep; cuts (003003).	Boundary Ditch	-	-	Medieval
	(003005)	Fill	-	[003004]	Very firmly compacted light orange grey silty clay; very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; >0.16m thick (not fully excavated); underlies (003007).	Basal fill of boundary ditch [003004]	CBM (nr)	-	Medieval

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds *(nr. not retained)*	Samples	Provisional date
003	(003006)	Fill	-	[003004]	Moderately compacted dark grey brown sandy silty clay; very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; *c.*0.43m (max.) thick; underlies (003008); overlies (003007).	Tertiary fill of boundary ditch [003004]	Pottery Daub Animal bone Oyster Shell Fe object	001	Medieval
	(003007)	Fill	-	[003004]	Very firmly compacted light grey yellow fragments of chalk in a silty clay matrix; *c.*0.31m (max.) thick; underlies (003006); overlies (003005).	Secondary fill of boundary ditch [003004]	-	-	Medieval
	(003008)	Fill	-	[003004]	Moderately compacted light grey orange silty sandy clay; occasional small-sized stone inclusions; *c.*0.49m (max.) thick; underlies (003009); overlies (003006).	Fourth fill of boundary ditch [003004]	-	-	Medieval
	(003009)	Fill	-	[003004]	Moderately compacted dark grey brown sandy silty clay; frequent charcoal fleck inclusions; *c.*0.30m (max.) thick; underlies (003010); overlies (003008).	Fifth fill of boundary ditch [003004]	Pottery CBM Animal Bone Oyster shells Fe object	002	Medieval
	(003010)	Fill	-	[003004]	Very firmly compacted dark grey brown silty clay; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; *c.*0.30m (max.) thick; underlies (003011); overlies (003009).	Upper fill of boundary ditch [003004]	-	-	Medieval
	(003011)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid grey brown & mid orange brown clayey sandy silt; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; >8m wide; *c.*0.36m (max.) thick; underlies (003002); overlies (003010) & (003013).	Buried soil	CBM Oyster shell (nr)	-	Medieval to post-medieval
	[003012]	Cut	(003014)	-	Sub-circular shape in plan; steeply sloping sides; near flat base; >0.88m long; *c.*1.53m (max.) wide; *c.*0.53m (max.) deep; cuts (003016) & (003003).	Cut of a pit	-	-	Medieval

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds *(nr. not retained)*	Samples	Provisional date
003	(003013)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted grey orange brown sandy clayey silty; >2.5m wide; *c.*0.27m (max.) thick; underlies (003011); overlies (003014).	Buried soil	-	-	Medieval to post-medieval
	(003014)	Fill	-	[003012]	Moderately compacted dark brown grey sandy silty clay; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; *c.*0.53m (max.) thick; underlies (003013).	Single fill of pit [003012]	Pottery CBM (nr) Oyster shell	003	Medieval
	[003015]	Cut	(003016)	-	Linear shape in plan; orientated E-W; moderately sloping edge; near flat base; >1.40m long; >1.24m wide; *c.*0.56m (max.) deep; cuts (003003); truncated by [003012].	Cut of a boundary ditch	-	-	Medieval
	(003016)	Fill	-	[003015]	Moderately compacted dark grey brown sandy silty clay; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; *c.*0.56m (max.) thick; cut by [003012]; underlies (003013).	Single fill of boundary ditch [003015]	Pottery Daub Animal bone Oyster shell	004	Medieval

13 Appendix 2: Illustrations & Photographic Record



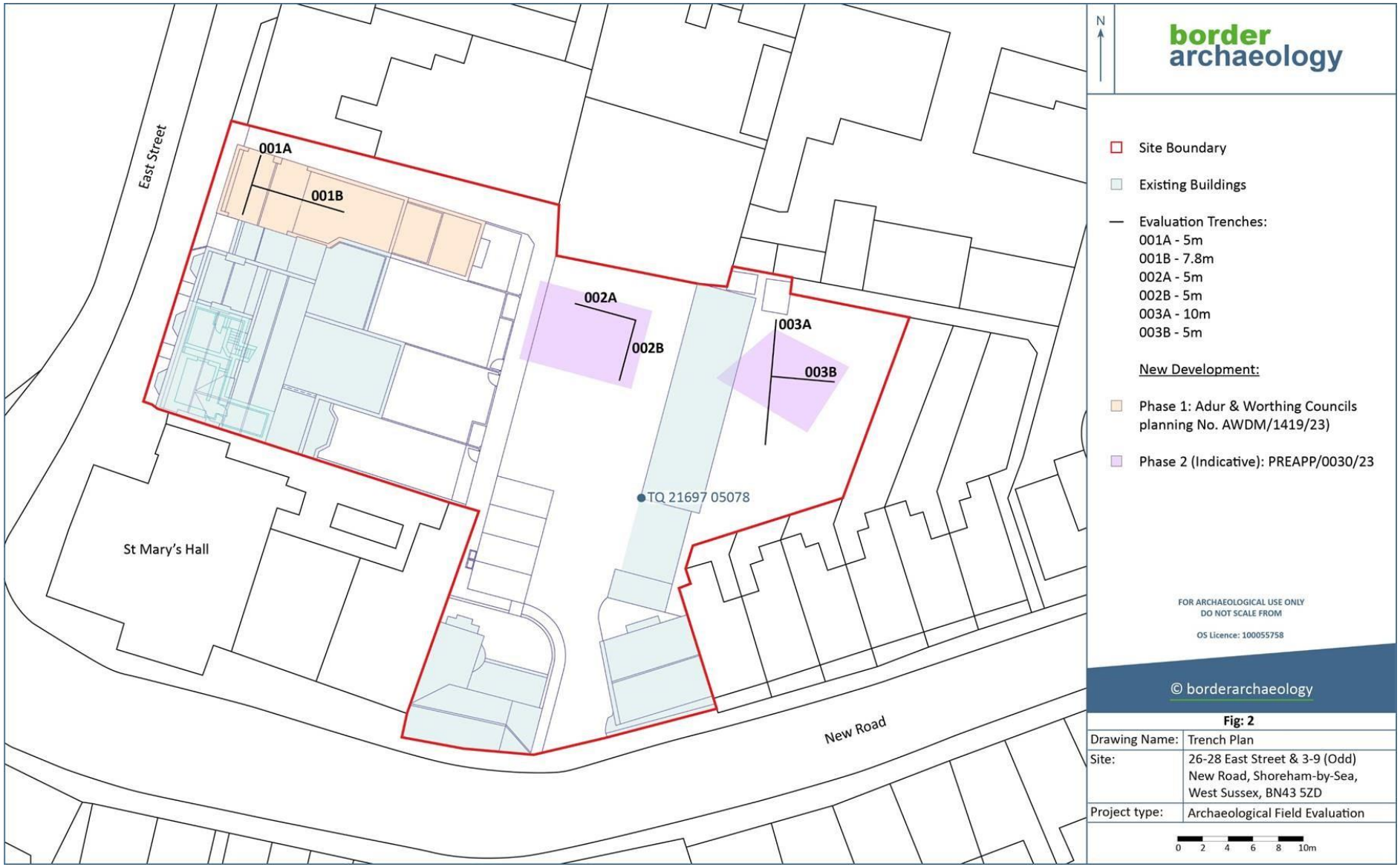

East Street
001A
001B
002A
002B
003A
003B
TQ 21697 05078
St Mary's Hall
New Road
N
border archaeology
Site Boundary
Existing Buildings
Evaluation Trenches:
001A - 5m
001B - 7.8m
002A - 5m
002B - 5m
003A - 10m
003B - 5m
New Development:
Phase 1: Adur & Worthing Councils planning No. AWDM/1419/23)
Phase 2 (Indicative): PREAPP/0030/23
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL USE ONLY
DO NOT SCALE FROM
OS Licence: 100055758
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Fig: 2
Drawing Name: Trench Plan
Site: 26-28 East Street & 3-9 (Odd) New Road, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, BN43 5ZD
Project type: Archaeological Field Evaluation
0 2 4 6 8 10m

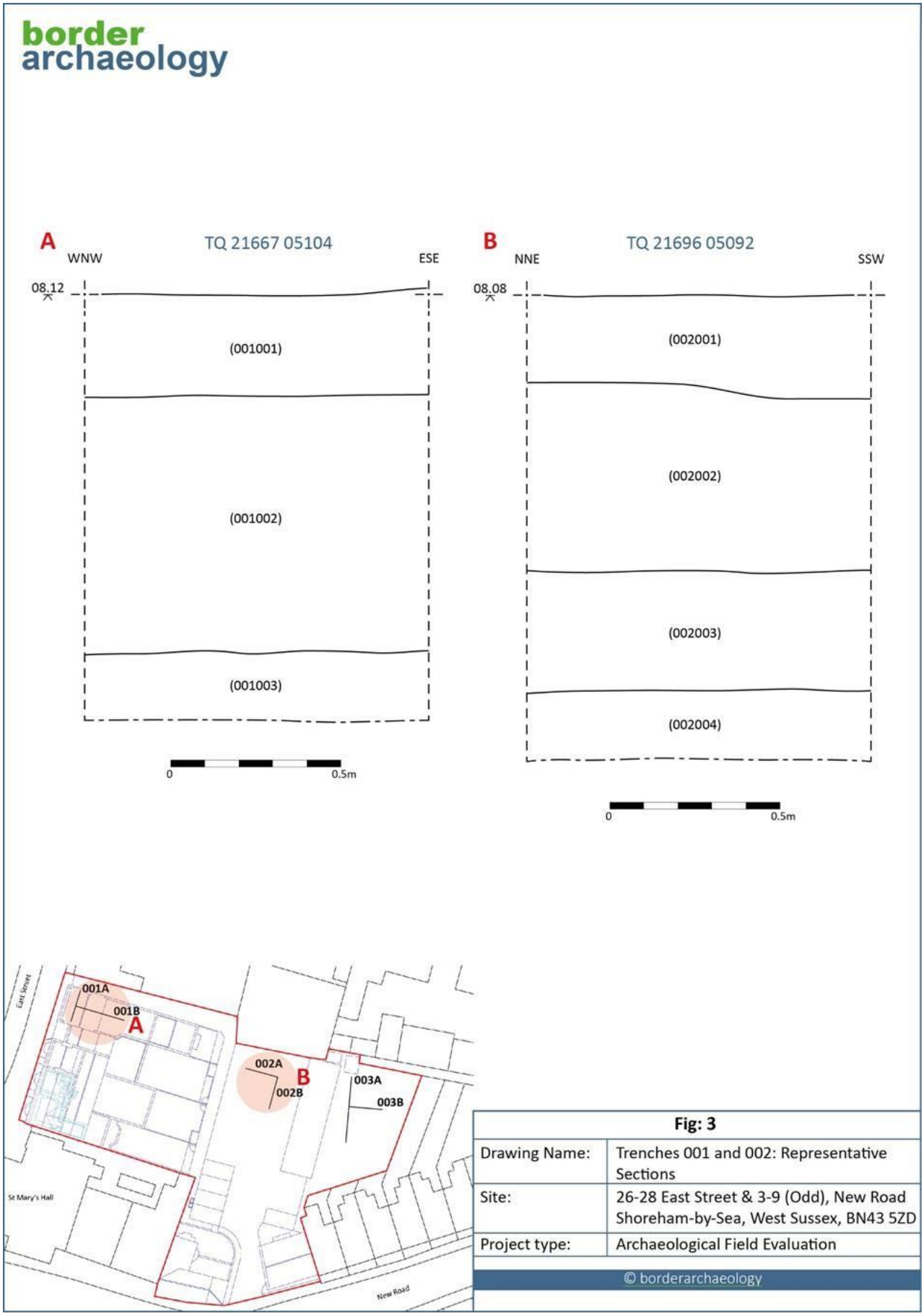

Fig: 3	
Drawing Name:	Trenches 001 and 002: Representative Sections
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Project type:	Archaeological Field Evaluation

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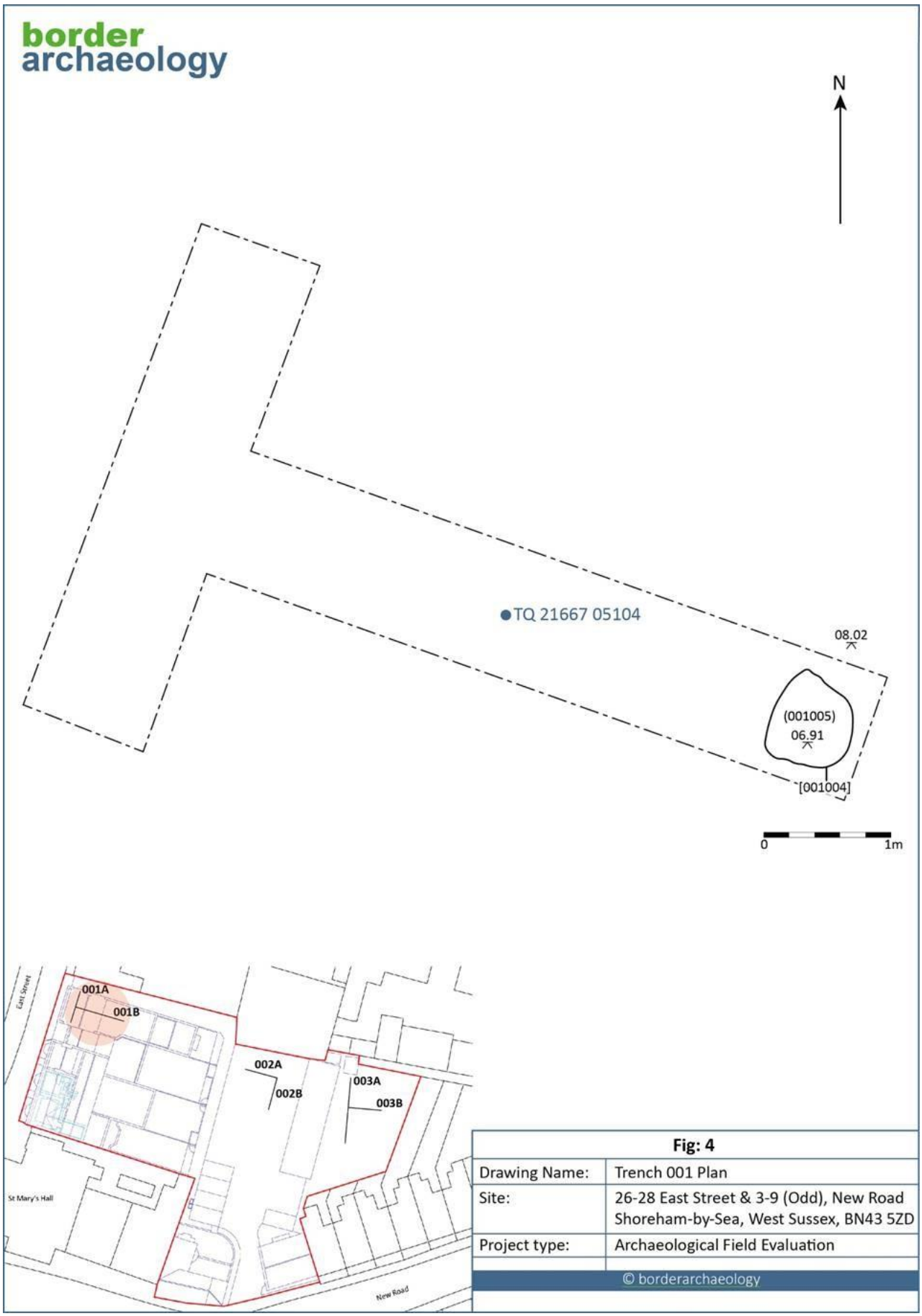

Fig: 4	
Drawing Name:	Trench 001 Plan
Site:	26-28 East Street & 3-9 (Odd), New Road Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, BN43 5ZD
Project type:	Archaeological Field Evaluation

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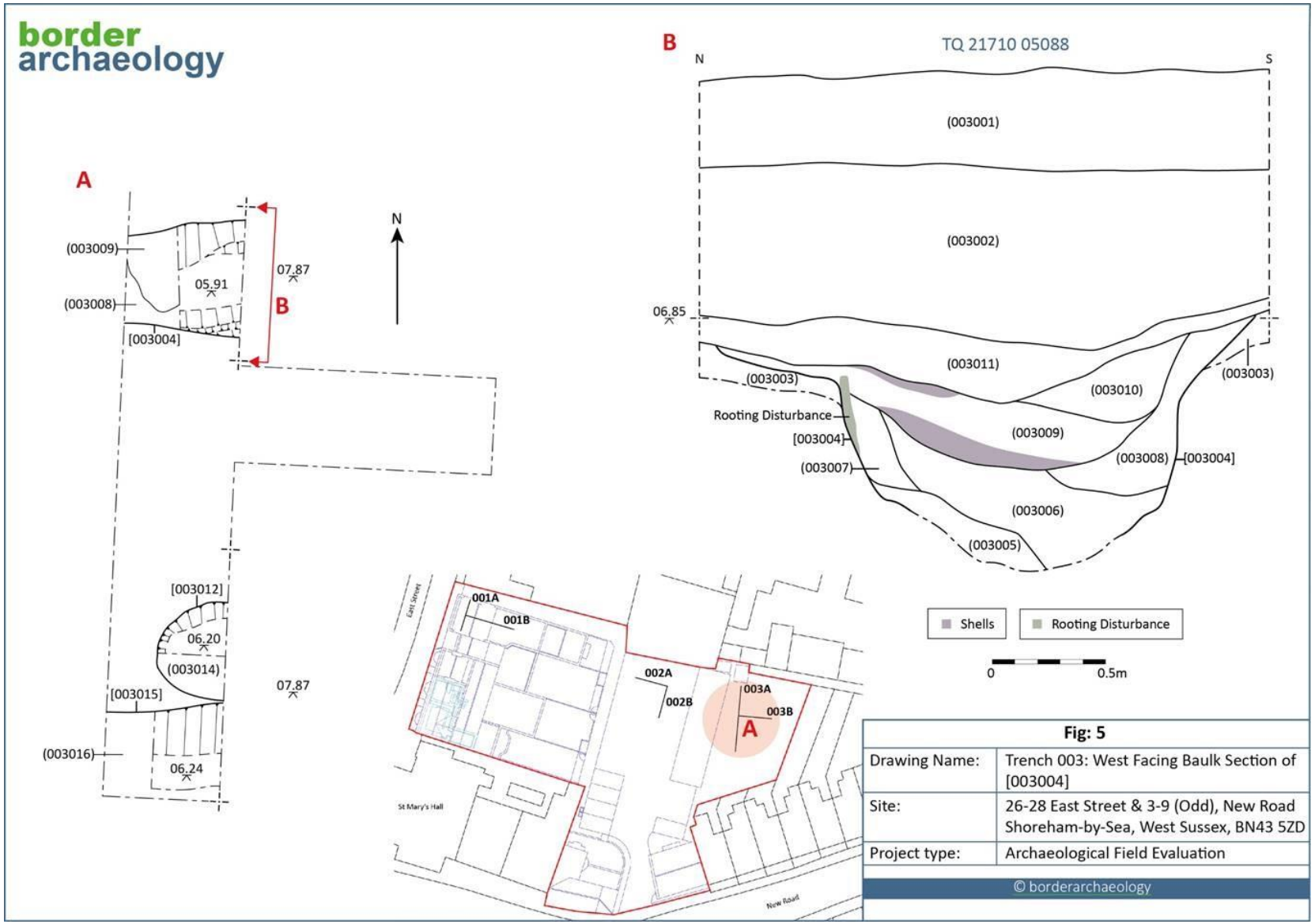

Fig: 5	
Drawing Name:	Trench 003: West Facing Baulk Section of [003004]
Site:	26-28 East Street & 3-9 (Odd), New Road Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, BN43 5ZD
Project type:	Archaeological Field Evaluation

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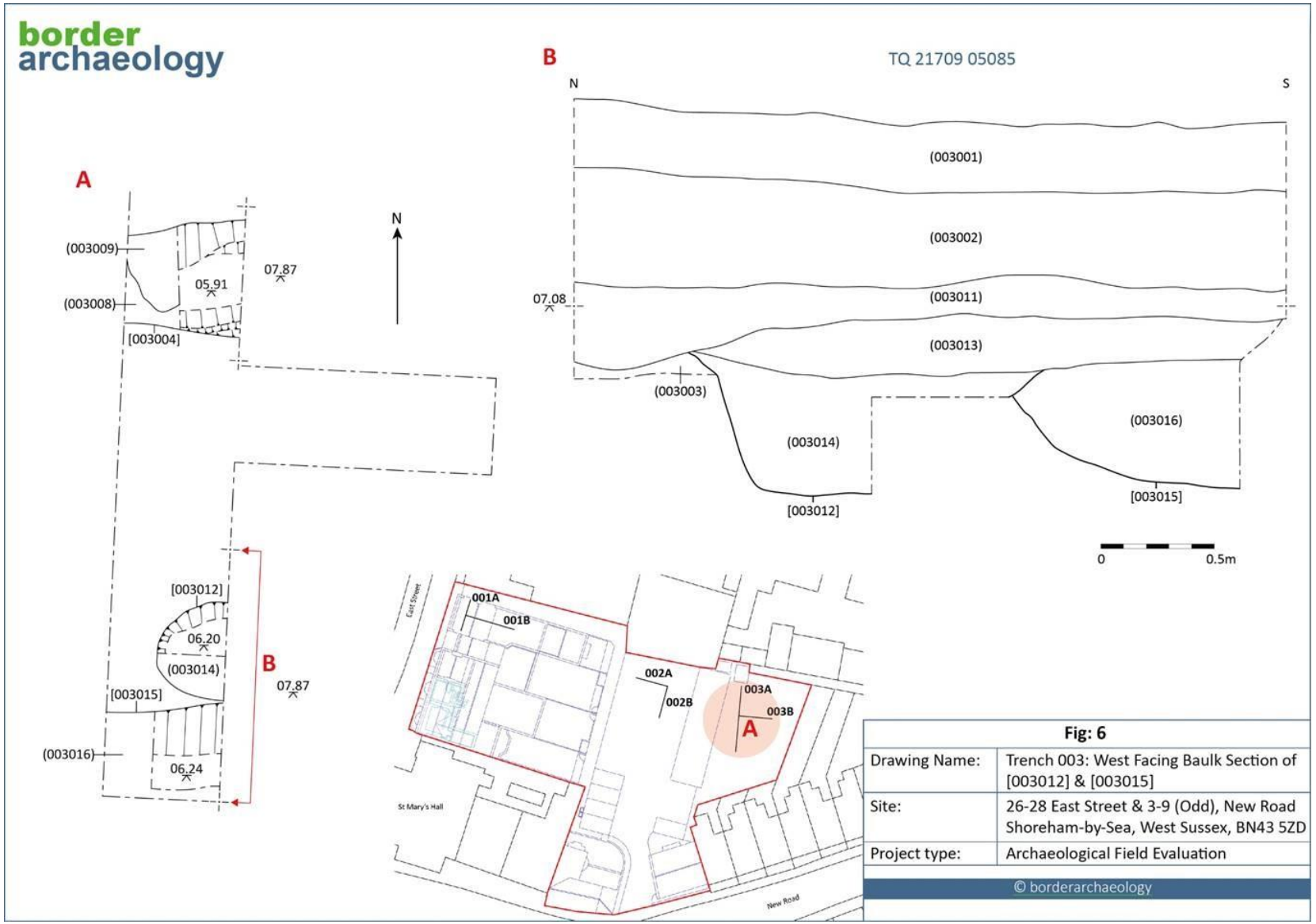

Fig: 6	
Drawing Name:	Trench 003: West Facing Baulk Section of [003012] & [003015]
Site:	26-28 East Street & 3-9 (Odd), New Road Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, BN43 5ZD
Project type:	Archaeological Field Evaluation

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Plate 1: Trench 001 viewed ESE illustrating the restricted excavation area (1 × 1m Scale)



Plate 2: Trench 001 viewed SSW showing medieval pit [001004] prior to the trench collapse (1 × 1m Scale)



Plate 3: Trench 002 viewed NNE (2 × 1m Scales)



Plate 4: Trench 003 viewed N showing ditch [003015] (foreground), pit [003012], and ditch [003004] (background) (1 × 1m Scales)



Plate 5: W-facing section of ditch [003004] viewed E (1 × 1m & 2m Scales)



Plate 6: Overview of ditch [003015] (background) and pit [003012] (foreground) (1 × 1m Scale)

14 Appendix 3: Palaeoenvironmental Report

Peter Rose BA, Border Archaeology

14.1 Non-Technical Summary

This report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology Ltd to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoenvironmental, palaeoeconomic and palaeodietary interpretations of a sequence of features discovered during Archaeological Evaluation at Nos. 26-28 East Street (BN43 5ZN) and Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road (BN43 6RA), Shoreham-by-Sea.

A total of four samples were processed by flotation having originated from a sequence of features largely identified as ditches and a pit.

The marine molluscan assemblage suggested consumption of Oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), although low abundances were present. Charcoal was present in all contexts, suggesting burning in the local area. An occasional abundance present in (003006) could have been suggestive of deposition of a burning fill. The low abundances present in the overall carbonised cereal, carbonised wild taxa and terrestrial molluscan assemblages were not statistically significant and no meaningful palaeoenvironmental interpretations could be drawn. The local geology did not support the survival of the uncarbonised wild taxa assemblage, which was also not of sufficient abundance, and as such was of no use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

14.2 Introduction

This report details the results derived from ditches and a pit investigated during Archaeological Evaluation at Nos. 26-28 East Street (BN43 5ZN) and Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road (BN43 6RA), Shoreham-by-Sea.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (BA 2024), at least 40ℓ or 100% of the deposits were sampled. However, due to the restrictions of evaluation trenching, this resulted in four samples comprising 40ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department.

The samples were processed by means of flotation with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material, from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent, sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in Section 14.4 below.

The four samples were retrieved from four contexts from three features, from which 10ℓ were taken dependent on the ability to sample secure contexts. The results are presented by context in Section 14.5 below.

14.2.1 Site Description

The land comprising the evaluation was occupied by Nos. 26-8 East Street, a garage lean-to off No. 29 East Street, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 New Road and a parking court off New Road with associated garages.

At the time of evaluation, the land compromised residential housing.

14.2.2 Soils & Geology

The surrounding geology was identified as underlying bedrock of the Newhaven Chalk Formation which would have supported the survival of charcoal, charred plant remains, bones, teeth, parasite eggs, ostracods/foraminifera, molluscs and phytoliths (SSEW 1983).

14.3 Methodology

14.3.1 Objectives

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in further archaeological mitigation.

14.3.2 Methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al*. 2011). On site, the samples were collected in 10ℓ sample buckets and identified by context and sample number.

The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation. Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy (≤×10). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy (≤×10). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

14.3.3 Personnel

Flotation and analysis was undertaken within the Palaeoenvironmental Department under the guidance of Craig Lathwell BSc ACI*f*A and Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI*f*A. External and internal specialists were consulted for archaeological finds, archaeometallurgical material and archaeozoological assemblages.

14.4 Description & Methodology of Materials

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples and their specialised methodological considerations. Section 14.5 details such information by context.

14.4.1 Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

In this case, sampling produced an overall poor abundance of pottery, ceramic building material, ferrous metal and coal.

14.4.2 Bone

Both burnt and unburnt bone may be present within palaeoenvironmental samples with taphonomic conditions occasionally proportionately affecting their preservation. Burnt bone is reasonably conclusively of anthropogenic origin, deriving from domestic activities as well as some industrial and funerial practices. Unburnt bone may have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context, incidences of the inadvertent inclusion of unburnt bone from decomposed individuals, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can highlight specific ecological niches. However, unburnt bone from large mammals is a good indicator of nearby settlement and potential butchery.

Sampling produced a poor to occasional abundance of unburnt mammal bone, unburnt small animal bone and unburnt fish bone.

14.4.3 Shell

Terrestrial shell comprises that from snails that may have been present in the area during deposition of the fills. Identification of the species represented highlights any ecological niches preferred by certain species in the environments they inhabited.

Archaeomalacological identification is undertaken in-house on the bias of apical and diagnostic fragments utilising reference texts (Cameron 2008; Evans 1972; Kerney & Cameron 1979; Welter-Schultes 2012). Environmental interpretations follow Davies (2008) with ecological groups for terrestrial and freshwater species as designated by Evans (1972) and Sparks (1961) and ecological preferences inferred by reference to Kerney and Cameron (1979). Taphonomic uncertainty (Lowe & Walker 1997) is recognised and unknown habitat and associations (Bush 1988) accepted.

The overall terrestrial molluscan death assemblage consisted of five incidences of *Cecilioides acicula* (Blind snail) alongside single incidences of *Trochulus* cf. *Striolatus* (Strawberry snail) and *Vallonia pulchella* (Lovely Vallonia), with 16 indeterminate incidences. The overall marine molluscan death assemblage consisted of two Cardiacea

(Cockles) fragments, four *Ostrea edulis* (European Flat Oyster) right valves and a single *Ostrea edulis* (European Flat Oyster) left valve, with 62 indeterminate fragments. From this point onward, only the Latin names will be used for these species.

The presence of *Ostrea edulis* suggested local human consumption of Oysters, although the abundances present are not of statistical significance. The overall terrestrial molluscan assemblage and the remaining evidence from the marine assemblage were not statistically significant and of little use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

14.4.4 Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection and anthracological analysis can indicate the ecology.

While often relied upon for dating, in particular ^{14}C, charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house, utilising reference keys (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990a; Schweingruber 1990b), at ×100 magnification with higher magnifications to ×400 used where necessary. Lighting is by incident lighting with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal is transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required.

Growth ring curvature and diameter size classification is by reference to Ludemann-Nelle (L-N) templates (Ludemann 2002; Nelle 2002) whereby classes I, II, III, IV & V represent diameters <20mm, 20-30mm, 30-50mm, 50-100mm and >100mm respectively. Growth ring curvature is additionally classified by reference to Marguerie-Hunot (M-H) test cards (Marguerie & Hunot 2007) whereby weak, moderate and strong curvature are categorised 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Charcoal was present as indeterminate fragments in all contexts, with an occasional abundance present in the <2mm, 2-4mm and >4mm fraction in context (003006) and at the <2mm and 2-4mm fractions in context (003014). A poor abundance of charcoal fragments was present in all contexts in all fractions not mentioned above. This evidence suggested burning in the local vicinity of the Site, with context (003006) suggesting deposition of burnt material.

14.4.5 Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris may be present in the form of unspecific slag fragments, diagnostic slag fragments, vitrified structures and, more commonly for environmental samples, as hammerscale of the spheroidical or flake variety. Slag may be retrieved from both the flot and retent; this apparent contradiction, in that slag would normally be too heavy to float, is due to air vesicles.

A poor abundance of slag was present within context (003009) and a poor abundance of flake hammerscale was also present within contexts (003006) and (003014).

14.4.6 Uncharred archaeobotanical material

In the vast majority of instances of uncharred archaeobotanical material in palaeoenvironmental samples, it must be disregarded as of potentially modern origin. However, waterlogged conditions and some other preservational conditions can allow uncharred archaeobotanical remains to be considered.

The uncharred wild taxa assemblage consisted of single Caryophyllaceae (Pinks), *Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp. (Goosefoots/Saltbushes) and *Polygonum aviculare* (Prostrate Knotweed) seeds. From this point onwards, only the Latin names will be used for these species. The geology of the Site would not support the survival of uncharred archaeobotanical evidence. Additionally, the very low abundances present were not statistically significant and were of no use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation. The evidence present was highly suggestive of modern contamination during sampling.

14.4.7 Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet, with acceptance of the intrinsic bias of a charred assemblage over unpreserved plant remains.

Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house utilising reference texts that include the most relevant to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994; Berggren 1969; Berggren 1981; Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Renfrew 1973; Schoch *et al*. 1988) with classification following Stace (2010).

The overall carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of two *Hordeum vulgare* (Barley) caryopses alongside single caryopses of *Avena* sp. (Oat), *Triticum aestivum/durum* (Bread/Durum Wheat), *Triticum* cf. *aestivum/durum* (Bread/Durum Wheat), *Triticum* sp. (Wheat) and cf. *Triticum* sp. (Wheat), with 40 indeterminate caryopses and 10 indeterminate caryopsis fragments. From this point onwards, only the Latin names will be used for these species. The very low abundances present were not statistically significant and were of no use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

The overall carbonised wild taxa assemblage consisted of a single Poaceae (Grasses) caryopsis and Polygonaceae (Knotweeds) nutlet. From this point onwards, only the Latin names will be used for these species. The extremely low abundances present were not statistically significant and were of no use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

14.5 Description of Results

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the tables in Section 14.6 below.

14.5.1 [003004]: (003006), (003009)

Context (003006) was identified as the tertiary fill of ditch [003004]. A total of 10ℓ of material was sampled from this context. The finds assemblage consisted of a poor abundance of flake hammerscale, pottery, ceramic building material and ferrous metal. Palaeoenvironmental material consisted of carbonised cereal, charcoal and molluscs.

The carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of two *Hordeum vulgare* caryopses alongside single caryopses of *Triticum* cf. *aestivum/durum* and cf. *Triticum* sp., with 10 indeterminate caryopses.

Indeterminate charcoal fragments were present at an occasional abundance in the <2mm, 2-4mm and >4mm fractions. This could have suggested deposition of a burning deposit.

The molluscan death assemblage consisted of two fragments of Cardiacea, five incidences of *Cecilioides acicula* and three *Ostrea edulis* right valves alongside a single left valve of *Ostrea edulis*, a single incidence of *Trochulus* cf. *Striolatus* and a single incidence of *Vallonia pulchella*, with 44 indeterminate marine incidences and 14 indeterminate terrestrial incidences. The marine evidence present was suggestive of human consumption in the local vicinity; however, the Site was in proximity to the ocean so could have been naturally occurring.

Context (003009) was identified as the fifth fill of ditch [003004]. A total of 10ℓ of material was sampled from this context. The finds assemblage consisted of an occasional abundance of ceramic building material with poor abundances of flake hammerscale, pottery, unburnt mammal bone, unburnt small animal bone and unburnt fish bone. Palaeoenvironmental material consisted of carbonised cereal, carbonised wild taxa, uncharred wild taxa, charcoal and molluscs.

The carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of 10 indeterminate caryopses and four indeterminate caryopsis fragments.

Indeterminate charcoal fragments were present at a poor abundance in the <2mm, 2-4mm and >4mm fractions. This suggested residual burning in the local vicinity.

The molluscan death assemblage consisted of a single *Ostrea edulis* right valve with six indeterminate marine fragments and a single indeterminate terrestrial incidence. The marine evidence present was suggestive of human consumption in the local vicinity; however, the Site was in proximity to the ocean so could have been naturally occurring.

14.5.2 [003012]: (003014)

Context (003014) was identified as the single fill of pit [003012]. A total of 10ℓ of material was sampled from this context. The finds assemblage consisted of an occasional abundance of unburnt mammal bone with a poor abundance of flake hammerscale, pottery, ceramic building material, coal, unburnt small animal bone and unburnt fish bone. Palaeoenvironmental material consisted of carbonised cereal, uncharred wild taxa, charcoal and molluscs.

The carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of a single *Triticum* sp. caryopsis with five indeterminate caryopses and two indeterminate caryopsis fragments.

The uncharred wild taxa assemblage consisted of a single *Polygonum aviculare* seed.

Indeterminate charcoal fragments were present at an occasional abundance in the <2mm and 2-4mm fractions alongside a poor abundance in the >4mm fraction. This suggested residual burning in the local vicinity.

The molluscan death assemblage consisted of 11 indeterminate marine fragment and a single indeterminate terrestrial incidence.

14.5.3 [003015]: (003016)

Context (003016) was identified as the single fill of ditch [003015]. A total of 10ℓ of material was sampled from this context. The finds assemblage consisted of an occasional abundance of unburnt mammal bone alongside a poor abundance of pottery, ceramic building material, unburnt small animal bone and unburnt fish bone. Palaeoenvironmental material consisted of carbonised cereal, carbonised wild taxa, uncharred wild taxa, charcoal and molluscs.

The carbonised cereal assemblage consisted of single *Avena* sp. and *Triticum aestivum/durum* sp. caryopses with 15 indeterminate caryopses and four indeterminate caryopsis fragments. The extremely low abundances present were not statistically significant and were of little use for palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

The carbonised wild taxa assemblage consisted of a single Polygonaceae nutlet. The extremely low abundance present was not statistically significant and was of no use for palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

The uncharred wild taxa assemblage consisted of a single Caryophyllaceae and *Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp. seed. The extremely low abundances present were not statistically significant and were of no use for palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

Indeterminate charcoal fragments were present at a poor abundance in the <2mm, 2-4mm and >4mm fractions. This suggested residual burning in the local vicinity.

The molluscan death assemblage consisted of a single indeterminate marine fragment. The very low abundance and level of identification possible were not statistically significant and were of little use for palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

14.6 Table of Results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = poor; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant.						
		Context no.	003006	003009	003014	003016
		Sample no.	001	002	003	004
		Sample part	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
		Bucket no.	30763	30764	31395	31396
		Sample vol. (mℓ)	1320	910	410	220
		% sample analysed	100	100	100	100
		Waterlogged?	N	N	N	N
		Refloated?	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part				
Carbonised cereal						
Avena sp.	Oat	caryopsis				1
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	caryopsis	2			
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread/Durum Wheat	caryopsis				1
Triticum cf. *aestivum/durum*	Bread/Durum Wheat	caryopsis	1			
Triticum sp.	Wheat	caryopsis			1	
cf. *Triticum* sp.	Wheat	caryopsis	1			
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	caryopsis	10	10	5	15
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	caryopsis fragment		4	2	4
Carbonised wild taxa						
Poaceae	Grasses	caryopsis	1			
Polygonaceae	Knotweeds	nutlet				1
Uncarbonised wild taxa						
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks	seed				1
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp.	Goosefoot/Saltbush	seed				1
Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate Knotweed	seed			1	
Charcoal						
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	++	+
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	++	+
Indeterminate >4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++	+	+	+

Archaeometallurgical						
Flake hammerscale	-	-	+		+	
Slag	-	-		+		
Artefactual						
Ceramic/pottery	-	-	+	+	+	+
CBM	-	-	+	++	+	+
Fe	-	-	+			
Coal	-	-			+	
Faunal						
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	++	++
Small Animal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++	+	+	+
Fish (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++	+	+	+
Molluscan						
Cardiacea	Cockles	fragment	2			
Cecilioides acicula	Blind snail	-	5			
Ostrea edulis	European Flat Oyster	left valve	1			
Ostrea edulis	European Flat Oyster	right valve	3	1		
Trochulus cf. *striolatus*	Strawberry snail	-	1			
Vallonia pulchella	Lovely Vallonia	-	1			
Marine	Indeterminate	fragment	44	6	11	1
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	14	1	1	

14.7 Conclusions & Recommendations

The aims of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling were to aid in the interpretation of the features and how they relate to the palaeoenvironmental landscape found during archaeological excavation.

The marine molluscan assemblage suggested human consumption with the presence of *Ostrea edulis* valves, although the low abundances present were not conclusive. Indeterminate charcoal fragments were present in all contexts, suggesting burning in the local vicinity. An occasional abundance present in context (003006) could be suggestive of deposition of a burning fill. The low abundances present in the overall carbonised cereal and carbonised wild taxa assemblages were not statistically significant and no meaningful palaeoenvironmental interpretations could be drawn. The local geology would not have supported the survival of the uncarbonised wild taxa, which were also not of a statistical significance, and as such were of little use in palaeoenvironmental interpretation.

14.7.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and the full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed in this report, as an incorporation of the Site archive for deposition with the museum, is not recommended.

14.8 Copyright

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15 Appendix 4: Assessment of the Medieval Pottery & Ceramic Building Material

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15.1 Summary

A total of 29 fragments (411.14g; Table 1) of medieval pottery were recovered during Archaeological Field Evaluation at Shoreham-by-Sea in West Sussex. With the exception of a single sherd from Trench 001 - context (001005) - all pottery presented for assessment was from contexts in Trench 003. Seventeen further sherds (37.08g) recovered from soil samples taken from the same trench were also examined.

With the exception of a single, very small (0.51g) sherd of 18th century creamware recovered from (003009), no intrusive material was present suggesting that medieval contexts in Trench 003 were largely undisturbed.

Only two fragments of ceramic building material were present, with the remainder of material being burnt clay or daub (Table 3). The tile from context (003009) was dated to the medieval period while the fragment from context (003016) was too small to be assigned a date, although the thickness (15mm) suggested that it may be roof tile.

15.2 Method

The pottery had been washed and bagged according to context. It was examined by eye and under magnification (x10) and sorted according to work by Barton (1979), Brown (2002) and McCarthy and Brooks (1988).

15.3 The Pottery

The pottery from the Site suggests a date at the end of the 13th century and includes a sherd (6.97g) that may be developed Rouen type ware. With sherds of Saintonge ware, including one from the same context (003006) imported wares attest Shoreham-by-Sea's status as a leading port in the 13th century.

Although the majority of the hand-collected material was glazed, that recovered from palaeoenvironmental sampling probably almost entirely derived from cooking pots or jars, with a single sherd of a green glazed jug present in sample <004>, context (003016).

The pottery is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Unfortunately, the small size of the sherds meant that identification of form is uncertain, though sherds with an external glaze have been assumed to be jugs. There was no evidence for locally produced highly decorated or anthropomorphic vessels. Two rim sherds were present, a very fragmentary rim from a jar was found in context (003014), with a rim of a small vessel (diameter 80mm), possibly an unglazed jug, recovered from context (003009).

The pottery was mainly sourced in local kilns but with sherds of continental wares attesting to Shoreham-by-Sea's status as a port. The predominance of unglazed wares (66%) confirms the later 13th or early 14th century date (Bryant 2004, 335), which was confirmed by the presence of Saintonge ware. However, it should be noted that the quantities involved are very small.

Table 1: The Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	NoSh	Wt (g)	Decorations/Comments
(001005)	WSW sand	jar	1	13.72	Base of jar. Sandy reduced fabric; occasional calcareous inclusions
(003006)	Rouen	Jug	1	6.97	White fabric. Applied pellet; brown slip; clear yellowish glaze. ?Developed Rouen type
(003006)	Saintonge	Jug?	1	1.98	External mottled green glaze
(003006)	?	Jug?	1	3.09	Applied dark-firing strip. Sherd has been burnt;
(003006)	WSW	Jug	3	22.64	Very fine sand, occasional iron rich inclusions, external olive glaze. Incised diagonal lines. Buff interior; reduced grey core. *
(003006)	WSW sand	jug	1	9.28	Orange sandy fabric; external olive glaze
(003006)	WSW	jar	3	77.02	One very thick walled
(003006)	WSW	jar	3	9.63	Oxidised
(003006)	WSW	jar	1	6.09	Reduced
(003009)	Saintonge	jug	1	14.86	Green speckled external glaze
(003009)	WSW	jug	3	90.40	Same fabric as * above. Possibly same vessel?
(003009)	WSW sand	skillet	1	50.35	Or pipkin; slashing on handle. Some calcite with sand. Single splash of glaze on end of handle. Smoked from use.
(003009)	WSW	jar	2	42.84	One external soot
(003014)	WSW	Jar or dish	1	8.09	Everted rim 20cm diameter
(003014	WSW sand	Jar?	1	4.94	Body sherd. Sandy
(003014)	WSW sand	jug	1	2.92	Oxidised sandy fabric; external olive glaze.
(003014)	?	jug	1	1.14	Applied self strips moulded into triangular profile. Dark glossy glaze. Scrap
(003016)	WSW flint	jar	1	27.36	Flint and sand. 2 joining sherds
(003016)	WSW sand	jug	1	17.57	Oxidised fabric. Well sorted fine sand. External dark olive glaze.

*WSW = West Sussex Wares

Table 2: The pottery from palaeoenvironmental samples					
Context	Sample No.	Wt (g)	NoSh	Fabirc	Comments
(003006)	<001>	3.43	3	flint	Very small fragments. Flint tempered
(003009)	<002>	0.7	1	creamware	18th century
(003009)	<002>	5.03	1	sand	Highly/over fired. Small jug 8cm rim diameter. No surface treatment
(003009)	<002>	2.95	4	sand	Too small to identify further. Prob jars
(003014)	<003>	14.10	4	sand	Orange sandy. One sherd from jar
(003014)	<003>	0.51	1	flint	-
(003014)	<003>	2.61	1	-	White fabric; fe rich inclusions; sooted ext.
(003016)	<004>	1.78	1	sand	Orange sandy fabric; sooted ext
(003016)	<004>	6.69	1	Laverstock?	Pinkish buff fabric; external green glaze; incised grooves

15.4 The Ceramic Building Material

Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from contexts (003006), (003009) and (003016), all of which also contained pottery dated to the medieval period.

All but two examples were of burnt clay or daub, with three showing evidence for smoothing or shaping on one surface. All were fairly soft and abraded. They are likely to have been of local unprepared clay with an example from context (003009) showing voids suggesting that organic material had burnt away. Unfortunately, it was not possible to identify the form of any structure or item that the material originated from; however, there was little evidence for any industrial process and the daub may have been of domestic origin.

Two fragments of roof tile were also present. The larger of these, from context (003009) had a green glaze on one surface and was of a flinty fabric. Glazed roof tile was produced until the 16th century.

A small fragment (18.08g) from context (003016) measured 13mm thick and had calcareous inclusions; in the absence of evidence for form it was not possible to date this tile.

Fragments of CBM from the soil samples were too small to identify as to form but that recovered from context (003006) <001> was of burnt clay rather than deriving from brick or tile.

Table 3: The Ceramic Building Material				
Context	Fabric	No.	Weight	Comments
(003006)	Daub	2	5.11	Very highly fired
(003009)	Daub	2	132.67	One with possible external smoothing, one lump

Table 3: The Ceramic Building Material				
Context	**Fabric**	**No.**	**Weight**	**Comments**
(003009)	Flint	1	117.7	13mm thick; green glaze on upper surface. Roof tile; sand and flint inclusions. Possibly from Chichester
(003016)	Calcareous	1	18.08	13mm thick. Roof tile
(003016)	Daub	2	36.71	Lumps

Table 4: The Ceramic Building Material from palaeoenvironmental samples			
Context	**Sample No.**	**Weight**	**Comments**
(003006)	<001>	12.32	Burnt clay; no evidence for form
(003009)	<002>	34.78	Burnt clay and possible tile fragments. Too small to identify. Abraded
(003014)	<003>	1.05	Too small to identify
(003016)	<004>	1.49	Possible tile but too small to be certain. abraded

15.5 Conclusions & Recommendations

The pottery suggests a date in the middle of the 13th century into the early 14th century. The almost complete lack of intrusive material (a single sherd weighing 0.51g) suggests the potential survival of undisturbed medieval deposits in the region of Trench 003.

The pottery should be retained as part of the Site archive and, should further work take place the material should be incorporated into the corpus for the Site. In this case a specialist in medieval wares from the region should be consulted.

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16 Appendix 5: Assessment of the Faunal Remains

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16.1 Summary

Between the 23rd and 24th April 2024 Border Archaeology Ltd carried out a programme of Archaeological Evaluation at Nos. 26-28 East Street [BN43 5ZN] and Nos. 3, 5, 7 & 9 New Road [BN43 6RA], Shoreham-by-Sea. A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered primarily as hand recovery (97.21g), with a small volume from environmental sampling (35.8g), totalling just over 133g. The environmental sampling yielded predominantly small mammal and fish bone fragments. All faunal material recovered was from Trench 003 and fits well within the ceramic dating of the 13th-14th century.

16.2 Method

The methodology used in the assessment of animal bone from Site follows a modified version of that used by Davis (1992). Due to the small volume and fragmented nature of the material a single table has been created to summarise the bulk findings. The anatomical element and taxa have been recorded as U (unknown) unless otherwise stated (Table 1). The unknown taxa has therefore been classified as small (sm), medium (m) and large (lge) mammal.

16.3 Results

The small assemblage was very fragmented with old and modern breaks noted and some root action visible creating moderate erosion of the surfaces. Context (003009) contained the only elements identifiable to species, namely a juvenile sheep/goat mandible fragment and a single pig incisor. The majority of the faunal material consisted of medium to large mammals with occasional fish remains. A small cut mark was noted on a skull fragment from context (003016), this may be butchery related. No pathology or evidence of burning was noted within the assemblage.

16.4 Environmental Sampling Recovery

A small volume of material was recovered from the palaeoenvironmental soil sampling, totalling 35.8g. The material was categorised as small/micro mammal, unburnt mammal and fish bone, with all material being recovered from four contexts within Trench 003. The vast majority of the unburnt assemblage were unidentifiable fragments in a poor and weathered condition. The small/micro mammal group consisted of 2.85g of material and appears to be predominantly ribs with occasional limb bones. The fish bone assemblage at 2.1g consists of vertebrae, rib and fin fragments, (no species comparison material available at present).

16.5 Conclusion & Recommendations

The faunal assemblage from Site produced a very small volume of material in a fragmentary and weathered condition. Very little of the material could be identified to species, other than the sheep/goat and pig. This limited assemblage would tie in well with the ceramic dating of the 13th-14th century and shows the likely remains of domestic refuse discarded within the boundary ditches of Trench 003.

Although the faunal assemblage is limited, the environmental material may warrant further study to identify fish species and to incorporate this into any further works within the vicinity.

Table 1: Summary of bulk assemblage

Context	Bone No. / Weight (g)	Element	Taxa	Preservation	Fusion	Butchery	Teeth	Comments
(003006)	5 / 36.18g	×1 rib	lge	Poor	-	-	-	Weathered /fractured
(003009)	11 / 34.10g	×4 rib frag	Med-lge	Poor-mod	-	-	-	Weathered
		×1 tooth	Sus	Mod	-	-	1	Sus incisor
		×1 mandible ramus frag	Ovis/Capra	Mod	-	-	-	Juvenile jaw fragment
		×4 fish elements	-	Mod	-	-	-	Medium sized fish
(003016)	5 / 26.93g	×1 rib frag	Med	Mod	-	-	-	-
		×2 U	Med-lge	Poor	-	-	-	Weathered frag
		×1 femur	Med	Good	Yes	-	-	Complete Femur
		×1 skull frag	Med-lge	Mod	-	Yes	-	Occipital frag

*lge = large mammal, Med-lge = Medium to large mammal, Mod = Moderate, Frag = Fragments, U = Unidentified

16.6 References

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