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SOUTH

Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex

Post-Excavation Assessment

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: RSS09/100
Planning consent (ADC/0210/09)
(TQ 2128 0515)

Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex

A Post-Excavation Assessment
For Berkeley Homes

By Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RSS 09/100

December 2010

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Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex Post-Excavation Assessment

by Sean Wallis

with contributions by Luke Barber, Aidan Colyer, Steve Crabb, Steve Ford, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer, Malcolm Lyne and Rosalind Mckenna

Report 09/100

1 Introduction

1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the excavation of *c.* 540 sq m of land to the west of the High Street (A283), Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex (TQ 2128 0515) (Fig. 1). Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed.

1.2 Planning consent (ADC/0210/09) had been granted by Adur District Council to re-develop the site for mixed residential and commercial use. The proposed development was to consist of 48 residential apartments, a shop or restaurant at ground floor level, and ancillary parking for cars and cycles. The consent was subject to a condition (I0) relating to archaeology, which required the provision of an archaeological survey prior to the commencement of work. The full extent of the area of proposed re-development was around 1 ha, but the above planning consent and condition were only concerned with the north-east corner of the site which had previously been occupied by a large single storey building, known as Ballamy's Showroom. As a result the excavation area was approximately 540 sq m (Fig. 2).

1.3 The site comprised a roughly rectangular plot of land, and included the area formerly occupied by Ballamy's Showroom, and the Tarmac hard-standings immediately adjacent to the building. The site was bounded to the north by a relatively new road, Ropetackle, and to east by the High Street (A283). The areas to the south and west, which fall within the wider area of the re-development, were mostly covered in tarmac, apart from the area immediately south of the excavation area, which had previously been subject to an archaeological investigation, and was overgrown when the present project became in autumn 2010. The historic core of Shoreham-by-Sea lies less than 200m to the south-east of the site, whilst the present course of the River Arun is about 50m to the west. The showroom itself had been demolished shortly before the archaeological excavation began, and whilst the concrete floor slab was removed as part of the demolition, no attempt was made to remove either the foundations of the structure, or the Tarmac from the surrounding areas. Following the demolition, the site had been cleared of debris, and was relatively flat, lying at a height of approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Head Deposits overlying Upper and Middle Chalk (BGS 1993). This was confirmed during the excavation, where the stripped surface comprised an orange brown clayey silt, with varying amounts of flint gravel. Natural chalk was only encountered in one of the deeper excavated features.

1.4 The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted by previous work in the Ropetackle area, including desk-based assessment (Gifford and Partners 2000; MoLAS 2001), field evaluation (Stevens 2000) and follow-up excavation immediately south of the Ballamy's Showroom site (Stevens 2008 and forthcoming). This revealed deposits dating from the late Iron Age or Roman period, along with numerous medieval and post-medieval features. Further medieval and post-medieval deposits were found in another excavation area, on the site of the Ropetackle Arts Centre. Although the Ballamy's Showroom site had not previously been subject to any intrusive archaeological work, due to the presence of an upstanding building, the results of the excavation to south suggested that it was highly likely that archaeological remains of a similar nature would be found.

1.5 As a result of likely damage to or destruction of these potential archaeological deposits during the re-development, a formal programme of archaeological excavation was requested for the site, following a specification approved by Mr Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council, the archaeological adviser to Arun District Council, in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy

Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and the Council's policies on archaeology, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission.

1.6 The fieldwork was supervised by the author with the assistance of David Atkin, Daniel Bray, Aiji Castle, Susan Colley, Stephen Crabb, Arkadiusz Gnas, Teresa Hawtin, Danielle Milbank, James McNicoll-Norbury, Paulina Pankiewicz and Joanna Pine. The excavations took place between 3rd November and 18th December 2010, a period which included some particularly wet days.

1.7 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it will be deposited with Marlipins Museum, Shoreham-by-Sea, in due course. The site code is RSS 09/100.

2 Archaeological background

2.1.1 The area known as Ropetackle is situated to the west of the historic core of Shoreham-by-Sea. The town was originally known as New Shoreham, and was founded as a port at the mouth of the River Adur shortly after the Norman Conquest. Old Shoreham was located further upstream (Aldsworth and Freke 1976), with its name derived from the Anglo-Saxon words *scora* and *ham*, meaning 'homestead by a steep bank' (Mills 1993). It is possible that this is a reference to Old Shoreham's location close to the edge of the South Downs.

2.1.2 Previous desk-based research in respect of the Ropetackle area revealed several entries in the West Sussex SMR (now HER) for the Roman, Medieval and post-medieval periods, within a 1km radius. There were no entries for the prehistoric or Saxon periods (MoLAS 2001) and little archaeological investigation had taken place prior to the Ropetackle redevelopment, although recent work in advance of previous phases of this redevelopment included two excavation areas close to the present site (Areas 4A and 4B on Fig. 2)(Stevens 2008).

3 The evaluation

3.1 The evaluation at Ropetackle, which was carried out in 2000, did not cover the current excavation area, due to the presence of Ballamy's Showroom which was still in use at that time. However, two trenches were located just south of the building, and the results led to that area being targeted in the subsequent excavation in 2003 (Stevens forthcoming).

4 Original objectives

4.1 The general objectives of the project were to:

4.1.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the area affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.

4.1.3 Establish the character of these deposits, and attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic etc.

4.1.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment, and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

4.2 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:

4.2.1 What is the nature of any prehistoric activity on the site, and what is its date and extent ? How do these relate to the geoarchaeological / topographical features on the site?

4.2.2 Do the late Iron Age / Roman features found during the excavation to the south extend into the current site, and what is the nature of use during this period?

4.2.3 What is the nature of Saxon and medieval use of the site and what is its extent ? What activities were taking place on the site?

4.2.4 What is the nature of activity on the site during the post-medieval period?

4.2.5 How have archaeological deposits on the site been affected by 19th and 20th century developments, particularly cellaring?

4.2.6 What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

4.2.7 What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?

5 Purpose of this report

5.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavation, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

6 Excavation Methodology

6.1 The excavation area could not all be opened at one time (Pl. 1), as it was necessary to establish a number of barrow ramps, to make it possible to remove hand-excavated spoil from the site. These ramps were subsequently removed, and the complete area stripped, comprising about 540 sq m is shown in Figure 3.

6.2 Overburden was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits. In some parts of the site, where the remains of 19th century surfaces had survived immediately beneath modern made ground deposits, a further episode of machine excavation was necessary, once these archaeological deposits had been recorded.

6.3 The archaeological deposits include pits, post-holes, ditches, walls and surfaces. All archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. All cut features were half sectioned as a minimum, with some of the postholes being fully excavated, following their initial recording. A minimum of 10% of linear features were excavated in slots. Where possible, all termini and intersections were examined. A full written, drawn and photographic record of the excavation was made. A catalogue of excavated features and contexts showing phasing is to be found in Appendix 1.

6.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from twenty-four sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded further archaeological finds, as well as environmental information.

7 Results

7.1 Due to the depth of demolition rubble, made ground and soil deposits which had to be removed to expose the top of the underlying natural geology, it was necessary to leave a machine step around much of the edge of the excavation area, to enable safe working on the site. As soon as the excavation started, it was clear that there had been quite significant of truncation caused by the foundation trenches of the showroom which had previously covered much of the site. In addition, the foundations of a 1930s cinema were uncovered in the northern part of the site, which had truncated earlier features, and had themselves been partially removed when the showroom was built in the 1970s.

7.2 The initial machining exposed many features which were seen to be cut into the natural geology. The deposits removed to reveal these features varied across the site. Within the footprint of the cinema, made ground lay directly above the concrete slab floor of the demolished building, and this was removed to reveal natural geology beneath. This area had obviously been stripped of soil deposits prior to the cinema being built. Elsewhere on the site, 19th and 20th century soil deposits (60/195/365/367)) were removed, and these were seen to overlie a slightly earlier soil horizon (61/364/366) which contained late post-medieval finds. Small patches of even earlier buried soil deposits were recorded across the site (472/475/485/556), but these were only apparent when certain features were seen to be cut through them.

7.3 The archive consists of two files of correspondence, four lever arch files of paper site record, one file of post-excavation records, a roll of drawings on permatrace draughting film, colour prints, slides and monochrome contact prints. This is expected to occupy no more than 10 standard museum deposit boxes, and there are twelve boxes of finds.

8 Phase by phase summary

8.1 Seven phases of activity are recognized on the site.

8.1.1 The phasing is broadly based on the artefactual evidence, primarily pottery, with subdivisions generated from the stratigraphic sequence. There are therefore seven phases of activity ranging from middle Iron Age to the modern period. Wherever possible, and when stratigraphy permits, undated features have been discussed in relation to the nearest phased features, on the assumption that they are likely to be associated, whilst admitting that this is little more than guesswork.

8.1.2

Site Phase	*Date*
Phase 1:	Late Iron Age to Roman
Phase 2:	Mid 12th – early/mid 13th century
Phase 3:	Early/mid 13th – mid/late 14th century
Phase 4:	Mid/late 14th – mid 16th century
Phase 5:	Mid 16th – mid 18th century
Phase 6:	Mid/late 18th - 19th century
Phase 7:	Modern

8.2 Phase 1: Late Iron Age - Roman (Fig. 3)

8.2.1 Apart from a sub-circular feature (208) which was interpreted as being geological in origin, due to the sterile nature of its fill, the earliest evidence of activity on the site comes from the late Iron Age, although some of the undated features could of course be earlier. The majority of the pottery assemblage appears to suggest activity taking place between the 1st century BC and 1st century AD, with late Iron Age and early Roman sherds occurring together in a number of features. In addition, quite a few sherds from this period appear as residual finds in much later deposits. Just a handful of sherds might suggest an earlier (Middle Iron Age) pottery tradition, which may have been long-lived, or these sherds may be redeposited from elsewhere; no Middle Iron Age features are present. The features from this phase consist of a number of ditches or gullies, all of which are aligned approximately E-W, along with pits, post-holes and a possible hearth. The features are described below, roughly as they were recorded within the site, from south to north.

8.2.2 A ditch (1000) was investigated at the southern end of the site, the terminus of which contained late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. Nearly 4m of the feature was recorded, and it was seen to be up to 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch was aligned approximately E-W, but had been truncated by modern footings. No trace of the feature could be seen on the north side of these footings, and it is likely that if it had continued, it would have been badly truncated by medieval activity. Another slot through the ditch produced a further sherd of Roman pottery, along with an intrusive fragment of 19th-century brick, which clearly demonstrates the high level of subsequent disturbance on the site. The only other finds from the ditch were two fragments of animal bone.

8.2.3 A clay lined pit (108) was recorded just to the north of ditch 1000, and had been truncated by the same modern footings. The pit had originally been at least 1m in diameter and 0.23m deep. Whilst no finds were found within its thin clay lining, the upper fill produced six small sherds of Roman pottery, along with a struck flint and a small piece of slate. A shallow pit (234) was recorded to the south of the ditch terminus, but contained no finds. It may be of this phase.

8.2.4 Another feature in the southern part of the site which may date from this period is post-hole 233. This had been truncated by post-medieval post-hole (232), but was originally 0.35m in diameter, and 0.20m deep. The only find from its single fill was a small abraded scrap of pottery, possibly early Roman in date. A further post-hole (231) was investigated immediately south-east of feature 233, but the only finds from its fill consisted of oyster shell fragments. Pit 200 was just to the north of post-hole 233, but had been badly affected by later features, including the footings of the showroom. It appeared to have been cut through a small surviving area of buried soil (455), and was at least 0.75m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Several small sherds of pottery, dating from the late Iron Age or Roman period, were recovered from the fill of the pit, along with ten small pieces of briquetage. A struck flint was also found in the pit, and animal bone and a small fragment of tile were retrieved from a soil sample taken from the feature.

8.2.5 A sub-circular pit (220) was recorded to the north-west of pit 200. This feature was 0.85m long and at least 0.65m wide. The pit was 0.44m deep, and the single small sherd of pottery recovered from its single fill is believed to be late Iron Age in date, although it could be earlier. The presence of this pit may suggest that ditch 100 did not in fact extend this far west.

8.2.6 Several features in the central part of the excavation area may date to the late Iron Age or Roman period. A ditch (238), aligned approximately E-W, was seen running beneath the western limit of excavation. The terminus of the feature was sampled, revealing the ditch to be just over 0.50m wide, and at least 0.15m deep. The only archaeological finds recovered from its fill consisted of Roman pottery, dated to the 1st or early 2nd century AD. A possible hearth (212) was investigated just to the south of ditch 238, and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill of dark grey clayey silt. Evidence of *in-situ* burning, in the form of scorched natural around the base and sides of the shallow cut, was noted. The hearth measured 0.80m by 0.70m, but was just 0.13m deep. A similar sized feature (304) was recorded to the north-east of the hearth, but this was interpreted as a pit, due to there being no overwhelming evidence of burning or scorching. This pit produced the largest assemblage of

pottery from this phase, with over forty sherds being recovered, suggesting a date between 50BC and 50AD, and including five sherds from a cordoned jar. As well as pottery, the pit contained two small pieces of fired clay, along with a fragment of animal bone. Another possible pit (214) was seen immediately south of hearth 212, but contained no archaeological finds. Post-hole 107 was partially obscured by one of the 19th century walls on the site, and was approximately 0.45m in diameter. It was 0.30m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey silty clay, which yielded late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. Another post-hole (110) was recorded to the south-west of 107, but the only archaeological find from its fill was a piece of animal bone.

8.2.7 Ditch 1002 was quite problematic, due to the fact that its fill was very similar to the surrounding natural. As a result of this similarity, the feature was only identified when an adjacent later pit (104, Fig. 5) was being excavated. The ditch was then traced approximately E-W across the site, being truncated by several later features. Three slots were excavated through the ditch, of which just one produced any dating evidence, suggesting a possible late Roman date. A probable post-hole (125) was cut into the top of the ditch, but could not be closely dated as the only find from its fill was an iron nail. In one of the other slots the ditch appeared to be cut by a later pit (242) which contained one piece of briquetage and a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery. Bearing in mind the probable later Roman date for the ditch, it is likely that the material recovered from pit 242 is residual. It may be significant that ditch 1002 seems to have the same alignment as ditch 1001 to the north, and ditches 238 and 1000 to the south, although these features appear to be earlier in date. Further later Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation and, whilst this material was residual in nature, it does indicate that activity probably continued in the area into the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD.

8.2.8 Another pit (240) was recorded to the west of pit 242, and was partially obscured by the footings of the 20th century cinema. The feature measured at least 1.35m in diameter, and was about 0.16m deep. Three sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered from its fill, along with a fragment of burnt clay. Glass and clay pipe fragments were also observed within the fill of the pit, although given the level of disturbance evident in this part of the site, these are probably intrusive.

8.2.9 Ditch 1001 was recorded within the footprint of the 20th-century cinema. As with ditch 1002 to its south, the similarity of the natural with the fills of some of the features in this area, made excavation difficult. However, ditch 1001 could be seen aligned approximately E-W, and ran from the north-west corner of the stripped area for about 7m before terminating. At its terminus the ditch was nearly 0.80m

wide and 0.24m deep, with its fill yielding three sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery and a struck flint. Another slot through the feature, to the west of the terminus, revealed the ditch to be slightly wider and deeper here. The finds from this slot consisted of burnt flint and burnt clay fragments, along with late Iron Age – early Roman pottery.

8.2.10 Two features either side of ditch 1002 were investigated although, once again, the similarity between their fills and the surrounding natural made their interpretation difficult. Feature 48 appeared to be a pit, resembling an elongated oval in plan, and was about 1.50m long, and at least 0.38 wide. It had been truncated by the showroom footings to the north, and no relationship with ditch 1002, immediately to the south, could be established. The pit was only about 0.15m deep, but contained seven sherds of Roman pottery within its single fill of brown silty clay. Feature 100 was noted to the south of ditch 1002. It was initially interpreted as another ditch, but subsequent hand-cleaning of the stripped area to the west and east of the initial slot through it was inconclusive in this respect, and it may in fact be another pit, about 0.3m deep. The feature was at least 1m long and 0.65m wide, and its relationship with ditch 1002 was unclear. Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill of greyish brown clayey silt.

8.2.11 A small post-hole (33) was recorded to the south-east of the terminus of ditch 1002. This feature measured approximately 0.3m in diameter, and was about 0.2m deep. One sherd of late Iron Age or Roman pottery was recovered from its fill, along with a small fragment of animal bone.

8.2.12 Two further pits containing late Iron Age or Roman material were recorded to the south of ditch 1002. Pit 210 was about 0.5m in diameter, and 0.27m deep. The lower fill of dark brownish grey silty clay contained two pieces of burnt flint, and a single sherd of Roman pottery. Pit 216 was larger, measuring approximately 1.80m by 1.00m, and contained a number of distinct fills. Of these, only the secondary fill (552) produced any finds. This charcoal rich deposit contained late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt clay and burnt flint. A shallow pit (215) immediately east of 216 contained no archaeological finds, but its single fill was quite charcoal rich, suggesting that the two features could be broadly contemporary. Pit 216 was also truncated by what appeared to be another pit (217), which was partially obscured by a later chalk surface. No finds were recovered from feature 217.

8.2.13 A number of features were recorded within the footprint of the cinema, which could not be dated, and could therefore potentially be from any period. Some of these (21, 26, 27, 39, 40, 206, 207, 221, 222 and 237) were interpreted as post-holes, although no pattern(s) could be determined to suggest what

kind of structures they related to and, of course, it is not likely that they are all contemporary with one another. Post-hole 21, to the east of ditch 1002, had been truncated by an undated pit (22), which was about 0.50m in diameter, and 0.20m deep. Another undated pit (226) was recorded to the south of the ditch. The pit was about 0.95m in diameter, and 0.22m deep, but contained no archaeological finds. It was located immediately adjacent to a larger 13th – 14th century pit (225), but the relationship between the two features was not clear. Post-hole 221 was recorded close to pit 210, but the only find recovered from its fill was an iron nail.

8.3 Phase 2: 12th – 13th century (Fig. 4)

8.3.1 Although the presence of so many undated features on the site could suggest otherwise, the site does appear to have been abandoned at some point during the later Roman period. No Saxon or immediately post-Conquest material was found during the excavation, and next period for which there is any evidence of activity on the site is the 12th to 13th century. Just two features produced finds of this date, and the dates for the pottery (1175 – 1250) mean that they could just as easily be associated with the numerous features which indicate intensive occupation from the 13th century onwards.

8.3.2 A post-hole (124) located close to the western limit of excavation produced just a single sherd of 12th – 13th century pottery, and did not appear to be associated with any similar features nearby. It was about 0.30m in diameter, and 0.14m deep.

8.3.3 Pit 201 had been badly truncated by later features, including the footings of the showroom. Investigation of what remained of the feature suggested that it may have originally been sub-circular in plan, and at least 1.2m in diameter. It had been dug through a relatively sterile deposit of brown sandy clay (455), which may represent a small patch of surviving buried soil. The pit had a single fill of dark brown sandy clay, up to 0.3m thick, which contained a single sherd of 12th – 13th century pottery and an iron nail. The fact that the pit also yielded a tile fragment suggests that it is more likely to be 13th century in date.

8.4 Phase 3: 13th – 14th century (Fig. 4)

8.4.1 The large number of archaeological features containing pottery from this period suggests a dramatic rise in activity on the site from about 1250 onwards. Although some of the pottery recovered can be more closely dated, the majority of sherds fall into the broad period of AD1250–1350.

8.4.2 Over forty features dating from this period were recorded during the excavation. The vast majority of these were pits, although there were also a handful of post-holes, two wells (106 and 115), and a flint

walled structure which was interpreted as a cess pit (46) (Pl. 2). It is probable that some of the many undated features do, in fact, belong to the 13th or 14th centuries. Interestingly, no linear features dating from this period were identified so that it is impossible to suggest the presence of any land divisions or property boundaries at this time. It is possible the site was all one large land parcel. The features were distributed fairly evenly across the site, although there was a notable concentration of larger pits just north of the central area, whilst activity seems to have petered out somewhat along the western side of the site.

8.4.3 The reason for this distribution is unclear, and any interpretation is perhaps hampered by the lack of any visible property boundaries dating to this period. However, it is likely that the present north-south road immediately to the east of the site, now part of the High Street (A283), existed in some form by the 13th century, and if so, there may have been buildings along both sides of it. Any medieval road would probably have been narrower than the present one, and it seems likely that the remains of any buildings on the west side of it have either been destroyed by later activity, or lie buried beneath the existing road and pavement. It is certainly the case that none of the features found in the eastern part of the site can be said to relate to possible structures, as the few post-holes here form no obvious patterns, and there were no remains of features such as beam slots visible. Despite the lack of evidence for any medieval structures on the excavation site itself, it does seem likely that many of the 13th- to 14th-century features were associated with buildings which fronted onto the road. However, if this the case, the lack of any obvious property boundaries, which are usually present when land was divided into burgage plots, probably confirms that the site was located beyond the western edge of the medieval town.

8.4.4 The 13th- to 14th-century features are described below, roughly as they appear on the site plan from north to south.

8.4.5 Post-hole 130 was located at the far north end of the site, and was 0.48m in diameter, and 0.15m deep. The feature contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery and a fragment of tile. It may be associated with a number of undated post-holes (21, 26, 27 and 102) nearby, as well as pit 22. The only find from these features was a small fragment of tile from post-hole 102. Despite modern truncation, pit 20 to the south-east of post-hole 130 could be seen to be at least 0.80m in diameter, and at least 0.60m deep. As well as four sherds of 13th- to14th-century pottery, the pit contained fragments of animal bone, shell and tile. Another pit (25) to the south had also been truncated, this time by the footings of both the showroom and the cinema. What remained of the pit was excavated, with its two fills yielding pieces of animal

bone, shell and metalwork, along with thirty-six sherds of 13th- to 14th-century pottery and two residual sherds. A better preserved pit (225) was recorded further east, measuring approximately 1.20m by 1.00m. It was immediately adjacent to a smaller, undated, pit (226), although the relationship between the two features could not be determined. Pit 225 was 0.27m deep, and contained two sherds of 13th- or 14th-century pottery, along with shell fragments, and one sherd of residual late Iron Age to early Roman material. An almost square pit (236), containing two sherds from a 13th- or 14th-century jug, was situated to the south-west of pit 225. The feature measured 0.55m by 0.55m in size, with near vertical sides, but was only 0.13m deep.

8.4.6 The area immediately south of the 20th century cinema foundations contained quite a few large pits dating from this period, along with a well, and a number of smaller features. The northern part of pit 228 had been truncated by the cinema footings, but was seen to be at least 1.4m in diameter, and about 0.65m deep. Pit 228 was cut through ditch 1002, and had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay. This contained fifteen sherds of 13th- or 14th-century pottery, along with two residual Saxo-Norman sherds and fragments of animal bone, shell and slate. Some tile fragments that appear to be post-medieval were also recovered, but these are believed to be intrusive. Two pits to the east of 228 (31 and 36) were also cut through ditch 1002, with both being subsequently truncated by a later pit (32). Pit 31 was about 1.50m in diameter, and approximately 0.40m deep. A large number (74) of small sherds of pottery dating from the 13th – 14th century was recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay, along with fragments of shell, animal bone and tile, and a number of metal objects. Pit 36 (Pl. 5) was immediately to the north of 31, but any relationship between the two had been completely destroyed by later pit (32). Quite a good assemblage (57 sherds) of 13th – 14th century pottery was recovered from pit 36, along with finds of animal bone, shell, and slate. The feature also contained several metal objects, and a decorated tile. The pit was about 1.50m in diameter, and although it could not be bottomed for health and safety reasons, it appeared to be just over 1.3m deep. A smaller pit (112) was recorded to the east of 36, although its western side had been badly truncated by the footings of the showroom. Despite this, it was clear that the feature had originally been at least 0.80m in diameter and 0.26m deep. A number of finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown clayey silt including 13th – 14th century pottery, animal bone and an iron nail. Another two small pits (28 and 42), containing 13th – 14th century finds, were investigated to the east of pit 112. Pit 28 was not seen fully in plan, as it ran under the foundations of the cinema, and had also been truncated by a later, undated, feature (29),

which itself had been cut by an undated post-hole (30). It was clear that pit 28 would originally have been at least 0.65m in diameter and 0.40m deep. The single fill of the feature contained 13th – 14th century pottery, shell fragments and metalwork, along with a number of residual Roman sherds. Pit 42 measured approximately 0.80 by 0.50m, and was 0.28m deep. The finds from this feature consisted of a small fragment of enamelled metal plate, part of a roof tile, and one sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery. Another large pit (18) was recorded to the south of pits 28, 42 and 112. This feature was just over 1m in diameter, and about 0.60m deep. Three distinct fills were noted within the pit, one of which (80) contained quite a large amount of charcoal. The feature produced finds of 13th – 14th century pottery, animal bone, burnt flint, shell and metalwork, with some residual Roman and 12th – 13th century material coming from the upper fill. A small post-hole (15) was recorded immediately south-west of pit 18, but contained no archaeological finds.

8.4.7 A chalk block lined well (106) was recorded in the central part of the excavation area, amidst a cluster of pits (122, 123, 245, 246, 247, 300, 301, 302, 303) which are summarized in table ?? below. Several features in this area had been truncated by what appeared to be a modern test pit (306) and, perhaps unsurprisingly, medieval pottery was recovered from its backfill, along with one small late Iron Age to early Roman sherd.

Pit	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Finds*	*Comments*
122	> 1.45	> 1.00	0.44	Pottery, shell and tile.	Truncated by well 106. Truncates pit 123. Possibly truncated by pit 300.
123	1.20	1.14	> 1.20	Pottery, shell, animal bone, metalwork.	Truncated by well 106 and pit 122. Possible cess pit. Contained residual Roman pottery.
245	> 0.60	*c.* 0.50	0.46	Pottery and animal bone.	Truncated by well 106. Truncates pit 246. Relationship with pit 300 unclear.
246	*c.* 0.60	*c.* 0.50	0.53	Pottery and animal bone.	Truncated by pits 245 and 247.
247	> 0.50m	> 0.70	0.40	Pottery.	Truncated by modern test pit 306. Truncates pit 246. Could be same feature as pit 301.
300	*c.* 0.80	> 0.40	> 0.30	Pottery.	Truncated by well 106 and pit 301. Possibly truncates pit 122. Relationship with pit 245 unclear.
301	> 0.40	*c.* 0.70	*c.* 0.35	Pottery, animal bone and shell.	Truncates pits 300 and 302. Could be same feature as pit 247.
302	*c.* 1.40	> 0.70	> 0.19	Pottery, animal bone and shell.	Truncated by pits 301 and 303, and modern test pit. Contained residual Roman pottery.
303	> 0.40	> 0.20	> 0.20	Pottery and animal bone.	Truncated by modern test pit 306. Truncates pit 302.

8.4.8 Although not all of the relationships between the features shown in table 1 could be firmly established, well 106 was seen to post-date all of the pits in its immediate vicinity (122, 123, 245 and 300). The construction cut for the well was approximately 1.40 – 1.50m in diameter, and near vertical. The shaft of the well had been lined with chalk blocks (159), which had been expertly shaped and smoothed.

Most of the blocks were curved, with very smooth inner faces, and had also been smoothed on their upper and lower faces, enabling the well lining to be constructed with just the smallest of gaps between individual blocks. Only the outer side of the blocks were left unhewn, and these of course would never have been seen whilst the well was in use. The internal diameter of the well was quite small considering the size of the construction shaft, and varied from between about 0.62 and 0.70m, due to the fact that the chalk lining was not perfectly circular. The space between the outer edge of the chalk lining and the construction cut had been backfilled, presumably with the spoil resulting from the digging of the shaft. However, whilst the upper part of this deposit (256) consisted of a mixture of chalk and orange brown sandy clay, suggesting an attempt at waterproofing, lower down the deposit was compacted chalk. Various bands could be seen in the section through this deposit, indicating where the backfill had been compacted, probably by foot, before further material was shovelled in. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from this deposit, which could have given a possible date for the construction of the well. In contrast, the various deposits within the well, representing its deliberate backfilling after it went out of use, contained numerous archaeological finds. The well was only excavated to a depth of about 1m below the stripped surface, due partly to health and safety issues, and also due to the fact that any deeper deposits within the well would be preserved *in situ* under the new development. Four separate deposits were recorded within the excavated section of the well, all of which produced archaeological finds. Whilst the majority of the pottery recovered from the well could only be given the date range of 1250 – 1350, one of the sealed deposits (255) did produce sherds from the mid to late 14th century, suggesting that the well went out of use in the late 1300s. The fact that the layer immediately above deposit 255 (163) contained a pottery assemblage suggesting a slightly earlier date highlights the problems of dating features based on their upper fills. Interestingly, earlier material was also recovered from layer 164, which was the bottommost deposit sampled during the excavation. The other finds from the backfill consisted of fragments of shell, animal bone and slate. Numerous metal objects, mostly nails, were also found within the well, including a copper alloy pin with a spherical head.

8.4.9 One of the pits (123) which had been truncated by well 106 was interpreted as a possible cess pit. This pit was quite rectangular in plan, and it is possible that once it had filled up, it was superseded by a flint walled structure (46/188) just to the south, which was also rectangular. Pit 123 measured 1.2m by 1.14m, and was at least 1.2m deep. The feature was not bottomed due to health and safety considerations, and the fact that its bottommost fills were likely to be preserved *in situ* as a result of the

design of the proposed new development. The pit had near vertical sides, and several of its fills had a greenish grey hue, suggesting that it had been a cess pit. Over sixty sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery were recovered the various fills within the pit, along with a fair amount of residual material from the 12th to 13th century and a single Roman sherd. The other finds from the pit consisted of fragments of animal bone and shell, and metal objects.

8.4.10 The southern wall of feature 46/188 lay beneath a 19th-century garden wall, and was not fully exposed during the excavation, whilst part of its western wall had been destroyed by a 19th-century well (47). Despite this, it was clear that the external dimensions of the structure were originally approximately 2.30m by 1.50m. The thickness of the walls varied considerably between about 0.17m to 0.38m, and they had almost certainly been robbed or truncated at some point, as they only stood about 0.15m above the level of the stripped surface. The walls were constructed from tightly packed flint nodules, held in place with whitish lime mortar. The feature was half-sectioned, which revealed that the inner sides of the features had been faced, although the coursing used throughout appeared to be random in nature. Internally, the feature would originally have measured approximately 1.50m by 1.00m, and the walls were seen to survive up to about 0.55m in height. The rectangular structure had been built around a pit, which was at least 1m deep. Unfortunately it was impossible to glean the full depth of the original feature, which seemed to be deeper towards the west, due to its subsequent truncation by well 47. Three distinct deposits were recorded within the feature, the uppermost of which (192) contained a mix of later material, and probably represents the remnants of a build up of soil and overburden long after the flint walled cess pit went out of use. The sealed deposits beneath 192 (193 and 270) contained 13th – 14th century pottery, along with fragments of animal bone, shell, slate, tile and metal. The suggestion that the feature may have been a cess pit is not based on these deposits however, but down to the fact that the natural below the flint walls appeared quite green in colour. Indeed, the primary fill (270) contained a large amount of chalk and flint, which suggests that the feature may have been cleaned out before being deliberately backfilled, with the rubble coming from the partially demolished walls. It is possible that a small area of flint nodules (272), laid directly onto the natural ground, may be the remains of a surface which may have been associated with the cess pit. Alternatively, it could represent the robbed remains of a wall. However, no finds were recovered from the feature.

8.4.11 Four more features (143, 243, 244 and 305) were investigated in the central part of the excavation area, which probably date to the 13th to 14th century. The largest of these, 243, was located just 2m west of

well 106, and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 1.60m by 1.20m. The pit was 1.35m deep, with two distinct fills which contained a large group (89 sherds) of 13th- to 14th-century pottery sherds, along with fragments of animal bone, shell and slate. A number of metal objects were also recovered from the pit, including several ship nails. Two undated pits (248 and 249) were sampled to the north of feature 243, but contained no archaeological finds. A much smaller feature (244), which was interpreted as a post-hole, was recorded immediately adjacent to pit 243. This circular feature was 0.35m in diameter, and 0.20m deep. A single sherd of 13th- or 14th-century pottery was found within the feature, along with shell fragments. Post-hole 305 was sub-rectangular in shape, and was situated to the north-west of pit 243. The feature was approximately 0.45m in diameter and 0.20m deep, and had a single fill of dark grey clayey silt. Aside from some sherds of 13th- to 14th-century pottery, the only finds from the post-hole consisted of animal bone fragments. A shallow pit (143) containing 13th- or 14th-century pottery was investigated to the south of pit 243. The pit measured approximately 0.95m by 0.80m, but just 0.16m deep. As well as the pottery, the fill of the pit contained two pieces of metalwork, and animal bone fragments. The feature had been truncated by a modern stake or post-hole (146).

8.4.12 Pit 149 was partially obscured by one of the 19th-century garden walls (190), and could not be fully excavated due to logistical problems. Nevertheless, the feature was seen to be about 1.30m long, and at least 0.65m wide, although it was not visible on the north side of wall 190. It was excavated to a depth of 0.80m, and contained three distinct fills, which contained fragments shell, slate and animal bone, along with sherds of 13th- to 14th-century pottery. A number of metal items were also recovered from the pit, including a hook. Pit 213 was investigated about 1.50m to the south of 149, and had been partially disturbed by a 20th century service trench. The pit was sub-circular in plan, and measured approximately 1.00m by 0.85m. It was about 0.30m deep, with a single fill of brownish grey silty sand which contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery, along with an iron ship nail, and fragments of animal bone, shell and slate.

8.4.13 The area immediately south of pit 213 was the most complex encountered during the excavation. Dating of these deposits is problematic, due to the paucity of pottery recovered, but the only sherds found within the features dated from the 13th – 14th century. Generally speaking, the deposits seem to represent a series of pits and possible hearths and, although a number of stratigraphic relationships between the features could be ascertained, it is probable that many of them are broadly contemporary with one another.

8.4.14 On the north side of the showroom footings, the earliest feature appears to be a hearth (136). A number of deposits were recorded within this shallow, sub-rectangular, feature, suggesting that it remained in use for a reasonable period of time. The initial deposits within the feature (492, 493, 491, 495, 494 and 477) consist of various layers of charcoal and fire-reddened silt, which indicate that the hearth started life as a simple fire-pit, about 1.40m long and at least 0.70m wide, which was used on more than one occasion. The only archaeological finds from this phase of the feature consisted of three fragments of tile, from layers 495 and 477. The hearth then seems to have been turned into a more permanent feature, with the addition of a number of tightly packed cobbles (476), some of which displayed signs of scorching. This phase of the hearth was smaller than the initial pit, measuring approximately 0.65m by 0.65m, and may have been used several times before being superseded by an even smaller structure (389), which consisted of tightly packed, pitched, oyster shells, measuring about 0.30m by 0.30m. Apart from the oyster shells, no finds were recovered from either 476 or 389. The function of this feature is unclear.

8.4.15 The southern edge of deposit 476 was truncated by another possible fire pit (135), whilst both 476 and 389 were truncated to the north by a further pit (138). Pit 135 (Pl. 4) was truncated to the west by feature 204, and to the south by the showroom footing trench. What survived of the feature measured approximately 2.70m by 1.00m, and was about 0.30m deep. A deposit of firm, fire-reddened, clayey silt was noted (375), which may be an upper fill of pit 135, or merely a layer sealing it. About forty fragments of tile were found within this deposit, along with two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery. Beneath this layer were a number of deposits (384–7 and 497), most of which showed signs of *in-situ* burning. Deposit 386 was of particular note, as it consisted of small cobbles, set within a silty black matrix, and parallels could be drawn between it and a similar feature (476) within pit 136. The only other dateable find from the feature was a fragment of peg tile from layer 497, possibly dating from the 14th – 15th century. As this was found beneath layer 375, it means that the entire feature is likely to be 14th century in date. Two further layers (473 and 474) which displayed signs of burning appeared to be truncated by pit 135. These are likely to relate to another hearth, for which the construction cut was not clear, and were seen to lie above a probable layer of buried soil (475), which contained a single tile fragment. Pit 138 was also interpreted as being a fire pit or hearth, and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 1.85m by 0.85m. The feature was approximately 0.20m deep, and its base was covered with a thin layer of charcoal (382). Two subsequent clayey deposits (381 and 383) were recorded within

the pit, one of which (381) contained several pieces of tile, along with fragments of slate and shell. Scorch marks on the base and lower sides of the pit indicated burning *in situ*. The pit was truncated by a possible post-hole (211), which was also seen to be cut through the pitched shell hearth within pit 136. This post-hole was square in plan, measuring about 0.30m by 0.30m, and contained a single sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery and an oyster shell. Another pit (137) was seen to truncate post-hole 211, as well as pits 136 and 138. The feature was sub-rectangular, measuring about 0.65m by 0.50m, and contained a large flat stone within its fill, along with several lumps of chalk. Fragments of tile were also found within the feature, along with an iron nail. Another pit (142) was investigated immediately west of feature 138, which measured approximately 1.1m by 0.6m. It contained quite a lot of flint nodules, along with a hinged piece of iron plate.

8.4.16 A further group of features were recorded to the south of the showroom footings, although the resultant truncation made it difficult to relate many of them to the deposits recorded on the other side. As far as the 13th – 14th century is concerned, two fire reddened deposits (453 and 456) were recorded, which could potentially have been associated with pit 135 to the north of the footings. No finds were recovered from these deposits, which were seen to seal two earlier pits (200 and 201). A possible linear feature (133/202) was investigated which contained shell and tile fragments, but could not be closely dated. It clearly truncated pit 201, which possibly dates to the 12th or 13th century, and was itself cut to the south by a gully (132/209). This feature contained no dateable finds. A small pit (131) close to these two linear features, contained three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery and a small piece of animal bone. The pit was nearly 0.50m in diameter, and about 0.15m deep, and was clipped by gully 132/209. Another small pit (230) was investigated to the west of 131. This feature had a flattish base, with a diameter of approximately 0.50m, and was about 0.15m deep. Two sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were found within its fill, along with a fragment of animal bone.

8.4.17 A well (115) was recorded to the east of the area with the numerous hearths and fire pits, along with several other features which may date to the 13th or 14th century. The well was similar to the one recorded further north (106), in that the construction cut was substantially wider (*c.* 2.05m) than the finished well shaft. In other respects, apart of from the choice of lining material (chalk blocks), the wells were quite different in character. A number of finds were recovered from the backfill (269) of the construction cut including fragments of tile, animal bone and shell, and several iron objects. Dating evidence for the well's construction was provided by a single sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery

within this deposit of orange brown silty clay, which also contained frequent chalk and flint inclusions. The well was lined with chalk blocks (267), which measured up to 300mm x 200mm x 300mm, and had an internal diameter of between 0.70m and 0.80m due to the fact that it was not perfectly circular. In comparison with the blocks used in well 106, the stonework in well 115 was quite rough, with only the internal faces of the blocks showing any evidence of smoothing. Quite a few pieces of tile were recovered from between the blocks, along with fragments of slate and shell. In contrast, very few finds were found within the well itself, which had obviously been deliberately backfilled at the end of its life. The inside of the well was excavated to a depth of 1.20m, and the loose fill (268) consisted of large chalk and flint fragments, within a silty clay matrix, with numerous voids present. The only other finds within this deposit were two pieces of animal bone, and a tile fragment. Two shallow post-holes (113 and 114) had been cut into the backfilled construction cut of the well, although neither could be closely dated as the only finds recovered from them consisted of small fragments of tile and slate, and iron nails. Another undated post-hole (116) was investigated to the south-west of the well, which contained fragments of slate and oyster shell. It is possible that some, or all, of these post-holes could have been associated with the superstructure of the well which would have been above ground, but has been subsequently destroyed through truncation.

8.4.18 The construction cut for well 115 had truncated an earlier pit (126) which was oval in shape, and measured about 1.50m by 0.80m. Pit 126 was about 0.45m deep, with a single fill of grey silty clay which contained shell and animal bone fragments, along with an iron nail and sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery. A smaller pit (111) was investigated to the east of pit 126, which was irregular in plan and had been truncated by the showroom footings. However, this feature contained no archaeological finds. Another pit (109) was recorded to the south-east of feature 126, and had been badly truncated by the footings of the showroom. It had originally measured at least 0.75m by 0.30m, and been at least 0.20m deep. Five sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered from its clayey silt fill, along with shell fragments and an iron nail. Pit 35 (Pl. 3) was located just to the east of 109, and had been partially truncated by a 19th or 20th century wall. It appeared that the feature had originally been at least 1.00m long and 0.60 wide, and had possibly been capped or sealed with a clayey silt deposit (156). This deposit showed some evidence of *in-situ* burning, and could represent a later hearth placed over pit 35. Beneath layer 156, the pit was over 0.60m deep, with two distinct fills. A number of finds were retrieved from these deposits, including fragments of animal bone and shell, and over 60 sherds of 13th

– 14th century pottery. The pit also contained a large number of metal objects, most of which were nails, although a copper alloy buckle was also found. Three small features to the east of pit 35 also contained 13th – 14th century pottery. Pit 5 measured about 0.45m by 0.30m, and was approximately 0.10m deep. A copper alloy pin was found within its fill of dark grey fill, along with a single sherd of pottery. Just to the south of this feature was another small pit (4), which also contained a sherd of 13th – 14th century pottery, along with a piece of animal bone. Pit 4 measured approximately 0.70m by 0.40m, and was about 0.30m deep. It had been truncated by a post-hole (3), which contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery. This post-hole had also cut through a possible hearth (2). The east side of feature 2 had been completely removed by a modern service trench and, as a result, the surviving feature was about 0.90m long, but just 0.25m wide. The primary fill (68) showed some evidence of scorching, although it was inconclusive as to whether this related to *in-situ* burning or not. No finds were recovered from the feature. A post-hole (6), measuring about 0.40m in diameter, was investigated to the south of features 2, 3 and 4. It was just 0.11m deep, with the only find being a sherd of 13th – 14th pottery. Two undated post-holes (7 and 8) were recorded between this feature and pit 4 to the north, and it is possible that they may be contemporary with the 13th – 14th century features in this area of the site.

8.5 Phase 4: 14th – 15th century (Fig. 5)

8.4.19 Given the large number of features recorded during the excavation, which contained 13th – 14th century pottery, it seems significant that few deposits can be confidently dated to the three or four subsequent centuries. There were just five features containing pottery dating to the 14th – 15th century, compared with about forty for the previous phase. Whilst the inability to date the local medieval pottery more closely may distort the distribution of features across the centuries somewhat, the archaeological evidence certainly suggests that the site became less of a focus for activity at some point in the 14th century.

8.4.20 The features containing 14th – 15th century pottery were widely spread across the site and suggest no intensive activity during this period. Pit 32 was recorded in the northern part of the site, just to the south of the walls of the cinema. It had truncated two pits (31 and 36), along with ditch 1002 (Pl. 5). The pit was circular, measuring about 1.10m in diameter, and was just over 1m deep. A single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay was noted within the feature, and this produced a wide range of archaeological finds. As well as sherds of 14th – 15th century pottery, these included fragments of animal bone, tile, glass and shell, along with a number of iron and copper alloy objects. One of the most interesting finds from the pit was a large block of roughly hewn chalk with a central hole, which is likely to have been

used as a net weight. The pottery assemblage also included several sherds dating from the 13th to 14th century (in fact the majority), suggesting that the pit is likely to be 14th century in date. A glazed tile fragment which appears to be post-medieval may be intrusive. Another pit (104) containing 14th – 15th century pottery was investigated just to the south-east of pit 32 (Pl. 6). When the pit was half-sectioned its relationship with ditch 1002 was not entirely clear in the section but, based on the finds and the fact that 1002 is clearly truncated by 13th – 14th century and earlier features, it is now believed that pit 104 is substantially later than the ditch. The pit measured approximately 1.4m by 0.9m, and clearly truncated a smaller, undated, pit (103) to the south. Pit 104 was about 0.50m deep, and contained four distinct fills. The pottery assemblage from the feature again contained a majority of material from the 13th – 14th century, and just one 14th- to 15th-century sherd, suggesting a 14th-century date for the pit, along with one sherd dating to the late Iron Age or Roman period. The other finds from the pit consisted of shell and animal bone fragments, a large lump of fired clay, and four iron nails. A small pit or post-hole (120) had been cut into the top of pit 104, but contained no archaeological finds.

8.4.21 Pit 129 was recorded in the central part of the excavation area, and was partially obscured by a large, but shallow, 19th century feature (128). The pit was at least 1.12m in diameter and 0.64m deep, and was notable for containing a large quantity metal finds, including over twenty iron ship nails. The pit also contained fragments of shell, animal bone, slate, tile and plaster, along with 14th – 15th century pottery. One large sherd of pottery, of a similar date, was found within the fill of a post-hole (147), to the south of pit 129. This feature had a diameter of 0.40m, but was only 0.08m deep. The only other finds recovered from it were two small fragments of bone.

8.4.22 Another pit (219) was recorded in the south-west part of the site. The feature measured about 0.90m in diameter, and was just over 0.25m deep. Its single fill of brown silty clay contained fragments of shell, slate and animal bone, along with an iron nail. The pottery recovered from it included 14th – 15th century sherds, along with residual material dating from the Roman period, and from the 13th – 14th century.

8.4.23 A possible linear feature or pit (204) was recorded to the west of the various hearths and fire pits which are thought to date from the 13th or 14th century, and was seen to truncate pit 135, layer 473 and a buried soil horizon (472/475/485). The feature was up to 1.05m wide and 0.30m deep, and was visible for about 3m before being truncated by the showroom footings. Feature 204 also truncated the likely remains of another possible hearth, which had been partially destroyed by the modern footings. This

hearth consisted of two scorched deposits (483 and 484) which lay above the buried soil (485). A further overlying deposit (482) consisted of very small tile fragments and crushed chalk within a silty matrix, which was interpreted as the remnants of either a further hearth or possible floor surface. The only find from these layers was a single sherd of 15th-century pottery from deposit 483. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from the various fills of 204, so that its function and date remain unknown.

8.6 Phase 5: 16th – 18th century (Fig. 6)

8.6.1 Following the apparent downturn in activity on the site during the 14th – 15th century, based on the archaeological evidence gathered during the excavation, the area seems to have been virtually abandoned for several centuries, with just a handful of features being recorded which may pre-date the 19th century houses and gardens. Of course, some of the numerous undated features recorded during the excavation may date from this period.

8.6.2 Pit 229 was recorded at the southern end of the site, and measured about 0.70m by 0.50m. The feature was nearly 0.20m deep, and contained fragments of animal bone, shell, clay pipe and brick. The only pottery recovered from the pit was a very small sherd of glazed red earthenware, probably dating from between the mid 16th to mid 18th century.

8.6.3 Another pit (19) was investigated along the eastern edge of the site, where it was visible in the step left for health and safety reasons. The western half of this feature had been truncated by a modern service trench, with the surviving pit measuring approximately 0.70m by 0.60m, and being about 0.25m deep. Fragments of shell, slate, metal, glass, clay pipe, tile and animal bone were found within the fill of the pit, along with pottery dating from the 17th or early 18th century. The pottery assemblage also included some residual material dating to the Roman and medieval periods.

8.6.4 A circular pit (121), measuring about 1.4m in diameter, was investigated to the west of pit 1. The feature was 0.16m deep, and one sherd of pottery dating from the 16th to 18th century was recovered from its fill, along with a small fragment of clay pipe.

8.6.5 The only find from a small post-hole (235) in the north-west corner of the site was a fragment of clay pipe. This feature was 0.35m in diameter and 0.08m deep. A fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the fill of a post-hole (134) to the north of pit 34.

8.7 Phase 6: 19th century (Fig. 7)

8.7.1 After the long decline in activity on the site, probably from the late 14th century onwards, the area appears to have been re-occupied from at least the middle of the 19th century, if not slightly earlier. The clearest sign of this renewed activity is the series of walls and surfaces which were recorded during the

excavation, many of which can be identified on the various editions of the Ordnance Survey. A terrace of houses is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, dating from the 1870s, and these appear to have been upstanding until the early 1970s, although minor alterations occurred in the ensuing years. Based on the cartographic evidence, remnants of four of these houses should fall within the excavation area, their addresses on the post-war map being given as 117, 119, 121 and 123 High Street. Perhaps surprisingly however, very little trace of these buildings was found during the excavation. It therefore appears that even the foundations of these houses were substantially removed during their demolition during the early 1970s. The machine excavation in the eastern part of the site seemed to confirm this, as there were deposits of demolition rubble and made ground, over 1.5m thick, above the underlying natural. The situation in this area had been exacerbated by the presence of a modern pipe trench along much of the eastern edge of the stripped area, and the presence of numerous other service runs which were associated with the terraced houses and the later showroom. Despite the high level of truncation, some house foundations had survived in the eastern part of the site, along with a small area of floor surface in the south-east corner of the site. The rest of the site had been less affected by the demolition of the houses, and many of the former garden walls had survived. However, these too had been damaged by subsequent activity, most notably the footings of the showroom and a pipe trench which ran along the western wall of this structure.

8.7.2 As well as the various walls, most of which can be pinpointed on the various Ordnance Surveys, a number of features dating from the mid 18th to mid 19th century were recorded during the excavation. These included pits, post-holes and wells, along with several areas where surfaces had survived despite later truncation across the site.

8.7.3 Several features were recorded at the far northern end of the site, within the footprint of the later, 20th century, cinema. Pit 38 was recorded in the north-west corner of the site, close to two undated post-holes (39 and 40). The feature was irregular in plan, and at least 1m long and 0.6m wide. One sherd of late post-medieval pottery was recovered from its fill. A L-shaped section of brick and flint wall was noted, which had obviously been badly damaged by the cinema footings and later developments on the site. Chalk surfaces were recorded both inside and outside what survived of this structure although, as no construction cut for the wall could be identified, it is not clear whether the surfaces are later than the wall, or vice versa. Although the features could not be closely dated, it seems highly likely that they represent the remains of one of the structures which appear on the various editions of the Ordnance

Survey, prior to the cinema being built in the 1930s. Following their recording, the wall and chalk surfaces were removed by machine, to see whether they sealed any earlier features or deposits. A small pit (34) was recorded to the east of surface 555 which contained part of an iron bar and a tiny fragment of late post-medieval pottery. A residual medieval sherd was also found within the fill of this feature. Two possible pits (223 and 224) were recorded in the north-east corner of the site, after the cinema foundations had been removed in this area. The only find from these features was a piece of late post-medieval brick from pit 223.

8.6.6 Pit 1 was recorded to the west of feature 19 and, despite being quite badly truncated, appears originally to have been lined with a barrel. The feature measured just under 0.60m in diameter, and had only survived to a depth of about 0.10m. The remains of the probable barrel lining were noted around the edge of the pit, including elements of both iron and partially rotted wood. A number of finds were recovered from the inside of the feature including fragments of shell, slate, clay pipe and animal bone. Although the pit contained no closely datable finds, it is thought to date from either the 18th or 19th century. Two small post-holes (16 and 17) were investigated to the south-east of pit 1, but neither produced any archaeological finds.

8.7.4 The most obvious trace of 19th century activity on the site was the various walls which were associated with the terraced houses shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey. Four walls, aligned approximately east-west, were recorded, although their state of preservation varied. In general, the areas where the actual houses had once stood appeared to have been more affected by their subsequent demolition, whilst the garden walls, in the western part of the site survived to a greater extent. The areas of the site which had previously been gardens were identified by the relatively deep deposits of topsoil which were recorded between the various walls. The majority of the topsoil deposits were removed by machine, to reveal archaeological features sealed beneath them. The topsoil deposits were not encountered in the eastern part of the site, where the houses had once stood, and this, along with the absence of any construction cuts for the walls, indicates that the topsoil was imported to the site after the houses had been built.

8.7.5 Part of what would have been the north wall of number 123 High Street was recorded during the excavation (182/288). This wall was seen running approximately E-W across the site, but had been badly truncated in places by modern services and the footings of the showroom. Only the loose stone footings of this wall survived in the eastern part of the site, and it is likely that this is the result of the

demolition in this area being more severe, prior to the showroom being built. Elsewhere, the wall survived up to a height of approximately 0.4m, and these better preserved sections of wall were faced with flint pebbles. No construction cut for this wall was visible, and it appears to have been built directly onto either the natural ground (at the eastern end) or buried soil (in the western half of the site). The quality of some of the flint facing, which survived up to three courses high in places, suggests that quite a lot of the wall was visible when originally built, and that topsoil deposits in the back garden were subsequently imported so that the flint facing became buried. This wall continued westward, beyond the limit of excavation, and was abutted by the back wall of the gardens (287), which is aligned approximately north-south.

8.7.6 The wall between numbers 121 and 123 High Street (190/397) was recorded across the site, although it had been truncated in two places. This feature abutted the back boundary wall (287) just before the western limit of excavation, and was also seen to survive beyond the eastern edge of the stripped area. No construction cut for the wall was visible, and it appeared that much of it had been built on a buried soil horizon. The wall was about 0.3m wide, and survived up to 0.78m in height. The surviving section of the wall had subsequently been obscured, on either side, by imported topsoil, indicating that when the houses were demolished, only the upper parts of the wall were removed. The wall was faced with flint pebbles on either side, and the upper courses of this facing were quite regular, suggesting that they had originally been visible above ground, but had subsequently been obscured as the depth of topsoil increased over time. The feature was abutted on its northern side by wall 189, which was aligned almost at a right angle to wall 190/397, and probably represents part of the back wall of number 123 High Street. A well (47) was located immediately west of wall 189, and had partially truncated a possible medieval cess pit (46). The well was lined with yellow bricks, thought to date from the mid 19th century onwards, which were mostly laid in a herringbone pattern. The well was not fully excavated for health and safety reasons, and due to the fact that much of it would survive beneath the new development. Finds from the loose backfill of the well suggested that it had been backfilled in the early 20th century. A large shallow pit (128) was noted to the west of the well, and was seen to truncate a medieval pit (129). Pit 128 was just over 4m long and 1.35m wide, and contained fragments of clay pipe, brick, tile, and animal bone, along with pottery dating to the late 18th century to mid 19th century and some residual material. The badly truncated remains of another feature (396) were also recorded on the north side of wall 190/397. This feature may have been a cess pit or silt trap.

8.7.7 When the site was initially stripped two areas of probable yard surface were observed on either side of wall 190/397. The machining was left high in these areas, so that the surfaces could be recorded. Once the recording was completed, the surfaces were removed by machine to reveal further archaeological remains beneath. The reason for the survival of the surfaces in this part of the site is not clear. Presumably they were originally greater in extent, and although the only apparent truncation was from 20th century features, it is highly likely that some damage was caused during the demolition of the houses in the early 1970's. The surfaces are made up of a variety of materials, including stone slabs, moulded stable bricks, unfrogged red bricks and beach pebbles. This mix, together with the quite random nature of the surfaces, suggests that most of this material was re-used. The surface on the north side of wall 190/397 was clearly truncated by the footings of the 1930's cinema, and seemed to be divided into two sections by the stone footings of a wall (168). This wall probably relates to the buildings which are shown to the north of 123 High Street on the 1930's Ordnance Survey. It is possible that this wall continued to the south of wall 190/397, although any such wall in this position is not reflected on the historical maps. There were a number of stable bricks noted on top of wall 190/397, indicating that there was an entrance to the east of wall 168, and this is also reflected in the pattern of stone slabs which appear to form a path on either side of wall 190/397. Another small area of surface, made up of beach pebbles and machine cut stone slabs, was recorded at the far west end of 123 High Street.

8.7.8 There was no trace of any boundary wall between numbers 119 and 121 High Street, or of these houses themselves. A boundary is shown on the historic maps, and it must therefore be assumed that this was either an insubstantial fence, or that any wall may have been removed through later truncation. In this respect it is interesting to note that a modern service trench, thought to belong to the 1970's showroom, was recorded running through the area where any such wall would have stood. A small section of wall (496) was recorded within what would have been 119 High Street, which may have been part of the original back wall of the house, prior to the property being extended at some point after the early 1930s.

8.7.9 The boundary wall between numbers 117 and 119 High Street was observed in three separate sections (290, 368 and 279), as it had been badly truncated by the southernmost footing trench of the showroom and by a modern service trench. Whilst the two western sections (290 and 368) undoubtedly represent the old garden wall, the eastern section (279) probably belonged to the houses themselves. The wall is similar to those noted elsewhere on the site, being constructed from flint pebbles. Once again, the

quality of some of the flint facing on the upper parts of the wall suggests that the depth of topsoil in the gardens increased over time. A small surfaced area was recorded at the eastern end of the site between wall (279) and another wall (282) which ran parallel to it. According to the historic maps, this area is within 117 High Street, and it is therefore probable that this represents an internal floor surface. However, as with those noted elsewhere on the site, the surface appears to be comprised of a mixture of re-used materials, including stone slabs, bricks and beach pebbles. Two small sections of wall (275 and 277), aligned approximately north-south, may represent the original back wall of the house. The historic maps indicate that the building was extended at some time after the early 1930's, and the surface to the west of walls 275 and 277 presumably belonged to the extension. A possible brick threshold (276) was noted between walls 275 and 277, indicating the position of the doorway into the extension. A brick lined well (141) was recorded immediately south of wall 282, although this had been badly truncated by a modern service trench, which had also damaged elements of the floor surface. Despite the level of truncation, enough of the well survived to enable it to be sampled. The finds from its backfill indicate that it went out of use at some time between 1825 and 1885. The various walls and surfaces in this part of the site were later removed by machine, once they had been recorded, to see whether any earlier features had been sealed beneath them. A brick wall (452) was seen at the far western end of number 117's garden, which probably relates to a small outbuilding which is first depicted on the 1898 Ordnance Survey.

8.7.10 The boundary wall between numbers 115 and 117 High Street was also recorded during the excavation (291 and 373), although this had been truncated by modern services and survived in three separate sections. The section of wall in the far south-east corner of the site (373) probably belonged to the houses themselves, and the corner of number 115 was just about visible. The central section of the boundary wall consisted of large stone footings, with a small element of the upper wall surviving, constructed partly from brick and partly from the more familiar flint pebbles. The western section of the wall was not fully exposed, but appeared to be faced with flint pebbles. What appears to be part of the back boundary wall of number 115 was seen in the far south-west corner of the excavation area (463).

8.8 Phase 7: Modern(Fig. 8)

8.8.1 The historic maps of the area indicate that the terraced houses on the site survived until the early 1970s, when they were demolished to make way for the Ballamy's showroom. The substantial footings of this building were recorded during the excavation, and consisted of ten large concrete bases, with continuous foundation trenches being observed at the northern and southern end of the showroom.

Several modern service runs were observed, the most substantial of which ran along the west, south and east sides of the showroom. The services along the south and east sides of the showroom were particularly deep, and were seen to connect to a series of large concrete man-holes. The remains of other services were found during the excavation and, where possible, were removed during machining. A modern test pit was recorded in the northern part of the site.

8.8.2 The most significant modern feature on the site was the remains of a 1930's cinema at the northern end of the site. The Norfolk Cinema was opened in 1933, taking its name from the nearby Norfolk Suspension Bridge which opened ten years earlier. It was later re-named the Ritz, and remained as a cinema until it closed in 1964. After a short spell as a bingo hall and a warehouse, the building was demolished in 1970. The concrete footings of this structure had survived, along with the lower courses of its red brick walls. A large proportion of the cinema's southern wall was recorded during the excavation, although it had been badly truncated in the western part of the site by the showroom footings and a service trench. Two further walls, aligned approximately north-south were also observed in the north-east corner of the site, which presumably relate to internal divisions within the cinema. The concrete slab floor of the building was also seen during the excavation, but this was removed by machine.

9 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

9.1 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

9.1.1 The excavation produced 1185 sherds of pottery, weighing 11,655g, from 105 contexts (including material from the environmental samples)(Figs 13 and 14). The overall assemblage exhibits a great range of sherd sizes: although the general trend is toward small sherds (up to 30mm across) much larger sherds are also present (> 100mm across). Much of the pottery is in good condition and despite many sherds being small they often exhibit no or limited abrasion (the worst abrasion being on a few of the earliest sherds). As such the majority of the assemblage does not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking though a significant degree of residuality is present in many contexts, particularly for the later periods. Intrusive material is present in some deposits but is usually easily recognizable. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from pits although a notable quantity of material was recovered from wells, post-holes and, particularly for the earliest period, ditches.

9.1.2 The overall site assemblage has a wide chronological spread. Although the High Medieval period dominates there is a significant assemblage from the Later Iron Age to Roman period. Lesser amounts

of Early Medieval (Saxo-Norman), Transitional (Medieval to Post-medieval) and post-medieval pottery are present. The assemblage is characterized in Appendix 2, Table 1.

9.1.3 Context assemblages are generally small. By far the largest consists of 89 sherds (1441g) from pit 243 (fills 583 and 584 combined), dated to the High Medieval period. Residuality is typically present but only in low quantities: in the case of pit 243 only 3.4% of the sherds are residual. Most context groups are significantly smaller, often producing under five sherds each.

9.1.4 The assemblage has been fully quantified by fabric group and form (details in archive) with reference to the West Sussex medieval fabric reference collection. The range of fabrics for Shoreham was established using the Archaeology South-East Ropetackle site assemblage, consisting of a little under 17,000 sherds (332.5kg) (Barber forthcoming) and the much smaller excavations at Marlipins Museum, John Street and the High Street (Barber 2006; 2009a; 2009b). These fabrics have been integrated into the county-wide reference collection: codes for which, prefixed WS, are given in the summary fabric descriptions along with the total for each fabric group from all contexts (Appendix 2, Table 3). A Roman fabric series for the county has yet to be started while the regional post-medieval series is based on the of the Museum of London codes.

9.1.5 <u>The Later Iron Age/Roman Assemblage (incorporating comments by Malcolm Lyne)</u>
A small assemblage of 126 sherds (1668g) was recovered from a number of contemporary ditches, pits and post-holes. This total includes a number of more abraded sherds recovered from post-Roman deposits. The range of fabrics and their relative quantities is given in Appendix 2, Table 2.

The earliest pottery from the site consists of a small quantity of sherds in fabrics PR 1 to 3 that are probably of the Middle Iron Age or early/mid Late Iron Age. All the sherds are small although most are not heavily abraded suggesting activity was occurring at this time. These pieces usually only appear as isolated sherds, often clearly residual. However, two fresh sherds of PR 3a, including a simple rim, from ditch 100 suggest some features may be of the earlier part of the Late Iron Age. The majority of the assemblage appears to relate to activity in the 1st century BC to 1st century AD, similar to the chronological range noted on the adjacent site (Barber forthcoming). This assemblage is dominated by PR 5 East Sussex Ware jars with simple everted rims although some contemporary PR 6 sandy wares are also present. However, the longevity of both these fabrics makes close dating difficult, particularly in the absence of feature sherds, and some of the vessels could be contemporary with the more Romanized wares of the 2nd to early/mid 3rd centuries.

Context groups tend to be small, the largest consisting of 42 sherds (556g) from pit 304. This group produced four small sherds of Late Iron Age PR 2 chalk/shell tempered ware (6g), 33 PR 5 East Sussex Ware sherds (331g: from a minimum of four jars: Cat. Nos 1, 2) and five sherds (219g) from a single PR 6 sandy ware cordoned jar (Cat. No. 3) all indicative of a date between 50BC and AD50.

Although there are no significant later Roman groups there are enough isolated sherds to indicate activity continuing through the 2nd and 3rd centuries. These include a few feature sherds, most notably a burnished slightly sandy PR 5 variant bead and flanged bowl of post mid 3rd- century date from ditch 101 (Cat. No. 4). Others include PR 13 BB1 vessels residual in pit 19 (a dog dish) and layer 195 (another bead and flanged bowl).

The closest investigated settlement of this period lies on the chalk upland, overlooking the east bank of the Adur, a few kilometres to the north at Slonk Hill (Hartridge 1978). This site exhibited Iron Age activity, spanning the 7th–1st centuries BC as well as Roman activity spanning the late 1st–4th centuries AD. The apparent absence of 1st century BC to 1st century AD pottery at Slonk Hill may be due to all the grog-tempered East Sussex Wares incorrectly being ascribed a late 2nd- to 4th- century date. The presence of both grog tempered PR 5 wares, typical of East Sussex, and typical West Sussex Romanized sandy wares at both Slonk Hill and the Ropetackle sites suggests this area was on the fringe between two spheres of influence and, with the river, provided a useful trading point. Given the topographical location, and the presence of briquetage fragments (eg from pits 200 and 242), it is probable the site was involved with the trade in locally produced salt.

9.1.6 Catalogue

1. Jar with simple everted rim. Reduced black with dull brown interior surface. PR 5. Pit 304, fill 591.
2. Jar with simple everted rim. Oxidized dull orange with rare voids/burnt out calcareous inclusions to 2mm. PR 5. Pit 304, fill 591.
3. Cordoned jar with simple everted rim. Patchily fired brown/black. PR 6. Pit 304, fill 591.
4. Bowl with beaded and flanged rim. Dull brown with burnished surfaces. PR 5 (sandy) variant. Pit 101, fill 250.

9.1.7 The Medieval Assemblage

The medieval assemblage consists of Saxo-Norman (Early Medieval), High Medieval and Transitional pottery. The assemblage is small compared with that recovered from the earlier excavations to the south (Barber forthcoming) and shows a similar breakdown between the sub-phases. As such the current assemblage can be seen as coming from the periphery of the main area of activity previously identified. No new fabrics were identified from the current site and few feature sherds are present. The fabric range is briefly summarized in Appendix 2, Table 3.

9.1.8 The Early Medieval (Saxo-Norman) Assemblage

The earliest medieval pottery from the site consists of developed Saxo-Norman types of probable mid/later 12th- to early/mid 13th-century date. This assemblage consists of scattered, often abraded, sherds frequently residual in High Medieval contexts. How many of these represent old vessels still in use around the middle of the 13th century is impossible to say, however, the abraded nature of most would suggest they are indeed residual pieces. A similar scattered pattern was seen in the site to the south although there, some earlier Saxo-Norman material was also present along with some less abraded material (Barber forthcoming). All of the pottery consists of locally produced cooking pots made at Shoreham, (considering the similarities to many of the High Medieval wares), or close by in the Adur valley. Very few feature sherds are present; although a beaded rim was recovered from post-hole 124 (Cat No. 5) and a residual body sherd with stick-end decoration on the shoulder was recovered from pit 243. No jugs were recognized but this may be in part due to the small size of the assemblage. However, jugs, particularly glazed examples, only become common in local assemblages from about 1225 onward. It is likely that most of this assemblage can be placed between the late 12th and early 13th centuries.

9.1.9 Catalogue

5. Cooking pot with beaded flaring rim. Grey core and oxidized dull orange surfaces. EM 3. Post-hole 124, fill 298.

9.1.10 The High Medieval Assemblage

The largest proportion of the overall pottery assemblage is of this period (Appendix 2, Table 1). The material is generally in unabraded condition though sherd size is very variable. Although 52 contexts of this date are present only seven contain over 20 sherds. The two largest consist of the combined assemblages from pits 123 and 243 which consist of 80 (fills 294–7) and 89 (fills 583–4) sherds respectively (Appendix 2, Tables 4 and 5). The pits were obviously backfilled relatively quickly as there are a few cross-joins between fills within each pit. They are also typical of the High Medieval groups from the site, both in containing low quantities of residual material and in their coarseware/jug ratios.

The overall High Medieval assemblage from the site is dominated by local coarsewares with cooking pots making up 74.7% by sherd count. Curfews and skillets are only represented by single sherds in fabric HM 3 (well 106 and pit 247 respectively) and there is an HM 6 bowl from pit 243 (Cat. No. 10). Decoration on the coarsewares is very limited with applied thumbed strips (Cat. No. 6), rare incised wavy lines and occasionally, on vessels later in the period, internally glazed bases. Rims are typically

developed types of flat-topped or thickened club form (Cat Nos 6, 9). Jugs constitute 24.1% of the assemblage and most are well made even if decoration is often subdued. Most are glazed green, sometimes with an internal white slip on the neck interior (Cat No. 7) and a number have vertical combed lines in groups of three, typical of West Sussex ware products. A bodysherd in HM 10 from well 106 has anthropomorphic moulded decoration under a green glaze and another HM 10 body sherd (from pit 128) has applied vertical strips under a green glaze. An HM 14 sherd from pit 143 also has applied strips, but formed in red clay to a rectilinear pattern. Other decorative types include applied clay scales under a green glaze (an HM 10 sherd from pit 305) and a row of rouletted dots with combed lines (an HM 10 sherd from pit 243). Many of the vessel rim forms and decorative traits can be matched with other nearby High Medieval assemblages such as that from Hangleton village (Smith and Hurst 1963) though unfortunately the fabrics are less easily correlated.

The assemblage is dominated by fabrics HM 1–5, thought to be made in, or very close to, the town. These make up 37.7% of the High Medieval assemblage. It is highly probable that many of the finer, sand tempered, wares that were principally used for jugs originated from the same source. However, there were a number of production sites producing such wares (eg Binsted) so an exact source cannot be ascertained. Non-local English pottery is represented by two small jug sherds from the Surrey industry (HM 15) from pits 35 and 230 and three Scarborough jug sherds (HM 16) from pits 123 and 228 and well 106. The sherd (9g) from 228 is the most striking – consisting of a small part of a green glazed handle with centrally applied clay scales bordered by raised rouletted strips. All of the imported pottery of this period is French with three small sherds of North French jug (pits 112, 123 and 213) and six small sherds from the Saintonge industry of south-west France (pits 228, 18, and 243 along with well 106). Altogether the imported material forms 1.5% of the High Medieval assemblage – slightly less than the 2.7% noted in the larger assemblage to the south (Barber forthcoming).

Although the ceramics suggest that low/moderate activity probably continued through the 13th century, the majority of the High Medieval assemblage consists of quite hard-fired local wares more typical of the late 13th to mid/later 14th centuries. A similar chronology was evident at the previous Ropetackle excavations (Barber forthcoming). This increase in activity may well be due to the expansion of the port at this time. Although the site was clearly being used for refuse disposal the source of this refuse, and indeed if it originated from one or more households, is uncertain.

9.1.11 Catalogue

6. Cooking pot with slightly hollowed horizontal rim and crude applied thumbed strips. Grey core, dull orange surfaces. HM 4. Pit 25, fill 91.
7. Jug with green glaze and internal white slip on neck. Grey core, dull orange surfaces. HM 10. Pit 36, fill 154.
8. Jug with patchy clear orange glaze and slashed strap handle. Dullorange throughout. HM 10. Pit 219, fill 559.
9. Cooking pot with flat-topped club rim. Pale grey throughout. HM 6. Pit 243, fill 584.
10. Bowl with horizontal club rim. Grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. Spots of clear (orange brown) glaze internally/externally. Externally sooted. HM 6. Pit 243, fill 584.
11. Jar or bowl with inturned rim. Grey core with brown/dark grey patchy surfaces. HM 3. Residual in modern truncation 306, fill 655.

9.1.12 The Transitional Assemblage

As noted at the earlier Ropetackle excavations, the main pottery sequence appears to decrease dramatically during the second half of the 14th century, perhaps as a result of the Black Death (Barber forthcoming). Despite this some 40, often unabraded, sherds of this period were recovered from the current site and several contexts appear to be of this date. Unfortunately none provided large uncontaminated groups although a number of feature sherds were recovered. The vast majority consist of locally made hard-fired fine sand tempered wares that developed out of the High Medieval types from the middle of the 14th century. The earliest of these have distinctive High Medieval traits with both slightly sandy fabrics and a common use of applied thumbed strips. However, these vessels are notably harder fired and wide flaring rims begin to appear again (Cat. No. 12). The exact chronology of the transition in types is not well understood, a fact not helped by the absence of independently dated groups from the county and the probable continuance of fine West Sussex Ware jugs as well as a few other developed High Medieval fabrics (eg HM 12) into the 15th century. By the early to mid 15th century it is likely that the finer sand tempered wares, including the typical painted wares (Barton 1979), had become the main coarseware type. The lack of Rhenish imports within the assemblage, particularly considering Shoreham was a port, together with the low quantities of Painted wares, strongly suggests that most of the excavated assemblage relates to activity predating the mid 15th century. However, it is acknowledged that the overall assemblage is small and that a larger sample may change this picture. The only non-local sherd consists of a single piece of Coarse Borderware with internal green glaze from pit 32. This feature produced the best Transitional assemblage from the site: 16 sherds (241g) although it also contained 17 sherds (409g) of residual High Medieval pottery.

9.1.13 Catalogue

12. Jar/cooking pot with wide flaring rim and oblique applied thumbed strips. Grey core and dull orange surfaces. HM 12. Well 106, fill 255.
13. Bowl or dish with simple out-turned rim and spots of internal green glaze. Grey core and buff/orange surfaces. T 3. Pit 32, fill 98.
14. Bowl or dish with slightly dished out-turned rim and internal green glaze. Grey core and buff/brown surfaces. Externally sooted. T 3. Pit 32, fill 98.

15. Cooking pot with wide flaring rim and spots of external green glaze.. Grey core and buff brown surfaces. External sooting on rim. T 2. Residual in modern truncation 306, fill 655.

9.1.14 The Post-medieval Assemblage

Although the post-medieval assemblage is relatively small, particularly for the earlier period, a good range of fabrics/wares are represented (Appendix 2, Table 6).

The early post-medieval assemblage consists of only 15 sherds and all, with perhaps the exception of the single earlier EPM 1 sherd, are probably of late 16th- to 17th- century date. Local glazed red earthenwares dominate but there is a scatter of other local and regional wares though only one imported sherd – a Frechen bottle base from pit 121. Few feature sherds are present and no notable context groups. For example, that from pit 19 is the largest with just seven sherds (140g) of locally produced earthenwares and low levels of residual Roman and High Medieval material. However, the assemblage as a whole does demonstrate low levels of activity at this time.

The late post-medieval assemblage is larger with 12 features of this period being located. The range of fabrics is typically domestic in nature (Appendix 2, Table 6) but no notable groups are present. A few tiny groups may be of the early 19th century but the vast majority of context assemblages can be placed between 1825 and 1885 when domestic activity appears to have been at its highest level since the 15th century.

9.2 Struck Flint by Steve Ford

9.2.1 A collection comprising 20 struck flints were recovered during the excavations. (Appendix 3) The flint includes both beach cobbles and terrestrial sources. At least 7 of the pieces have the appearance of being either very fresh (and thus contemporary with the feature they were recovered from) or roughly flaked pieces. It is considered that these pieces are by-products of the use of flint as building material in medieval and later times. The remaining items in the collection include 3 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) of unknown origin. The remaining pieces are possibly of prehistoric date including one water rolled flake. The latter are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze age date.

9.3 Metal Finds by Steven Crabb

9.3.1 A total of 6.5 kg of metal was recovered from across the site (Appendix 4) and of this 6.4kg is iron and 87g is copper and copper alloy, with a single piece of lead recovered (weighing 9g). Of the 6.4kg of iron recovered 3.8kg can be positively identified as being nails. 200g of the iron is undiagnostic lumps or fragments and a further 2.2kg is in the form of plates or bars of iron but is unfortunately too corroded to be identified any further without x-radiography.

9.3.2 Nails
The assemblage of nails can be split into two broad groups, large ship nails (both with and without roves) and smaller 'terrestrial' nails. The ships nails mostly have roves present, which suggests that they are from ship breaking rather than from ship building. Of the 3.8kg of nails recovered 2.4kg were ship nails and 264g were roves which have become detached by corrosion of the nail shaft.

9.3.3 Hooks
Four fish hooks (cat. Nos. 28, 139, 151, 170 and 213) were recovered during the excavation, of these cat no 139 is included as part of the corrosion material of a plate of iron.

9.3.4 Blades
Only one possible knife (cat. No. 75) was recovered but the blade has been almost completely broken off and only the tang is complete.

9.3.5 Springs
Two springs were recovered, one iron and one copper alloy. The large iron spring is likely to be a bed spring (cat. no. 73), it is made of two separate coils of iron joined to make one compound spring. The small copper alloy spring appears to be a hinge spring (cat. no. 256).

9.3.6 Pins
Four pins were recovered (cat. nos. 46, 241, 254 and 255), of these 241, 254 and 255 are copper alloy, all have spherical heads and 241 shows evidence of being silvered. 46 is magnetic and likely to be made of steel, it does not have a head present.

9.3.7 Buckle
A single copper alloy buckle (cat. no. 252) was recovered. The loop is not complete and neither is the pin.

9.3.8 Copper Alloy Objects
A collection of copper alloy objects were recovered from fill (88) of well [23], these appear to be possibly part of a small mechanical object. A small shaft with a toothed gear at one end and a small knob decorated with leaf and star motifs at the other end. Also present was a tube with collars present at the centre point and one end. Other small pieces of copper alloy plate and a small piece of lead plate with a rolled rim were also found in the same context. Also recovered were two lengths of wire (cat. nos. 252 and 257), 252 is a length of thin coiled wire and 257 is a length of thicker (2mm) wire with a hook at one end. A 40mm X 4mm flathead screw (cat. no. 258) was recovered from [141] (371).

9.4 Slag and Industrial Debris By Steven Crabb

9.4.1 A small quantity of slag (under 1kg) was recovered from this site (Appendix 5). The slag recovered is all undiagnostic iron slag. The slag from ditch 101 (250) is attached to the side of a medium sized flint

cobble, which accounts for most of the weight. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered through wet sieving and is tiny pieces.

9.5 Brick, tile and other building materials by Aidan Colyer

9.5.1 A large amount of brick and tile was recovered from 41 features (Appendix 6). This can be broken down into 136 pieces of tile with a total weight of 9148g; 18 bricks or pieces thereof, 9510g; one 32g piece of modern render; a 7g piece of unidentifiable ceramic building material (CBM) and three pieces of plaster from pit 129 with a total weight of 20g.

9.5.2 Several pieces of tile still have mortar attached and the tile from pit 42 can be identified securely as roof tile.

9.5.3 Pit 36 yielded a piece of decorated tile and glazed tile. The glaze on one of the pieces of tile is green and has been abraded; the fabric of this piece is relatively coarse and is light in colour. This is similar to the piece found in pit 32. A further piece of glazed tile was also found from this context which has a thick blue/black glaze remaining on one surface. The fabric of this piece, however, suggests a late post medieval to modern date, although the pit has been phased to the 14th–15th century. The decorated piece of tile has grooves running down one side and also diagonally across its surface. There is what looks to be the residue from mortar on this side of the piece whilst its obverse is worn, darker and smoother. This may suggest not decoration but some form of grip to help the tile adhere to the surface it was attached to.

9.5.4 Pit 32 also yielded a piece of tile with green glaze coating part of its surface although much of its surface is abraded and shows no glaze.

9.5.5 The two green glazed pieces of pottery may be given a broad later medieval date however further examination may reveal a more specific date range.

9.5.6 Several bricks were recovered from the site with the most intact being two from the well fill 151 and a single curved brick from deposit 370 again a well (141). All of the bricks have mortar still attached with the two from 151 having a shallow curved frog which is filled with mortar. All late post-medieval to modern.

9.6 Burnt clay by Aidan Colyer

9.6.1 A total of 57 pieces of burnt clay were recovered from 19 contexts with a total weight of 863g (Appendix 7). A large amount of this weight comes from a single piece recovered from context 104 which weighed 355g. None of the pieces shows any distinguishing characteristics to define a form.

9.7 Burnt flint by Aidan Colyer

9.7.1 A total of 1948g of burnt flint was recovered from 10 contexts (Appendix 8). The majority of this burnt flint was from pit 18 which comprised 10 pieces with a total weight of 866g. The average weight (excluding the smallest fragments) is 91g. The burnt flint had no evidence of working and was not retained.

9.8 Clay tobacco pipe by Aidan Colyer

9.8.1 A total of 35 pieces of stem and one damaged bowl were found from 16 contexts with a combined weight of 127g (Appendix 9). The bowl is heavily damaged but has a relief pattern of lines running nearly the length of the bowl. The angle of the top of the bowl and the shape of the spur suggest a date between 1680 and 1710 (Ayto 1994), which corresponds closely with the 17th-18th century pottery from this pit (19).

9.9 Glass by Aidan Colyer

9.9.1 A total of 45 shards of glass were recovered from 16 deposits with a total weight of 1504g (Appendix 10). The majority of the glass was white with a small amount of green and clear glass being recovered. There was also bluish glass recovered from well 141 which produced the largest amount of glass of any feature. The pieces of bluish glass are all flat and are most probably from window panes. Two pieces have been identified as bottles with the largest piece coming from the garden soil (60) around wall 13.

9.9.2 The larger bottle is mostly intact with damage to the base. There are no markings on the bottle which has curved sides and a vertical ribbed pattern. The second bottle, from well 141, is small and intact with a metal screw cap which has rusted to the top of the bottle. There are no contents although there is a yellowish residue within the bottle. The letters ICB-3 are embossed on the base of the bottle. This bottle may have been used to contain medicine or perfume.

9.9.3 All pieces of glass large enough to assess seem to be of post medieval date. The tiny slivers in pits 32 (medieval), 108 and 240 (Roman) may be contemporary with those contexts but are two small to identify closely.

9.10 Stone by Aidan Colyer

9.10.1 A large amount of stone was recovered from 31 contexts (Appendix 11). This stone varied from natural stone to limestone building material. 3631g (68 pieces) of slate were recovered from the 20 features on the site and whilst most of the slate is undiagnostic there is a fragment which contains a peg hole suggesting use as a roof tile. As slate is not natural to the site it may be suggested that a large amount of this is fragmented slate roof tiles.

9.10.2 The total quantity of all stone is 104 pieces with a total weight of 21663g which is divided between slate, chalk, unworked natural stone, limestone building material, quern stone and other unidentified fragments. The bulk of this weight is from the two pieces of limestone which weigh a total of 17000g.

9.10.3 A possible quern fragment was recovered from pit 228 with another piece coming from the modern truncation 306.

9.11 Animal Bones by Sheila Hamilton-Dyer

9.11.1 Over 1800 animal bones were recovered including a substantial majority of fish bones from sieved samples. Taxonomic identifications were made using the author's modern comparative collections. All fragments were identified to taxon and element with the following exceptions: ribs and vertebrae of the ungulates (other than axis, atlas, and sacrum) were identified only to the level of cattle/horse-sized and sheep/pig-sized. Undiagnostic shaft and other fragments were similarly divided. Any fragments that could not be assigned even to this level have been recorded as mammalian only. Where possible, sheep and goat were separated using the methods of Boessneck (1969), Payne (1985) and Halstead and Collins (2002). Recently broken fragments were joined where possible and have been counted as single bones. Tooth eruption and wear stages of cattle, sheep and pig mandibles were recorded following Grant (1982). Measurements mainly follow von den Driesch (1976) for mammals and birds and Morales and Rosenlund (1979) for fish and are in millimetres unless otherwise stated. Withers height calculations of the domestic ungulates are based on factors recommended by von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974). The archive includes details of metrical and other data not presented in the text.

9.11.2 The bulk of the material is from medieval features, mainly dated 13th-14th century with a smaller group of material from the 14th-15th century. Material from other features is only briefly summarized below.

9.11.3 The overall preservation of bone from the site is good; few bones have weathered or eroded surfaces and modification marks such as butchery are clearly visible. Comparison of the bone conditions across the phases may not be reliable as few bones are from non-medieval contexts but the bone from the later and undated contexts is less well preserved (Appendix 12, Table 1). Bone from the later medieval phase appears to have a higher proportion of calcined material compared to that from the main medieval phase, but this is biased by the presence of several burnt fish bones in one sample; when this is taken into account the condition states for the later medieval material is similar to that from the earlier phase.

9.11.4 Iron Age/Roman

9.11.5 There are just 32 fragments from seven contexts dated to this period. Most of the material is indeterminate mammal or fish bone from sieved samples (Appendix 12, Table 2). Single bones of horse, cattle, conger, eel, herring, whiting and mackerel are present.

9.11.6 Post Medieval, modern and undated

9.11.7 This small amount of material (66 specimens) comes from hand collection of 20 contexts. Species not encountered in the medieval material are hare and rook/crow, one bone of each and both of these from 17th- to 19th-century pits (Appendix 12, Table 3).

9.11.8 Medieval

9.11.9 No substantive difference could be seen between the large group of 13th- to 14th-century material and the smaller group of slightly later material. The analysis therefore treats the medieval material as a single group, although the data have been kept separate. The majority of the bone is from pits including two cesspits, one stone-lined.

9.11.10 The animal bone assemblage totals 1753 specimens; 342 from hand collection and 1411 from sieved samples. A large proportion of these, over 51% (899 specimens), are fish bones, mainly from the sieved samples. Many of the other specimens from the sieved samples are very small indeterminate fragments of mammal bone. The distribution of the taxa in the contexts is given in Appendix 12, Table 4.

9.11.11 Mammal bones make up the physical bulk of the material. Bones of cattle are the most frequent in the hand-collected material at 48 bones, 44% of the cattle/sheep/pig total. Pig bones are in second place at 35 bones (32.1%) and sheep/goat bones are in third place with 26 (23.9%). In the sieved material, the proportions are reversed with sheep/goat the most frequent at 22 bones, pig 15 and cattle 10. Several of the sheep/goat specimens are loose teeth and other small bones. In the assemblage overall, eight bones could be positively identified as sheep and none of goat, all others could not be distinguished beyond sheep/goat but are referred to as sheep. Other mammals in the assemblage are cat, of which there are single bones from well 106 and pit 213, and a few rat- and mouse-sized bones in some of the samples. There are no dog remains in the assemblage but there are some bones with canid gnaw marks. On the bird bones the few gnaw marks better match the small sharp teeth of cat rather than dog. Whatever the agent, the level of gnawing in the assemblage is rather low indicating that the bones were generally disposed of in the pits soon after use and not left lying around in the yards for long. Little or no

gnawing was noted on the material at the nearby ASE site (Driver 2008) and a similar situation was observed at the Marlipins, with few gnawed bones in the medieval pits but many more in the post-medieval material (Sykes 2005).

9.11.12 The assemblage is rather small for detailed analysis of the domestic ungulates; nevertheless it can be seen from the anatomical distribution that most parts of the body are represented (data in archive).

9.11.13 The cattle-sized elements have been included in the cattle table as the majority of the ribs, vertebrae and shaft fragments match cattle and there are only two horse bones in the assemblage. The cattle bones are a mixture and include some of the lower grade head and foot bones. The majority of remains, however, are from the primary meat bearing bones, including the ribs and vertebrae. Although substantial portions of the major limb bones are not frequent, there are many pieces of limb shaft. Butchery marks on the sternum and two vertebrae shows that carcasses were axially divided. Other marks are from jointing and further division in smaller portions. A cut mark on the hyoid indicates removal of the tongue. Cattle ageing data are extremely limited; no mandibles with teeth are present and most of the bones present no fusion data. A portion of a neonate calf skull with hornbuds was recovered from pit 36; no other bones were present, i.e. probably not the disposal of a stillborn calf from a house-cow, but no butchery was observed either.

9.11.14 Ribs, vertebrae and shaft fragments have not been included in the sheep and pig element distributions as these were not separated and both taxa are equally frequent.

9.11.15 In the 48 bones of sheep/goat there is a spread over the body with a slight bias towards head and forelimb. The head bones include nine mandibles, all but one with some teeth present. One of the mandibles can be identified as a lamb rather than a kid and would have been around a month or two at death. The other seven mandibles all have permanent dentition and with most molars well worn. All of the bones with epiphysial fusion data are fused bar one ulna. These findings are similar to those from the ASE site and are consistent with the use of culls from a wool flock rather than prime meat.

9.11.16 Head and foot elements are more common in the pig bones, at least in part because pig has peripheral foot bones. The head and feet of pig are also more readily used for food than those of sheep; the few bones with butchery marks include four pieces of skull that had been axially chopped. Almost all of the pig bones with aging information are from immature animals, in keeping with an animal that has little secondary use, but one mandible is from an adult boar. The frequency of pig remains is the one notable difference from the ASE assemblage. There pig bones are uncommon; only 151 specimens in

comparison with several thousand of cattle and sheep. This may not include those from sieving but whether included or not the amount of pig is much higher in the present assemblage, being almost equal with sheep. It was suggested that there might have been a preference for pork and ham off the bone or that they were a luxury. This seems at variance with an animal that can be kept on scraps in a small space. Pig bones were also common at the Marlipins site (Sykes 2005). In that, admittedly small, assemblage the medieval remains include all parts of the anatomy and neonatal bones, interpreted as raising pigs on site or nearby, whereas for the post-medieval period the pig bones are less frequent and restricted to the remains of brought-in meat.

9.11.17 Bird bones are less common than those of mammals but are of a wide variety. Most of the bones are of domestic fowl and include several probable females and some immature birds. The goose bones are also assumed to be from domestic birds, although they are difficult to distinguish from the ancestral greylag. One chopped sternal fragment indicates that halved birds were available. There are also four bones of duck, one of domestic/mallard and three others from a single wing of teal.

9.11.18 The few other bones are of seabirds; guillemot, a large gull or fulmar, a smaller gull and a probable common tern. The guillemot tibiotarsus has a cut mark distally indicating the removal of the foot. There are too few bones to discern any anatomical patterning although, as expected, most bones are the larger and most sturdy elements but the smaller bones such as toes are common in the sieved material.

9.11.19 The majority of the fish remains, 865, were picked out of sieved samples; just 34 were collected by hand during excavation. Cod, ling, conger and gurnard are the only species identified in the hand collected material with a further 11 species identified in the sieved samples (Appendix 12, Table 5). Overall, whiting is the most frequently identified species and occurs in all but two of the samples. Herring bones are also common, occurring in nine of the 15 samples. Bones of gurnards, mackerel, conger and sharks/rays are present in at least five samples each. Other species, including the large gadids such as cod, ling and haddock, are less frequent. Some species such as bass and scad are represented by one or two bones only. Where bones are few it is difficult to assess the anatomical distribution, especially as some taxa are identified from limited elements (dermal denticles of thornback for example) but for the more frequent taxa the bones include both head and other elements, implying whole fish (data in archive).

9.11.20 All of the fish species were also identified in the much larger ASE assemblage (Jaques 2008). Whiting was also the most frequently identified species there, with gurnards, flatfish and herring the next most

frequent. Although not exactly the same in species and frequency, the assemblage is clearly similar. There is a wide variety of fish species and all are marine. Common eel, which is usually a major component of sieved medieval assemblages is absent and was also rare in the ASE assemblage and that from the Marlipins. Herring is present but does not dominate as it does in the huge assemblage from Dover (Nicholson 1996). Both herring and eel are common in Southampton assemblages along with species also found at Shoreham (Coy and Hamilton-Dyer 1987, Hamilton-Dyer 1997). Although present in small numbers, the large gadids are not dominant either. Head bones, cleithra and vertebrae are all present implying whole fish rather than imported processed store fish or the waste from production. The possible exception is a ling cleithrum from pit 243 which had been chopped; these fish can be caught locally but are more usually from deep water fisheries and chopped cleithra can indicate store fish, the head having been removed, often resulting in a chop through the pectoral bones (Barratt *et al.* 2008). As at the ASE site a few other fish bones showed butchery marks including a probable filleting mark on a large flatfish vertebra. Similarly, some of the bones were charred or even calcined, either from cooking or from disposal of remains in the hearth or on bonfires. The sizes of the fish are also similar but included a few bones of conger even smaller than previously reported. The area of Shoreham today boasts a variety of marine habitats including the harbour and weeded pools that baby conger prefer. The list of fish caught in the area today is very similar to the archaeological one and most of the fish are likely to have been from a mixed local inshore fishery.

9.11.21 The overall impression of the assemblage is one of household consumption. There are some bones that can be considered primary slaughter waste, such as the head and foot bones of sheep and cattle, but they are few and even these can be used for food, grease or glue. There is no evidence of primary bulk processing or secondary processing such as tanning waste. As from other Shoreham assemblages, the fish remains are consistent with supply of fresh fish from local inshore fisheries with little or no use of traded store fish or exploitation of specific fisheries such as herring.

9.11.22 The assemblage is not as large as the one from the ASE site but has some interesting differences as well as a general similarity. There are an increasing number of faunal reports from this area of the south coast, which are building a picture of faunal exploitation and medieval life that is subtly different from those further east and west.

9.12 Shell by Aidan Colyer

9.12.1 Some 440 pieces and an assortment of fragments of shell were recovered from 70 features (Appendix 13). The combined weight of these pieces is 19456g with only six features yielding greater than 1kg of material with pit 36 yielding 4299g from its sample.

9.12.2 The majority of the shell is oyster shell with a small amount being whelk and scallop. Shellfish would have formed an integral part of the diet in this coastal location in all periods and the ubiquity of the small amounts of shell is no surprise. However, here almost all the stratified shell comes from medieval features and it is possible that the small amount found in later features (just 24 fragments, plus 36 in modern feature 306 which had residual medieval pottery) is all redeposited from medieval contexts.

9.12.3 There was no shell in features earlier than the 13th century. Absence of shell, however, need not be significant, as ground up shell can be used to make lime, for example, for whitewash, or field marling.

9.13 Charred plant remains by Rosalind McKenna

9.13.1 A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from sealed contexts, ranging from 3L to 40L in size.

9.13.2 Following selection, subsamples of raw sediment from the selected samples were processed. The samples were examined in the laboratory, where they were described using a pro forma. The subsamples were processed by staff at TVAS using their standard water flotation methods with flots collected using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. The heavy residue (the material which does not float) was not examined, and therefore the results presented here are based entirely on the material from the flot. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. A four point semi quantitative scale was used, from '1' – one or a few specimens (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many specimens per kg or a major component of the matrix). Twenty three samples are the basis of this investigation (Appendix 14 table 1)

9.13.3 The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. This information is recorded with the results of the assessment in Appendix 14 table 2. Identification

was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

9.13.4 Charred plant macrofossils were present in 22 of the samples. Where charred remains were present they were generally very poorly preserved, and were lacking in most identifying morphological characteristics. The results of this analysis can be seen in Appendix 14 table 3. The most commonly recorded charred macrofossil was indeterminate cereal, which lacked identifying morphological characteristics, and was present in twenty two of the samples, although generally in very small amounts. Where it was possible to ascertain identifications, wheat, spelt/rye, barley and possible oat were represented, although mainly as single occurrences or in very small numbers. Where taxa could be identified, wheat was the most abundant remain, followed by barley, then oat and then rye / spelt wheat. It is probable that these samples represent the deposition of food waste into fires, and its subsequent deposition into features such as pits and postholes.

9.13.5 Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the small number of remains of arable weeds that were found in most of the samples. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. The remains of *Brassicaceae, Chenopodium/ Atriplex*, and *Rumex*, may also fall in this group. Grasses, not yet identified any further, are present in two samples and these may also have been harvested with the cereal crops.

9.13.6 Charcoal fragments were present in all 23 of the samples, mainly scoring a '3' or '4' on the semi quantitative scale. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was relatively variable even within the samples. Some of the charcoal was firm and crisp and allowed for clean breaks to the material permitting clean surfaces where identifiable characteristics were visible. However, most of the fragments were very brittle, and the material tended to crumble or break in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics harder to distinguish and interpret. Twenty samples produced remains with identifiable material. Appendix 14 table 2 presents the results of the charcoal assessment.

9.13.7 The total range of taxa comprises oak (Quercus), alder/hazel (Alnus/Corylus) and salix/poplar (Salix/Populus). These taxa belong to the groups of species represented in the native British flora. A local environment with a relatively wide range of trees and shrubs is indicated from the charcoal of the site. As seen in Appendix 14 table 2, salix/poplar is by far the most numerous of the identified charcoal

fragments with a significant amount of oak and a small amount of alder/hazel also being recorded. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

9.13.8 As most of the samples contained only a small number of charcoal fragments, nothing of interpretable value can be gained from them apart being able to identify the charcoal present – salix/poplar generally dominated the majority of samples, with oak and alder/hazel also being present. All samples produced varying amounts of charcoal, mostly a mixture of oak, salix/poplar and hazel/alder, indicating the use of a mixture of species being utilised for firewood, although with a preference to using salix/poplar. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire.

9.13.9 Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

9.13.10 Root / rootlet fragments were also present within three of the samples. This indicates disturbance of the archaeological features, and this may be due to the nature of some features being relatively close to the surface, as well as deep root action from vegetation that covered the site. The presence of earthworm egg capsules in ten samples and insect fragments in three samples further confirms this.

9.13.11 The samples produced some environmental material of interpretable value, with the charcoal remains from twenty of the samples, and the plant macrofossils from twenty two samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the build up of occupation deposits and the deposition of domestic waste associated with fires. The remains from the various different periods were all similar showing continuity in use of fuel wood and the range of cereals utilized, and its subsequent deposition, mainly in pits.

9.13.12 These charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species, with the prevalence of salix/poplar being selected and used as fire wood. This was the most abundant species in the samples. Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes (Edlin 1949). Oak is a

particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985).

9.13.13 The archaeobotanical evidence found in the samples was all very similar in the various features and periods studied. Overall, the low numbers of grains and weed seeds in the majority of the samples indicates the accidental burning of cleaned grain and its subsequent disposal, or the use of material cut from cultivated ground as fuel.

9.13.14 No further work is required on any of the samples. A summary of the results should be published.

10 Summary of the significance of the data

10.1.1 The nature of the archaeological deposits found during the earlier excavations at Ropetackle (Stevens forthcoming), to the south of the present site, indicated that similar remains were likely to be found in this site, as this excavation has demonstrated.

10.1.2 Given the amount of previous known development in the area, it was initially thought that large parts of the site may have been truncated in the past by, in turn, terraced housing, the 1930s cinema, and the footings of the 1970s showroom. However, as shown by the excavation results, the level of truncation was less than expected, with the only significant damage being caused by the footings of the cinema and showroom. The earlier houses, or at least those parts of the buildings which would have stood within the excavation area, had not impacted significantly on the sub-surface archaeological remains. In this respect, no cellars were recorded, and the buildings appear to have been very successfully demolished, with just a few small sections of their wall foundations remaining. The walls between the back gardens had survived slightly better, probably due to the fact that they had become partially buried over the years by a build up of soil deposits.

10.1.3 The earliest archaeological features found on the site appear to be from the late Iron Age or early Roman period, and these are quite likely to be associated with the features from this period which were recorded during the 2003 excavation carried out immediately south of the present site. These were widely spread across the site, and consisted of a number of pits and post-holes, along with several linear features and a possible hearth. Only small assemblages of pottery were recovered from these deposits. It is possible that some of the undated features recorded during the excavation may also date from this phase of use. There are no obvious structural remains present with the linear features represent some form of enclosure. Several features contained fragments of briquetage suggesting that one of the activities carried out on the site was the production of salt.

10.1.4 The site seems to have been abandoned during the Roman period, and activity appears not to have resumed until after the Norman Conquest, by which time New Shoreham had been established. There is no particular explanation for the apparent abandonment of the site during the intervening centuries. The lack of any alluvial deposits in the excavation area suggests that rising sea levels, or the changing course of the river Adur were not significant factors in the decision to abandon the site.

10.1.5 Use of the site may have resumed as early as the 12th century, though just two features are dated to this period with any degree of confidence. It is more likely that sustained reuse took place in the 13th – 14th centuries. The range of features encountered suggests domestic occupation during this period,. Although the exact layout of New Shoreham in the 13th century is not known, it is likely that much of the medieval street pattern survives, particularly along the High Street and the areas immediately behind it. The situation in the Ropetackle area is less clear however, although it is reasonable to assume that the part of the High Street to the east of the present site would have existed in some form at this time, as this road ultimately follows the Adur upstream to Old Shoreham. The earliest maps to show the town in detail, dating from the 18th century, certainly show this road, along with Little High Street, which was located to the south of the present excavation site. However, no traces of medieval buildings were found within the site and, although there were numerous post-holes recorded, no patterns suggesting structures were evident, even when taking into account the undated features. One explanation for this could be that the present road is much wider than its medieval counterpart, and that any early buildings lie in the area now occupied by the road and pavement immediately east of the site. Another aspect of the site is the lack of any property boundaries such as ditches or fence-lines, features to be expected had the site been divided into burgage plots. It is therefore possible that the site may have been part of a larger landholding.

10.1.6 The features contained the usual types of finds expected from a medieval urban site, such as animal bone, broken pottery, and tile fragments. Some finds, such as fish bones and oyster shells, are more in keeping with the site's location close to the sea and river channel. One pit contained a large number of ship's nails, perhaps indicating that ship building was being carried out close by, whilst another contained a large chalk net weight, reflecting the importance that fishing would have had for the inhabitants of medieval Shoreham. One feature of particular note was a pitched oven constructed from closely packed oyster shells. Quite a few features contained fragments of slate, which is generally quite rare in medieval buildings. However, the parish church does contain slates thought to be from around

this period, and it has been suggested that slate would have arrived in Shoreham, as ballast, in boats and ships coming from the west of England (Mark Taylor pers. comm.).

10.1.7 Use of the site appears to have been virtually abandoned towards the end of the 14th century with just a few features containing 14th to 15th century finds being recorded. The reasons behind this apparent downturn in activity are not clear, although it does seem to mirror what was happening in the rest of Shoreham around that time as attested by both archaeological and documentary sources. According to documentary evidence, the town went into decline during the 13th or 14th century, and a large part of the settlement was ruinous by 1368. Historians have put forward a number of explanations for this decline, including the possibility of French or Spanish raids on the town, and the silting up of the harbour entrance (Elrington 1980). It is likely however, that the economic downturn was caused by a combination of factors, and it is almost certain that the situation would have been exacerbated by the effects of the Black Death on the town's population from the mid 14th century onwards. There are no alluvial or silt deposits to indicate that this site in particular had become more prone to flooding during the 1300s, and one would imagine that the road which presumably ran to the east of the site remained in use during this period.

10.1.8 Whatever the reasons behind the decline of activity on the site during the 14th century, the situation does not appear to have changed much during the following few centuries. There were again only a few features containing finds from the 15th to 18th century, suggesting that the site was located on the periphery of the town during this period, with only intermittent activity taking place. The next major episode in the site's history is the construction of the terrace of houses, probably in the early to mid 19th century. These houses, and their gardens, remained on the site until they were demolished on the 1970s, and numerous cut features, including several wells, are associated with their occupation. The map evidence indicates that further buildings existed immediately north of the terrace, but these have left few traces in the archaeological record, with the most obvious remains in this part of the site being the walls of the 1930s cinema.

11 Conclusions

11.1.1 The excavations have revealed another component to document the history of the development of (new) Shoreham. Apart from a few stray finds of prehistoric struck flints, the site and adjacent areas were lightly used in late Iron Age and early Roman times but with this use terminating before the end of the Roman period. No further use is documented until the late 12th century at a time broadly when the

formation of New Shoreham is historically documented. The site is then well used during the 13th and 14th centuries for domestic occupation activities, perhaps as a part of a large landholding. Yet in common with many other medieval settlements across England, this use comes to an abrupt end in the late 14th century, an observation easier to make than explain, though epidemic disease, economic decline or, for a coastal town, naval warfare, may all have their part to play. Sustained reuse was not to take place again until 19th century terraced houses were built followed by a cinema, car show room, and shortly, residential accommodation which necessitated the excavations described above.

12 Updated Project Design

12.1 The project has fulfilled the general objectives set out in section 4 above. The results deserve to be published in a suitable academic format such as *Sussex Archaeological Collections.*

12.2 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project can be answered as follows:

12.2.1 *What is the nature of any prehistoric activity on the site, and what is its date and extent ? How do these relate to the geoarchaeological / topographical features on the site?* No evidence of prehistoric activity on the site earlier than the late Iron Age was recovered. The tiny quantity of prehistoric struck flint was all in later features and represent no more than casual loss across the landscape. Some of the pottery recovered could belong to the middle Iron Age but was associated with later wares, suggesting a long-lived pottery tradition rather than indicating an earlier beginning for the settlement.

12.2.2 *Do the late Iron Age / Roman features found during the excavation to the south extend into the current site, and what is the nature of use during this period?* Late Iron Age and Roman activity on the site does extend the occupation recorded to the south. Ditches presumably field boundaries, and rubbish pits contained only a small quantity of material from this period, suggesting this site may be towards the edge of the settled area.

12.2.3 *What is the nature of Saxon and medieval use of the site and what is its extent ? What activities were taking place on the site?* Saxon evidence was lacking. The site was intensively used in the medieval period, as summarized in section 10 above.

12.2.4 What is the nature of activity on the site during the post-medieval period?

12.2.5 *How have archaeological deposits on the site been affected by 19th and 20th century developments, particularly cellaring?* The modern use of the site has truncated archaeological features throughout, but the latter still survived well across much of the site, both between and even within buildings. No cellars were present.

12.2.6 *What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?* Environmental remains from all periods were recovered, although only very general conclusion could be drawn from these. The animal bone assemblage makes a useful addition to local studies of diet and husbandry, and the collection of fish bone supplements the larger assemblages from other sites in the area. The bones seem to represent purely domestic consumption waste.

12.2.7 *What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?* Only limited evidence was recovered, but the inhabitants in all periods were exploiting oak, hazel/alder and salix/poplar, apparently with a preference for the latter, as fuel. Crop remains on this consumer site, as also the wood charcoal, may have come from some distance and need not offer evidence of the immediate environment.

12.3 No new research questions have arisen in the course of the post-excavation portion of the project.

12.4 The remaining tasks for the project are preparation for archive deposition and publication.

12.4.1.1 The archive will be prepared to Marlipins Museum requirements. Finds will be stabilized where necessary. Metalwork other than nails will be X-rayed to confirm identifications and ascertain hidden fine details if any.

12.4.1.2 Publication will require re-writing of text, editing of illustrations, liaison with the journal. A certain amount of additional background reading will also be required to establish the context of the site.

13 Proposals for Publication

13.1 A condensed version of this report will be prepared and submitted to the journal *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. The work required for publication has already been completed, barring editing. There may be a small amount of illustration of finds to add following X-rays, though it is not anticipated this will be significant.

13.2 The report will address the original research questions and seek to set the site in its local and regional context. The chief interest of the site lies in the medieval period but the Iron Age and Roman remains will also deserve publication. It is not proposed to treat the post-medieval and modern remains in detail.

14 Resources and timetable

14.1 The post-excavation phase produced no surprises so the resources already allocated to the project are deemed to be sufficient to permit its successful completion.

14.1.1 It is anticipated that a draft publication report can be prepared within six months of approval of the proposals for publication. It may take another year or two for the final article to appear in print depending on the journal's schedule.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of excavated features

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Date (century AD)*	*Dating Evidence*
1	51–3		Pit	17th–19th	Clay pipe
2	68, 78		Hearth	Undated	Cut by 3
3	69, 70		Post-hole	Medieval or later	Cuts 4; Roman pottery residual
4	71, 82		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
5	72		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
6	73		Post-hole	13th–14th	Pottery
7	74		Post-hole	Undated	
8	75		Post-hole	Undated	
9	50		Post-hole	Undated	
10	54		Post-hole	Undated	
11	55		Post-hole	Post-medieval	Glass
12	56–7, 64		Wall	20th	
13	58–9, 65		Wall	20th	
14	62–3, 66		Wall	20th	
15	67		Post-hole	Undated	
16	76		Post-hole	Undated	
17	77		Post-hole	Undated	
18	79–80, 84		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
19	81		Pit	17th–18th	Pottery
20	83		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
21	85		Post-hole	Undated	
22	86		Pit	Undated	
23	87–9		Well	19th	Pottery
24			Truncation	Modern	
25	90–1		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
26	92		Post-hole	Undated	
27	93		Post-hole	Undated	
28	94		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
29	95		Pit	Medieval or later	Cuts 28
30	96		Post-hole	Medieval or later	Cuts 29
31	97		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
32	98		Pit	14th–15th	Pottery. Cuts 31, 36, 37
33	99		Post-hole	LIA–ER	Pottery
34	150		Pit	18th–19th	Pottery
35	152–3, 156		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
36	154		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery. Cut by 32
37	155	1002	Ditch	Medieval or earlier	Cut by 31, 32
38	157		Pit	19th	Pottery
39	158		Post-hole	Undated	
40	160		Post-hole	Undated	
42	165		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
43	166		Pit	19th	Pottery
44	168		Wall		
45			Truncation	Modern	
46	188, 192–3, 270		Cess pit	13th–14th	Pottery (+ some intrusive)
47	151, 191, 194		Well	19th	
48	196		Pit	Roman	Pottery
49	197–8	1001	Ditch	LIA–ER	Pottery
100	199		Pit / Ditch	LIA?	Pottery
101	250	1002	Ditch	Roman	Pottery. Cut by 104
102	251		Post-hole	Undated	Tile
103	252		Pit	Undated	
104	253, 260, 285–6		Pit	14th–15th	Pottery
106	159, 162–4, 255–6		Well	14th	Pottery
107	257		Post-hole	LIA–ER	Pottery
108	263–4		Pit	Roman	Pottery
109	259		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
110	258		Post-hole	Undated	
111	261		Pit	Undated	
112	262		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
113	265		Post-hole	Undated	
114	266		Post-hole	Undated	
115	267–9		Well	13th–14th	Pottery
116	271		Post-hole	Undated	
120	284		Pit/post-hole	Undated	
121	289		Pit	16th–18th	Pottery

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Date (century AD)*	*Dating Evidence*
122	292		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
123	293–7		Cess pit	12th–14th	Pottery (+ some earlier)
124	298		Post-hole	12th–13th?	Pottery (1 sherd only)
125	299		Post-hole	Undated	
126	352		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
127	350–1	1000	Ditch	LIA–ER	Pottery+ intrusive PMed brick?
128	353–4		Pit	18th–19th	Pottery
129	355–6		Pit	14th–15th	Pottery
130	357		Post-hole	13th–14th	Pottery
131	358		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
132	359–60		Gully	Medieval or later	Cuts 131, 133, Same as 209
133	361, 363		Ditch	Undated	Cut by 132, Same as 202
134	362		Post-hole	Post–Medieval	Clay pipe
135	375, 384–7, 497–8		Pit	14th	Pottery, tile
136	389, 476–7, 491–5		Hearth	Medieval or earlier	Cut by 135
137	374		Post-pad	Undated	Cuts 136 & 138
138	381–3		Pit	Undated	Tile
140	369	1001	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
141	370–1, 450		Well	Modern	Pottery
142	376		Pit	Undated	
143	378		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
144	379		Post-hole	18th or later	Cuts 145
145	380		Pit	18th–19th	Pottery
146	390		Stake-hole	Undated	
147	391		Post-hole	14th–15th	Pottery
148	396, 480		Man-hole	Modern	
149	459–61		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
200	454, 488		Pit	LIA–ER	Pottery
	456		Layer	Medieval?	Associated with 135 ?
201	457		Pit	12th–13th	Pottery
202	458		Ditch	Undated	Same as 133
203	462		robber cut	19th century	
204	467–71		Pit	Undated	
206	465		Post-hole	Undated	
207	466		Post-hole	Undated	
208	478		Geological	-	
209	489		Gully	Medieval or later	Same as 132
210	479, 481		Pit	Roman	Pottery
211	388		Post-hole	13th–14th	Pottery. Cuts 138/Cut by 137
212	486		Hearth	LIA–ER	Pottery
213	487		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
214	490		Pit	Undated	
215	499		Pit	Undated	
216	550–3		Pit	LIA?	Pottery
217	554		Pit	Undated	
218	557		Truncation	Modern	
219	559		Pit	14th–15th	Pottery
220	560		Pit	IA?	Pottery
221	562		Post-hole	Undated	Nail
222	563		Post-hole	Undated	
223	564		Pit	Post–Medieval	Brick
224	565		Pit	Undated	
225	566		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
226	567		Pit	Undated	
227	568–9		Ditch	LIA–ER	Pottery
228	570		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery (tile intrusive?)
229	650		Pit	16th–18th	Pottery
230	651		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
231	652		Post-hole	Undated	
232	653		Post-hole	Post-medieval	Tile
233	654		Post-hole	LIA–ER?	Pottery
234	571–2		Pit	Undated	
235	573		Post-hole	Post–Medieval	Clay pipe
236	574		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
237	575		Post-hole	Undated	
238	576		Ditch	Roman	Pottery
239	577	1002	Ditch	LIA–ER	
240	578		Pit	LIA–ER	Pottery
241	579	1002	Ditch	LIA–ER	

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Date (century AD)*	*Dating Evidence*
242	580–2		Pit	LIA–ER	Pottery. Cuts ditch 241
243	583–4		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
244	585		Post-hole	13th–14th	Pottery
245	586		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery. Cuts 246
246	587		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery. Cut by 245 and 247
247	588		Pit	13th–14th	Cuts 246
248	589		Pit	Undated	
249	590		Pit	Undated	
300	593–5		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
301	596–7		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
302	598		Pit	13th–14th	Pottery
303	599		Pit	13th–14th	
304	591		Pit	LIA-ER?	Pottery
305	592		Post-hole	13th–14th	Pottery
306	187, 655		Truncation	Modern	(Medieval pottery residual)
	60		Garden soil	Modern	
	61		Soil	Modern	
	167		Post-pad		
	168		Wall		
	169		Surface		
	170		Surface		
	171		Surface		
	172		Surface		
	173		Surface		
	174		Surface		
	175		Kerb		
	176		Surface		
	177		Surface		
	178		Surface		
	179		Surface		
	180		Surface		
	181		Surface		
	182		Wall		
	183		Layer		
	184		Layer		
	185		Layer		
	186		Surface		
	189		Wall		
	190		Wall		
	195		Soil	?	pottery mixed
	272		Surface/wall		
	273		Surface		
	274		Surface		
	275		Wall		
	276		Wall		
	277		Wall		
	278		Wall		
	279		Wall		
	280		Drain		
	281		Surface		
	282		Wall		
	283		Spread		
	287		Wall		
	288		Wall		
	290		Wall		
	291		Wall		
	364		Garden soil	18th–19th	Pottery
	365		Soil	19th	Pottery
	366		Garden soil		
	367		Soil	19th	Pottery
	368		Wall		
	372		Layer		
	373		Wall		
	392		Surface		
	393		Surface		
	394		Surface		
	395		Layer		
	397		Wall		
	398		Silt trap	Modern	

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Date (century AD)*	*Dating Evidence*
	399		Layer	Late 19th	Pottery
	451		Layer		
	452		Wall		
	453		Layer	Undated	Associated with 135 ?
	455		Subsoil		
	463		Wall		
	464		Layer		
	472		Buried soil		
	473		Layer	13th–14th	Tile
	474		Layer		
	475		Buried soil		
	482		Layer		
	483		Layer	15th	Pottery
	484		Layer		
	485		Buried soil		
	496		Wall		
	555		Spread		
	556		Buried soil		
	558		Surface		
	561		Wall		

LIA-ER = Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC–AD)

APPENDIX 2: Table 1: Characterization of pottery assemblage.

				No. fabric groups			
Period	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Avg wt (g)*	*Local*	*Regional*	*Imports*	*No. contexts*
Iron Age to Roman	126	1668	13.2	10	3	-	21
Early Medieval Mid C12th – early/mid C13th	37	260	7.0	5	-	-	4
High Medieval Early/mid C13th – mid/late 14th	601	7182	12.0	14	2	3	52
Transitional Mid/late C14th – mid 16th	40	840	21.0	4	1	-	7
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18th	15	248	16.5	3	2	1	2
Late post-medieval Mid/late C18th – 19th	74	1457	19.7	2	8	1	12

Totals include residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Context totals exclude mixed and unstratified deposits.
Local = Sussex wares; Regional = other English wares.

APPENDIX 2: Table 2: Prehistoric and Roman fabrics

Fabric	*Period*	*Description*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*Cat No*
PR 1	M/LIA	Glauconitic sand and sparse calcined flint to 1mm	2	8	-
PR 2	M/LIA	Abundant chalk/shell (voids) to 1.5mm	4	6	-
PR 3a	M/LIA	Coarse calcined flint grits to 2mm	2	7	-
PR 3b	M/LIA	Fine/medium calcined flint grits to 0.5mm	3	22	-
PR 4	LIA/ERoman	Medium sand with sparse calcined flint grits to 1mm	6	73	-
PR 5	LIA/Roman	Grog tempered (East Sussex Ware) (Champion 1980)	82	1,066	1, 2, 4
PR 6	LIA/Roman	Medium/coarse sandy wares	13	272	3
PR 7	Roman	Reduced fine sandy/silty ware with maroon cores. London-type ware/Arun valley (Lyne 2003). C1st – 2nd	2	6	-
PR 8	Roman	Silty/fine sand tempered ware	1	6	-
PR 9	Roman	Medium Arun Valley sandy ware (Lyne 2003). C1st – 2nd	1	3	-
PR 10	Roman	Upchurch-type ware (Monaghan 1987). C1st – 2nd	1	4	-
PR 11	Roman	Sparse fine sandy pinkish buff ware. Wiggonholt. C1st – 2nd	1	9	-
PR 12	Roman	Rowlands Castle Ware (Medium grey sandy ware)	6	104	-
PR 13	Roman	Black-Burnished 1 (BB1). C3rd – 4th	2	82	-

APPENDIX 2: Table 3: Medieval assemblage: quantification by fabrics.

Fabric	*WS fabric*	*Description*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Cat No*
		Early Medieval: mid 12th to early/mid 13th centuries			
EM 1	F+c/M3	Moderate multicoloured flint to 1mm, sparse chalk/shell to 0.5mm	1	1	-
EM 2	Q+f/c/M3	Moderate medium sand with rare/sparse white/grey flint and chalk to 0.5mm	1	3	-
EM 3	Q+f/c/M4	Sparse/moderate medium sand with sparse multicoloured rounded flint and chalk/shell to 0.5mm	23	148	5
EM 4	Q+c/M3	Moderate fine/medium sand with sparse chalk/shell inclusions to 0.5mm	11	96	-
EM 5	Q+s/M1	Moderate medium sand with sparse shell to 0.5mm	1	3	-
		High Medieval: early/mid 13th to mid/late 14th centuries			
		Local sandy wares with mixed grits (Shoreham Ware)			
HM 1	Q+s/M4	Sparse/moderate medium sand with sparse white shell and chalk to 0.5mm	17	67	-
HM 2	Q+s/M5	Moderate/abundant medium/coarse sand with sparse chalk and shell to 0.5mm	1	20	-
HM 3	Q+f/c/M1	Moderate medium sand with very rare white flint, chalk and shell to 1mm	165	2162	11
HM 4	Q+f/c/M2	Sparse/moderate medium sand with rare/sparse white flint, chalk and shell to 1mm	43	827	6
HM 5	Q(f)+f/M2	Sparse fine sand with rare flint to 0.5mm	1	5	-
		Local sandy wares			
HM 6	Q/M17	Moderate medium sand with rounded quartz inclusions to 1.5mm. Steyning kilns (Gardiner 1997)	155	1254	9, 10
HM 7	Q/M19	Moderate fine/medium sand	7	62	-
HM 8	Q/M24	Moderate/abundant medium sand	55	611	-
HM 9	Q/M9	Medium sandy greyware	1	8	-
		Local fine sandy wares			
HM 10	Q(f)/M2	Sparse/moderate fine sand. West Sussex Ware (Barton 1979)	107	1672	7, 8
HM 11	Q(f)/M3	Moderate/abundant fine/medium sand	5	74	-
HM 12	Q(f)/M1b	Moderate fine sand, sparse medium sand	17	202	13
HM 13	Q(f)/M8	Moderate fine/medium sand, rare white flint to 1mm. Possibly Binsted kiln (Barton 1979)	4	29	-
HM 14	Q(f)/M12	Sparse very fine sand. West Sussex Ware	9	101	-
		Non-local wares			
HM 15	Q(f)/M28	Sparse fine sand whiteware. Cheam/Surrey product (Pearce and Vince 1988)	2	8	-
HM 16	Q(f)/M29	Scarborough ware (Farmer 1979)	3	36	-
HM 17	Q(f)/M31	North French whiteware	3	9	-
HM 18	UWW/M3	Saintonge Gritty whiteware (Brown 2002, Fabric 1464)	1	22	-
HM 19	UWW/M1	Saintonge green glazed whiteware (Brown 2002, Fabric 1272)	5	13	-
		Transitional: mid/late 14th to early/mid 16th centuries			
T 1	Q/M10	Coarse Border ware (Pearce & Vince 1988)	1	16	
T 2	Q(f)/M16	Fine sand late medieval well-fired wares	17	436	15
T 3	Q(f)/M33/34	Sparse fine sand local hard-fired wares (closely related to T 2)	20	362	13, 14
T 4	Q(f)/M20	Painted Ware (Barton 1963) (evolving from T 2 & T 3)	2	26	

APPENDIX 2: Table 4: Pottery from pit 123

Fabric	*No*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Form*
PR 5	1	1.3	46	5.4	Jar
EM 3	3	3.8	20	2.4	CP
EM 4	11	13.8	96	11.3	CP
HM 3	34	42.5	410	48.3	CP
HM 4	1	1.3	16	1.9	CP
HM 6	18	22.5	130	15.3	CP
HM 7	2	2.5	28	3.3	Ju
HM 10	7	8.8	86	10.1	Ju
HM 13	1	1.3	4	0.5	Ju
HM 16	1	1.3	10	1.2	Ju
HM 17	1	1.3	3	0.4	Ju
Totals	80		849		

APPENDIX 2: Table 4: Pottery from pit 243

Fabric	*No*	*%*	*Wt (g)*	*%*	*Form*
EM 1	1	1.1	10	0.7	CP
EM 3	2	2.2	22	1.5	CP
EM 4	-	-	-	-	-
HM 3	30	33.7	527	36.6	CP
HM 6	23	25.8	296	20.5	CP & Bowl
HM 10	31	34.8	576	40.0	Ju
HM 14	1	1.1	5	0.3	Ju
HM 19	1	1.1	5	0.3	Ju
Totals	89		1441		

APPENDIX 2: Table 6: Post-medieval assemblage: quantification by fabrics.

Fabric	*Fabric code*	*Description*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
		Mid 16th to mid 18th centuries		
EPM 1	HFE	Hard-fired earthenware	1	5
EPM 2	UE	Medium fired unglazed earthenware	3	77
EPM 3	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	8	105
EPM 4	BORD	Border ware (Pearce 1992)	1	18
EPM 5	TGW	Tin-glazed earthenware	1	11
EPM 6	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1	32
		Mid/late 18th to mid 19th centuries		
LPM 1	UE	Unglazed earthenware	10	210
LPM 2	GRE L	Glazed red earthenware	6	354
LPM 3	SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware	3	84
LPM 4	ENGS	English stoneware	2	141
LPM 5	YELL	Yellow ware	4	171
LPM 6	ROCK	Rockingham-type ware	3	11
LPM 7	CREA	Creamware	15	106
LPM 8a	PEAR	Pearlware	1	3
LPM 8b	PEAR HP	Pearlware (hand-painted)	2	3
LPM 8c	PEAR TR	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	4	44
LPM 9a	TPW 2	Transfer-printed ware (blue)	7	29
LPM 9b	TPW 3	Transfer-printed ware (black/brown)	1	3
LPM 9c	TPW 4	Transfer-printed ware (green/red/purple)	3	123
LPM 10	REFW	Refined white earthenware	12	173
LPM 11	CHPO	Chinese porcelain	1	2

APPENDIX 3: Flint Catalogue

Cut	Deposit	Intact Flake	Intact Blade	Broken Flake	Spall
11	55		1		
25	90			1	2
32	98		1		
106	162	1fresh			
106	164	1modern?		2 modern?	
46	193			2 modern?	
104	260			1	
108	263	1	1		1
123	295			1	
132	360			1 modern?	
140	369	1(rolled)			
200	488				1
243	584	1			

APPENDIX 4: Metalwork Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*FType*	*Cat No*	*Material*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comment*
1	51	Pit	1–12	Fe	Plate	12	643	
	60	Garden soil	13	Fe	Nail	1	28	
5	72	Pit	241	Cu	Pin	1	2	Silvered Pin, Ball Head
17	77	Post-hole	14, 15	Fe	Nail	3	13	Shafts only
18	80	Pit	16, 18	Fe	Nail	2	11	
18	80	Pit	17	Fe	Hook	1	1	
19	81	Pit	19	Fe	Lump	1	8	
23	88	Well	243	Cu	Rod	1	18	Square Section, Circular Endplate
23	88	Well	244	Cu	Collar	1	8	Sheet Metal Collar
23	88	Well	245	Cu	Shaft	1	8	Geared Shaft with Decorated Wheel
23	88	Well	246	Cu	Tube	1	6	Tube with Collars and Hole
23	88	Well	247	Pb	Sheet	1	9	Sheet with Folded Rim
23	88	Well	248	Cu	Collar	1	1	Sheet Metal Collar, Folded Rim
23	88	Well	249	Cu	Nail	1	4	
23	88	Well	250	Cu	Sheet	1	3	Sheet Metal Fragment
25	90	Pit	20	Fe	Plate	1	34	
25	90	Pit	21–2	Fe	Nail	2	3	Shaft Fragments
25	90	Pit	23–4	Fe	Nail	2	18	
25	90	Pit	25	Fe	Plate	1	7	
28	94	Pit	26	Fe	Plate	1	27	Poss. Rove
31	97	Pit	27, 30	Fe	Nail	2	8	Shaft frags
31	97	Pit	28	Fe	Hook	1	1	
31	97	Pit	29	Fe	Plate	1	8	
31	97	Pit	31	Fe	Bar	2	20	
32	98	Pit	36	Fe	Rod	1	12	
32	98	Pit	37	Fe	Bar	1	22	
32	98	Pit	32, 33, 35, 38	Fe	Nail	4	26	1head, 3 complete
32	98	Pit	34	Fe	Lump	1	13	
32	98	Pit	251	Cu	Lump	1	1	
32	98	Pit	252	Cu	Wire	1	1	
34	150	Pit	39	Fe	Bar	1	17	
35	152	Pit	41	Fe	Plate	1	21	
35	152	Pit	47	Fe	Nail	1	7	
35	152	Pit	40, 42–5, 47–9	Fe	Nail	9	57	2 shafts, 7 complete
35	152	Pit	252	Cu	Buckle	3	11	Incomplete Loop
35	152	Pit	46	Fe	Pin	1	1	
35	153	Pit	51	Fe	Nail	2	15	
35	153	Pit	253	Cu	Bar	1	8	Rectangular, Triangular Points
36	154	Pit	52	Fe	Plate	1	19	Pierced Plate
36	154	Pit	53	Fe	Nail	4	26	
106	162	Well	56	Fe	Nail	1	7	
106	162	Well	57	Fe	Lump	1	2	
106	163	Well	58	Fe	Plate	2	85	Curved Plate
106	163	Well	254	Cu	Pin	1	2	Spherical Head
106	164	Well	61, 67–8	Fe	Lump	3	46	
106	164	Well	59, 60, 62-6, 69–71	Fe	Nail	10	136	
42	165	Pit	72	Fe	Plate	1	19	(Enamelled)
47	191	Well	73	Fe	Spring	1	62	Bedspring
47	191	Well	255	Cu	Pin	1	2	Spherical Head
47	191	Well	265	Fe	Nail	2	214	Ship Nails
101	250	Ditch	74, 77	Fe	Nail	2	53	
101	250	Ditch	75	Fe	Knife	1	84	Rear of Blade and Handle
101	250	Ditch	76, 79	Fe	Lump	2	24	
101	250	Ditch	78	Fe	Plate	1	19	
101	250	Ditch	105	Fe	Plate	1	293	
101	250	Ditch	256	Cu	Spring	1	4	
104	253	Pit	80–3	Fe	Nail	4	18	
106	255	Well	84	Fe	Nail	1	4	
109	259	Pit	85	Fe	Nail	2	3	Shaft Only
112	262	Pit	86	Fe	Nail	1	8	
113	265	Post-hole	87	Fe	Nail	1	6	
114	266	Post-hole	88	Fe	Nail	1	9	
115	268	Well	263	Fe	Plate	2	21	
115	269	Well	89	Fe	Nail	1	4	
115	269	Well	90	Fe	Plate	1	33	
115	269	Well	91	Fe	Lump	1	6	

Cut	Deposit	FType	Cat No	Material	Type	No	Wt (g)	Comment
46	270	Cess pit	92	Fe	Plate	1	26	
123	293	Cess pit	93, 95	Fe	Nail	2	88	1 Ship Nail
123	293	Cess pit	94	Fe	Plate	1	3	
123	295	Cess pit	96–7, 99, 100, 102	Fe	Nail	6	110	1 Ship Nail, 2 shaft only
123	295	Cess pit	98	Fe	Plate	1	10	Disc
123	295	Cess pit	101	Fe	Lump	1	10	
125	299	Post-hole	103	Fe	Nail	1	6	
126	352	Pit	104	Fe	Nail	1	25	
128	353	Pit	181	Fe	Nail	1	26	Ship Nail
129	355	Pit	130	Fe	Fragment	1	1	
129	355	Pit	132	Fe	Fragment	1	1	
129	355	Pit	135	Fe	Fragment	1	1	
129	355	Pit	172	Fe	Fragment	1	1	
129	355	Pit	178	Fe	Fragment	1	3	
129	355	Pit	151	Fe	Hook	1	2	
129	355	Pit	153	Fe	Hook	1	10	
129	355	Pit	170	Fe	Hook	1	4	
129	355	Pit	137	Fe	Lump	1	3	
129	355	Pit	141	Fe	Lump	1	16	
129	355	Pit	259	Fe	Lump	1	3	
129	355	Pit	162	Fe	Lump	1	5	
129	355	Pit	106–117	Fe	Nail	12	550	8x Ship Nail
129	355	Pit	119–20, 123–8	Fe	Nail	8	396	4x Ship Nail, 1 head
129	355	Pit	131, 134, 136, 140	Fe	Nail	4	106	1x Ship Nail
129	355	Pit	142–50	Fe	Nail	9	400	6x Ship Nail, 1 Mineralized Wood
129	355	Pit	261, 263	Fe	Nail	2	55	1x Ship Nail
129	355	Pit	152	Fe	Nail	1	1	
129	355	Pit	154–61	Fe	Nail	8	30	
129	355	Pit	163–7, 169	Fe	Nail	6	98	1x Ship Nail
129	355	Pit	171, 173–4, 176–7	Fe	Nail	5	19	
129	355	Pit	179–180, 195	Fe	Nail	3	16	
129	355	Pit	118, 122, 138	Fe	Plate	3	71	Roves
129	355	Pit	168, 175, 262	Fe	Plate	3	75	Roves
129	355	Pit	121, 129, 133	Fe	Plate	3	36	
129	355	Pit	139	Fe	Plate	1	79	Hook in Corrosion Layer
129	355	Pit	260	Fe	Plate	1	109	Mineralised Wood
129	356	Pit	182–4	Fe	Nail	3	279	3x Ship Nails
129	356	Pit	185	Fe	Plate	1	9	Rove
129	356	Pit	186	Fe	Lump	1	4	
129	356	Pit	187	Fe	Nail	2	18	
	365	Soil	189	Fe	Plate	2	49	Rove
141	371	Well	190	Fe	Bar	1	518	Pottery in Corrosion Layer
141	371	Well	197	Fe	Bar	1	116	
141	371	Well	204	Fe	Bushing	1	4	
141	371	Well	205	Fe	Lump	1	1	
141	371	Well	191	Fe	Nail	9	177	
141	371	Well	193–4, 196, 199–203	Fe	Nail			
141	371	Well	192, 198	Fe	Plate	2	24	
141	371	Well	258	Cu	Screw	1	5	Flathead, 40mmX4mm
137	374	Post-pad	206	Fe	Nail	1	8	
142	376	Pit	207	Fe	Plate	1	36	Hinged Plate
143	378	Pit	208	Fe	Lump	1	37	
143	378	Pit	209	Fe	Nail	1	8	
144	379	Post-hole	257	Cu	Wire	1	3	Hooked End
	399	Layer	210	Fe	Nail	1	8	Shaft
201	457	Pit	211	Fe	Nail	1	8	
149	461	Pit	212, 214, 215	Fe	Plate	3	46	1 Poss. Nail Head
149	461	Pit	213	Fe	Hook	1	2	
149	461	Pit	216	Fe	Nail	1	3	Shaft Only
213	487	Pit	217, 218	Fe	Nail	2	87	2x Ship Nail
209	489	Pit	219	Fe	Plate	1	59	
219	559	Pit	220	Fe	Nail	1	46	
221	562	Post-hole	221	Fe	Nail	1	8	
243	583	Pit	239	Fe	Lump	1	4	
243	583	Pit	222–4, 226–38	Fe	Nail	17	483	2x Ship Nail 4x ship nail head
243	583	Pit	225	Fe	Plate	1	60	Rove
243	584	Pit	240	Fe	Nail	1	95	Corroded Lump of Nails

APPENDIX 6: Ceramic Building material Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*B-T*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*COMMENT*
19	81	Pit	tile	6	221	
20	83	Pit	tile	1	89	
23	88	Well	tile	1	6	
31	97	Pit	brick	3	86	
32	98	Pit	tile	4	164	
47	151	Well	brick	2	4000	
36	154	Pit	tile	5	432	decorated and glazed
42	165	Pit	tile	3	305	roof tile
43	166	Pit	tile	6	91	
47	191	Well	brick	2	2002	back fill of well 151
46	192	Cess pit	tile	1	153	
46	193	Cess pit	tile	5	312	
46	194	Cess pit	tile	4	179	
	195	Soil	brick	3	348	soil around well 151
102	251	Post-hole	tile	1	17	
112	262	Pit	render	1	32	
113	265	Post-hole	tile	1	17	
114	266	Post-hole	tile	1	4	
115	267	Well	tile	6	326	
115	269	Well	tile	1	68	
122	292	Pit	tile	1	25	
128	353	Pit	brick	5	542	
128	354	Pit	tile	2	39	
129	355	Pit	tile	6	783	
129	355	Pit	plaster	3	20	
130	357	Post-hole	tile	2	60	
133	363	Pit	tile	5	467	
	365	Soil		1	7	
141	370	Well	brick	1	1500	
141	371	Well	tile	5	143	
137	374	Post-pad	tile	6	191	
135	375	Pit	tile	40	2469	
138	381	Pit	tile	13	1430	
141	450	Well	tile	8	922	tile with mortar
201	457	Pit	tile	1	115	
	475	Buried soil	tile	1	40	
136	477	Hearth	tile	2	153	
200	488	Pit	tile	1	32	
136	495	Hearth	tile	1	130	
223	564	Pit	brick	1	175	
229	650	Pit	brick	1	857	

APPENDIX 7: Burnt/Fired Clay Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
18	80	Pit	2	8
25	90	Pit	1	63
35	152	Pit	1	44
36	154	Pit	1	11
42	165	Pit	1	4
49	197	Ditch	6	61
101	250	Ditch	6	18
104	260	Pit	1	355
137	374	Post-pad	1	10
135	375	Pit	8	21
138	382	Pit	1	10
135	384	Pit	5	4
135	386	Pit	2	14
200	488	Pit	12	63
216	552	Pit	5	48
236	574	Pit	1	31
238	576	Ditch		5
240	578	Pit	1	17
304	591	Pit	2	76

APPENDIX 8: Burnt Flint Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
18	79	Pit	10	866
18	80	Pit	1	362
25	90	Pit		15
49	198	Ditch	2	100
108	263	Pit		10
135	375	Pit	1	50
210	479	Pit	2	58
216	552	Pit	4	201
238	576	Ditch		21
246	587	Pit	1	65

APPENDIX 9: Clay pipe Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No Stems*	*No Bowls*	*Wt (g)*
1	53	Pit	1		3
	60	Garden soil	2		5
19	81	Pit	9	1	29
46	194	Cess pit	1		6
	195	Soil	5		14
121	289	Pit	1		6
128	353	Pit	1		3
128	354	Pit	6		14
134	362	Post-hole	1		9
	365	Soil	3		13
	367	Soil	1		4
145	380	Pit	1		4
235	573	Post-hole	1		4
240	578	Pit	1		10
229	650	Pit	1		3

APPENDIX 10: Glass Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Colour*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
11	55	Post-hole	green	1	4
	60	Garden soil	white clear	3	441
19	81	Pit	white and green	3	49
23	88	Well	white	3	212
32	98	Pit	white	1	4
43	166	Pit	white	1	2
	195	Soil	green	1	5
	195	Soil	light green/white	11	73
108	263	Pit	white	1	1
128	353	Pit	white	1	4
128	354	Pit	green+white	2	40
	365	Soil	green	1	23
141	371	Well	white/blueish	13	372
144	379	Post-hole	white	1	3
	451	Layer	white	1	268
240	578	Pit	white	1	3

APPENDIX 11: Stone Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*COMMENT*
1	53	Pit	1	119	slate
1	53	Pit	1	300	chalk
19	81	Pit	1	41	slate
31	97	Pit	1	28	
32	98	Pit	1	12000	net weight(lime stone)
36	154	Pit	10	712	slate
36	154	Pit	1	85	
106	159	Well	1	5000	building material (lime stone)
106	162	Well	3	203	slate
106	163	Well	6	83	slate
106	164	Well	3	109	slate
46	193	Cess pit	1	59	
46	193	Cess pit	12	841	slate with peg hole
46	194	Cess pit	1	42	slate
108	263	Pit	1	10	slate
113	265	Post-hole	1	3	slate
115	267	Well	4	344	
115	267	Well	2	62	slate
116	271	Post-hole	1	4	
122	292	Pit	1	194	
128	353	Pit	1	71	
128	354	Pit	1	101	
129	355	Pit	1	87	
129	355	Pit	5	386	slate
	367	Soil	1	18	
141	371	Well	3	65	slate
135	375	Pit	15	2091	
138	381	Pit	4	82	slate
149	459	Pit	1	7	slate
213	487	Pit	3	134	slate
219	559	Pit	1	193	
219	559	Pit	1	147	slate
220	560	Pit	1	93	
228	570	Pit	1	288	quern??
228	570	Pit	2	71	slate
243	583	Pit	10	499	slate
305	592	Post-hole	1	11	
306	655	Modern Truncation	1	69	quern?

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 1: Condition
(number of fragments: percentage calculations exclude loose teeth)

phase	*fragmented*	*butchered*	*dog gnaw*	*eroded*	*charred*	*calcined*	*ivoried*	*total excl. teeth*	*loose teeth*	*total*
IA/RB	2	2		2	1	1		32		32
13th-14th	43	59	19	27	28	14	21	1499	14	1513
14th-15th	8	8	1	6	4	23	1	235	5	240
17th-19th	6	8		4				20		20
modern	1	3	3		1			13	1	14
undated	8	8	3	1				30		30
	1669	88	26	40	34	38	22	1829	20	1849
%										
phase	fragmented	butchered	dog gnaw	eroded	charred	calcined	ivoried	total excl. teeth	loose teeth	total
IA/RB	*6.3*	*6.3*	*0*	*6.3*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*0*	32		32
13th-14th	*2.9*	*3.9*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*0.9*	*1.4*	1499	14	1513
14th-15th	*3.4*	*3.4*	*0.4*	*2.6*	*1.7*	*9.8*	*0.4*	235	5	240
17th-19th	*30.0*	*40.0*	*0*	*20.0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	20		20
modern	*7.7*	*23.1*	*23.1*	*0*	*7.7*	*0*	*0*	13	1	14
undated	*26.7*	*26.7*	*10.0*	*3.3*	*0*	*0*	*0*	30		30
	91.3	*4.8*	*1.4*	*2.2*	*1.9*	*2.1*	*1.2*	1829	20	1849

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 2: Number of identified specimens, Iron Age and Roman

Hand collected	*Feature*	*Context*	*Sample*	*horse*	*cattle*	*cattle-size*	*s/g/pig-size*	*indet. mammal*	*indet. Bird*	*conger*	*eel*	*her*
posthole	33	99			1							
ditch	127	351				1						
ditch	227	568		1								
pit	304	591					1					
			Total	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
			percent	*25*	*25*	*25*	*25*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	
Sieved	*Feature*	*Context*	*Sample*	*horse*	*cattle*	*cattle-size*	*s/g/pig-size*	*indet. mammal*	*indet. Bird*	*conger*	*eel*	*her*
pit	108	263	12				1	4		1	1	
pit	200	488	18					1	1			
ditch	238	576	23					7				
			Total	0	0	0	1	12	1	1	1	
			percent	*0*	*0*	*0*	*3.6*	*42.9*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	
		Grand Total		1	1	1	2	12	1	1	1	
		percent		*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*6.3*	*37.5*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 3: Number of identified specimens, post-medieval, modern, undated

Hand collected	*Feature*	*Context*	*cattle*	*sheep/ goat*	*pig*	*cattle-size*	*s/g/pig-size*	*indet. mammal*	*cat*	*hare*	*goose*	*fowl*
pit	1	52					1					
pit	1	53					4	1				
pit	19	81			1	3	2					
well	47	194	3			1						
pit	128	353								1		
pit	145	380				1						
pit	229	650				1						
soil		60	2			1						
well	141	371		1								2
modern	306	655	3		1	2	1					
soil		195		5	1	4	2					
soil		365			1				1			
soil		367					1					
layer		399		1	1		1					
posthole	3	70										
pit	29	95				1						1
posthole	110	258				1						
gully	132	260		1								
gully	209	489					1					
ditch	214	559	3			2					1	
		Total	11	8	5	17	13	1	1	1	1	3
		percent	*16.7*	*12.1*	*7.6*	*25.8*	*19.7*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*4.5*
	% cattle, sheep, pig		*45.8*	*33.3*	*20.8*							

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 4a: Number of identified specimens, medieval (hand collected)

Hand collected	*Feature*	*Context*	*horse*	*cattle*	*sheep/ goat*	*pig*	*cattle-size*	*s/g/pig-size*	*indet. mammal*	*cat*	*small mammal*	*goose*	*duck*	*fowl*
pit	4	82		1										
pit	18	80							1					1
pit	20	83				1								
pit	25	90		1	1		2							
pit	25	91			1				1					1
pit	31	97			2	2		4						5
pit	35	152		2	2	4	2	7	7					2
pit	35	153				1			1					
pit	36	154		15	3	1	10	2						
cesspit	46	192		3			1	1						
cesspit	46	193		2			2							
cesspit	46	270		1			1							
well	106	162			2	2	3	1						1
well	106	163				1	1		3	1				
well	106	164				1	1	1						1
well	106	255					1		2					1
pit	112	262				1								
well	115	269					1							1
pit	122	292		1		1								
cesspit	123	293					1							
cesspit	123	294						1						
cesspit	123	295		6	2	6	5	3				1		1
cesspit	123	296					1	2						
pit	126	352		1	2									
pit	131	358					1							
pit	143	378			1			2						
pit	149	459			2			1						2
pit	213	487		2	1		1			1				1
pit	228	570		1	1	1	2							
pit	230	651							1					
pit	243	583		5	3	7	33	12				9		4
pit	243	584		2			4	2						1
pit	245	286				1		1						
pit	246	587					1							
pit	300	593						1						
pit	301	596						1						1
pit	301	598					2							
pit	302	599		1										
posthole	305	592							1					
pit	32	98	1	3		1	6							
pit	104	253										1		2
pit	129	354			2		1							
pit	129	355		1	1	4	3	3				2		
posthole	147	391					1							1
		Total	**1**	**48**	**26**	**35**	**87**	**45**	**17**	**2**	**0**	**13**	**0**	**26**
		percent	***0.3***	***14.0***	***7.6***	***10.2***	***25.4***	***13.2***	***5.0***	***0.6***	***0***	***3.8***	***0***	***7.6***
	% cattle, sheep, pig		***44.0***	***23.9***	***32.1***									

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 4b: Number of identified specimens, medieval (hand collected)

Sieved	*Feature*	*Context*	*horse*	*cattle*	*sheep/ goat*	*pig*	*cattle-size*	*s/g/pig-size*	*indet. mammal*	*cat*	*small mammal*	*goose*	*duck*	*fowl*	
pit	18	80							8						
pit	25	90			1	2	4		60					1	
pit	28	94							12						
pit	31	97		2	10	8	3	39	52		1	3	3	21	
pit	35	152			1		2	1	33						
pit	36	154		4	3	2		1	17						
well	106	164		2	1			4	32				1	2	1
pit	112	262			1	1			9						
cesspit	123	295			1		1	2	13						
pit	149	461					1	3	5			1			
pit	243	589		1	2	1	3	1	20		1	1		1	
pit	32	98		1	1	1	7		18						
pit	104	253							1					1	
pit	129	355			1			9	15		3	1		1	
pit	129	356						3	11		8				
		Total	**0**	**10**	**22**	**15**	**21**	**63**	**306**	**0**	**13**	**6**	**4**	**27**	
		percent	***0***	***0.7***	***1.6***	***1.1***	***1.5***	***4.5***	***21.7***	***0***	***0.9***	***0.4***	***0.3***	***1.9***	
	% cattle, sheep, pig		***21.3***	***46.8***	***31.9***										
	Grand Total		**1**	**58**	**48**	**50**	**108**	**108**	**323**	**2**	**13**	**19**	**4**	**53**	
	overall percent		***0.1***	***3.3***	***2.7***	***2.9***	***6.2***	***6.2***	***18.4***	***0.1***	***0.7***	***1.1***	***0.2***	***3.0***	
	% cattle, sheep, pig		***37.2***	***30.8***	***32.1***										

Other bird includes * 1 guillemot, ** 1 gull

APPENDIX 12: Animal Bones: Table 5: Medieval fish details

sieved			*shark or ray*	*thornback*	*conger*	*herring*	*cod*	*ling*	*haddock*	*whiting*	*pouting*	*Gadidae*	*bass*	*se*
Feature	Context	Sample												
18	80	1					1			5				
25	90	3	6	4		11				24		3		
28	94	4				1				1			1	
31	97	5	7	2	12	22	2		1	71	4	16		
35	152	7	1		2	4	1			3				
36	154	8			1					1				
106	164	10				1								
112	262	11												
123	295	13				1				1				
149	461	16	1			2				27				
243	589	24	1	1	1			1		16	1	3		
32	98	6			1		1	1		1				
104	253	9							1	3				
129	355	14	1			7				15		1		
129	356	15				8				2				
		Total	17	7	17	57	5	2	2	170	5	23	1	
percentage		*2.0*	*0.8*	*2.0*	*6.6*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*19.7*	*0.6*	*2.7*	*0.1*	*0.3*	
% excl. unid.		*4.4*	*1.8*	*4.4*	*14.8*	*1.3*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*44.2*	*1.3*	*6.0*	*0.3*	*0.8*	
hand collected			shark or ray	thornback	conger	herring	cod	ling	haddock	whiting	pouting	Gadidae	bass	se
Feature	Context	Sample												
35	152													
123	295													
123	296													
213	487													
243	583				3		2	3				6		
243	584													
32	98						1					1		
		Total	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	7	0	
percentage		*0*	*0*	*8.8*	*0*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*20.6*	*0*	*0*	
% excl. unid.		*0*	*0*	*17.6*	*0*	*17.6*	*17.6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*41.2*	*0*	*0*	
Overall total		17	7	20	57	8	5	2	170	5	30	1	3	
percentage		*1.9*	*0.8*	*2.2*	*6.3*	*0.9*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*18.9*	*0.6*	*3.3*	*0.1*	*0.3*	
% excl. unid.		*4.2*	*1.7*	*5.0*	*14.2*	*2.0*	*1.2*	*0.5*	*42.3*	*1.2*	*7.5*	*0.2*	*0.7*	

APPENDIX 13: Shell Catalogue

Cut	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
1	53	Pit	7	13
	60	Garden soil	3	24
18	79	Pit	1	37
18	80	Pit	3	59
19	81	Pit	11	197
20	83	Pit	5	303
23	88	Well	8	368
25	90	Pit	1	67
25	91	Pit	1	57
28	94	Pit	1	9
31	97	Pit	35	1120
32	98	Pit	18	649
47	151	Well	3	30
35	152	Pit	3	55
36	154	Pit	3	117
106	162	Well	13	395
106	163	Well	5	330
106	164	Well	23	501
46	192	Cess pit	5	257
46	193	Cess pit	16	1222
46	194	Cess pit	2	94
104	253	Pit	2	51
106	255	Well	10	371
109	259	Pit	2	44
104	260	Pit	1	9
115	267	Well	1	89
115	269	Well	1	116
46	270	Cess pit	2	144
116	271	Post-hole	2	17
122	292	Pit	7	120
123	294	Cess pit	1	7
123	295	Cess pit	12	211
123	297	Cess pit	1	20
126	352	Pit	4	109
128	353	Pit	1	9
128	354	Pit	1	16
129	355	Pit	6	71
133	363	Pit	1	53
	365	Soil	1	5
	367	Soil	2	13
135	375	Pit	1	25
138	381	Pit	2	85
211	388	Post-hole	1	10
136	389	Pit	28	1605
149	459	Pit	2	24
149	461	Pit	2	59
213	487	Pit	10	250
209	489	Pit	1	88
219	559	Pit	1	63
225	566	Pit	3	45
228	570	Pit	20	343
243	583	Pit	60	1331
243	584	Pit	35	1339
244	585	Post-hole	2	15
301	596	Pit	2	14
302	598	Pit	4	55
229	650	Pit	1	55
231	652	Post-hole	2	68
306	655	Modern Truncation	36	1533
		unstratified	2	111

APPENDIX 14: Table 1: Components of the environmental samples

Sample	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context	80	90	94	97	98	152	154	253	164	262	263
Feature	18	25	28	31	32	35	36	104	106	112	108
Period	13th-14th	13th-14th	13th-14th	13th-14th	14th-15th	13th-14th	13th-14th	14th– 15th	13th-14th	13th-14th	13th-14th
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Well	Pit	Pit
Bone fgts.		1		2	2	2		1	2	1	1
Charcoal fgts.	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	3
Coal fgts.									1		
Earthworm egg capsules	2	1	1	2		2		2	2	2	2
Insect fgts.	1			2				1			
Plant macros.	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Root/rootlet fgts.	2		1	1							
Sand	2	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	4
Shell fgts.						2		1			
Snails		1	1		3	2	3	1	2	3	

Sample	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Context	295	355	356	461	382	488	275	491	384	386	576	584
Feature	123	129	129	149	138	200	135	136	135	135	238	243
Period	13th-14th	14th-15th	14th-15th	13th-14th	Undated	LIA – RB	13th-14th	Undated	13th-14th	LIA – RB	LIA – RB	13th-14th
Feature type	Cess Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Hearth	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit
Bone fgts.	2	2	2	1	1	1		1				
Charcoal fgts.	3	4	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	3	4	4
Earthworm egg capsules		2										
Plant macros.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Sand	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	3
Snails						1						

'1' – one or a few remains (less than an estimated six per kg of raw sediment) to '4' – abundant remains (many per kg or a major component of the matrix).

APPENDIX 14 Table 2: Complete list of charcoal taxa recovered.

	Sample	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Cut	18	25	28	31	32	35	36	104	106	112	108	123	129	129	149
	Deposit	80	90	94	97	98	152	154	253	164	262	236	295	355	356	461
	no frags	50+	100+	50+	100+	50+	100+	50+	1000+	100+	50+	50+	50+	100+	50+	50+
	max size (mm)	10	14	21	23	14	12	17	76	29	23	9	10	29	6	7
Name	*Vernacular*															
Alnus / Corylus	Alder / Hazel					23	38		11	16				16		
Salix / Populus	Salix / Poplar	5	29	29	65		41	36	33	44	12		18	35		
Quercus	Oak	31		7	11	19		9	56	27	11		13	26	45	
	Indet.	14	71	14	24	8	21	5		13	27	100	19	23	5	50

	Sample	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Cut	138	200	135	136	135	135	238	243
	Deposit	382	488	275	491	384	386	576	584
	no frags	100+	50+	28	50+	22	500+	100+	100+
	max size (mm)	8	8	33	23	10	15	24	19
Name	*Vernacular*								
Alnus / Corylus	Alder / Hazel								
Salix / Populus	Salix / Poplar			8	7	13		74	67
Quercus	Oak	100		3	39		41	12	
	Indet.		50	17	4	9	9	14	33

Numbers are identified charcoal fragments for each sample. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978)

APPENDIX 15: Outline publication synopsis

The assessment reports will form the basis of the publication report, with editing and extended discussion of background and the sites' significance in their context. The reports will concentrate on the more significant aspects of the site, treating the post-medieval phases only very briefly. Much of the detail can be presented in tables; the description of site features can be streamlined, etc. With the addition of a page or two of more detailed discussion of the site in its setting, the full text can therefore be envisaged as 18–25 pages, illustrations around 10 pages, and tables another 5–10 pages. An overall estimate of 35–45 pages, can therefore be arrived at. The outline below can only be a very rough guide.

Introduction — 1000 words (one figure: site location)

Includes: Location, topography, geology, archaeological background

The excavation: methodology — 500 words

Features by Phase

Phase 1: Middle Iron Age to Roman

Phase 2: Mid 12th – early/mid 13th century

Phase 3: Early/mid 13th – mid/late 14th century

Phase 4: Mid/late 14th – mid 16th century

Phase 5: Mid 16th – mid 18th century

Phase 6: Mid/late 18th - 19th century

Phase 7: Modern

5–8,000 words (5-8 pages, 8 figs: plans and sections)

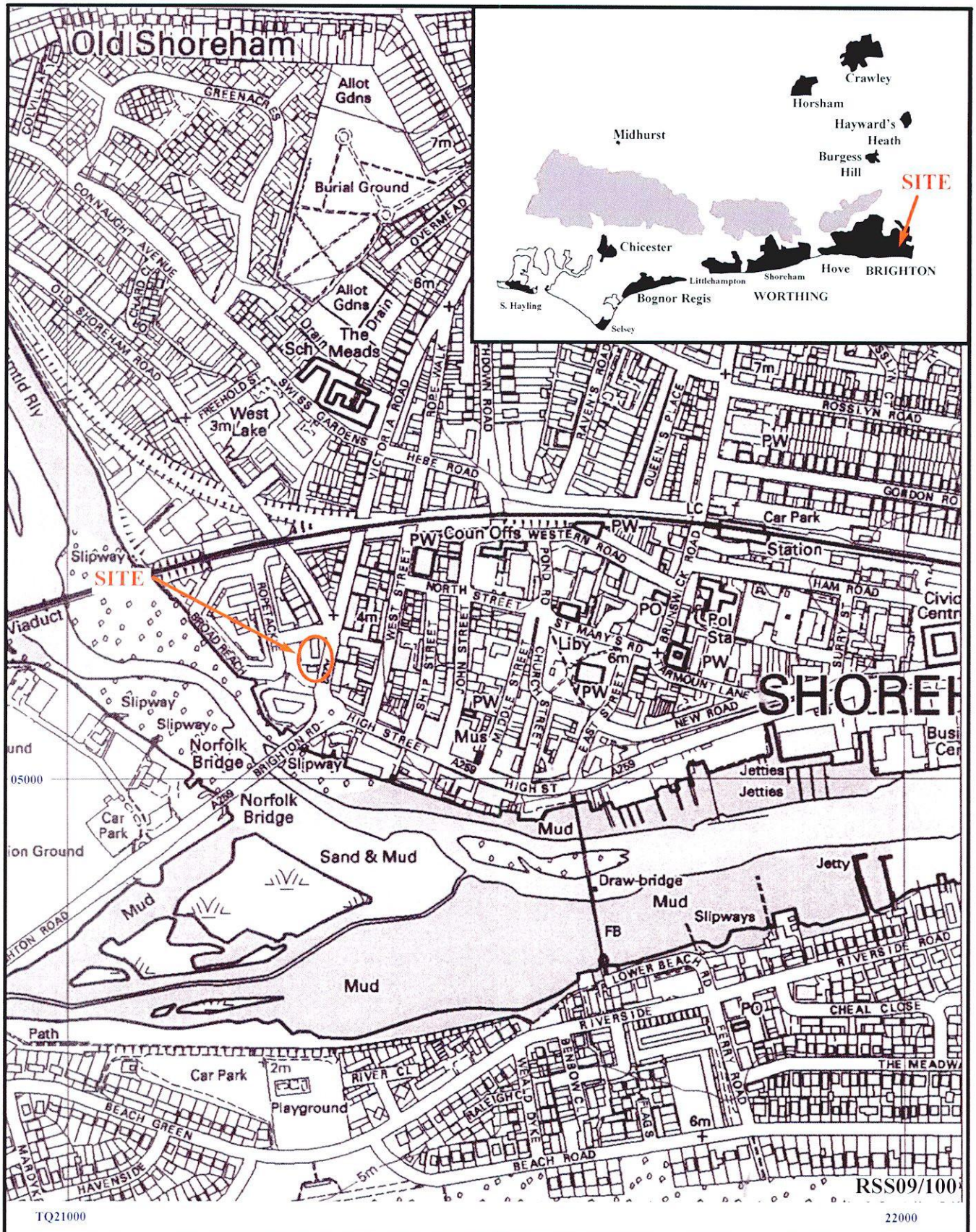
The finds

Pottery by Luke Barber
Struck flint by Steve Ford
Metalwork, slag and industrial debris by Steve Crabb
Brick and tile by Aidan Colyer
Animal bone by Sheila Hamilton-Dyer
Shell by Aidan Colyer
Plant macrofossils by Rosalind McKenna

5–8,000 words (5-8 pages, 2 figs; tables)

Discussion — 4–5000 words (4-5 pages)

References — 2 pages

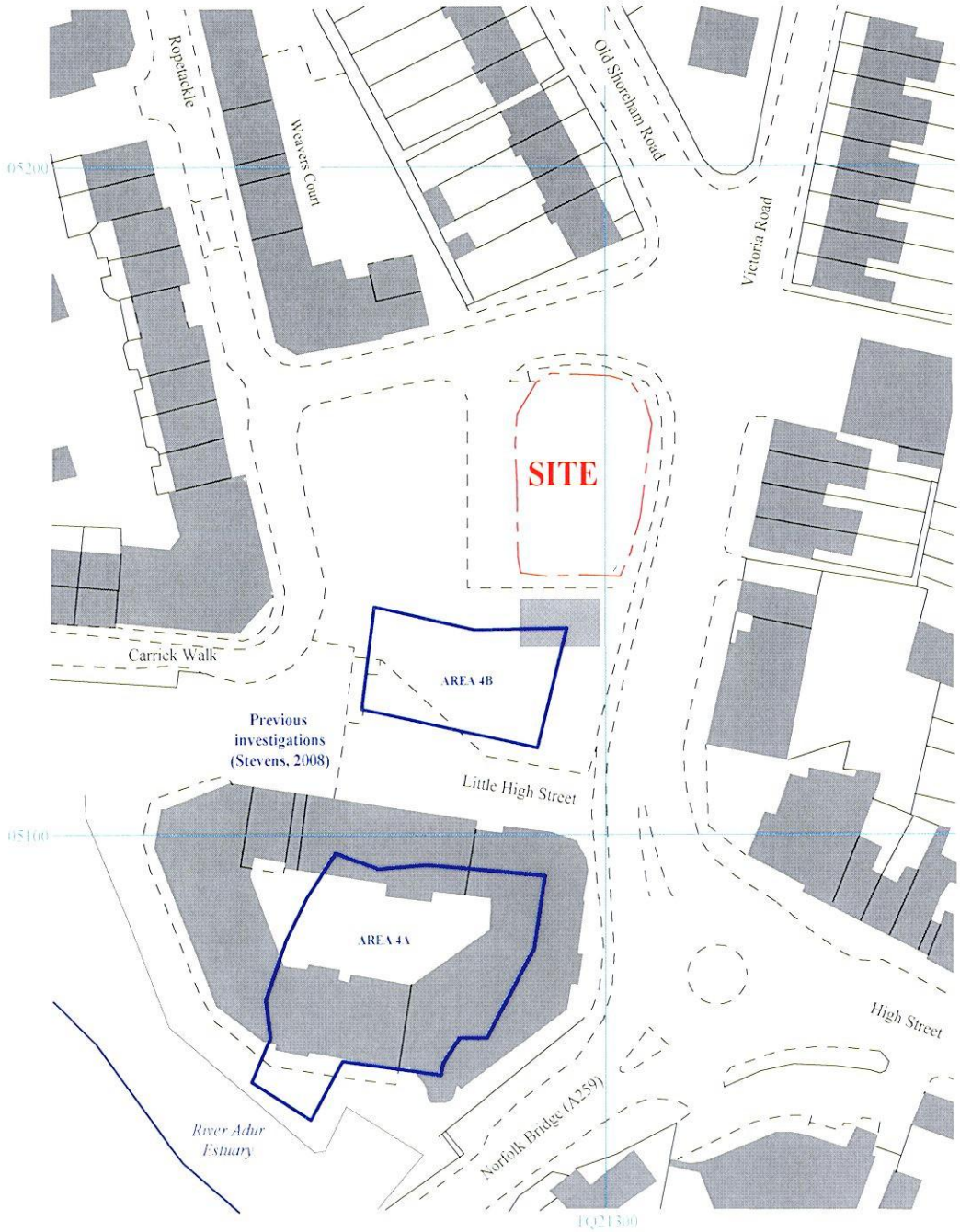


Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 1. Location of site within Shoreham and West Sussex.

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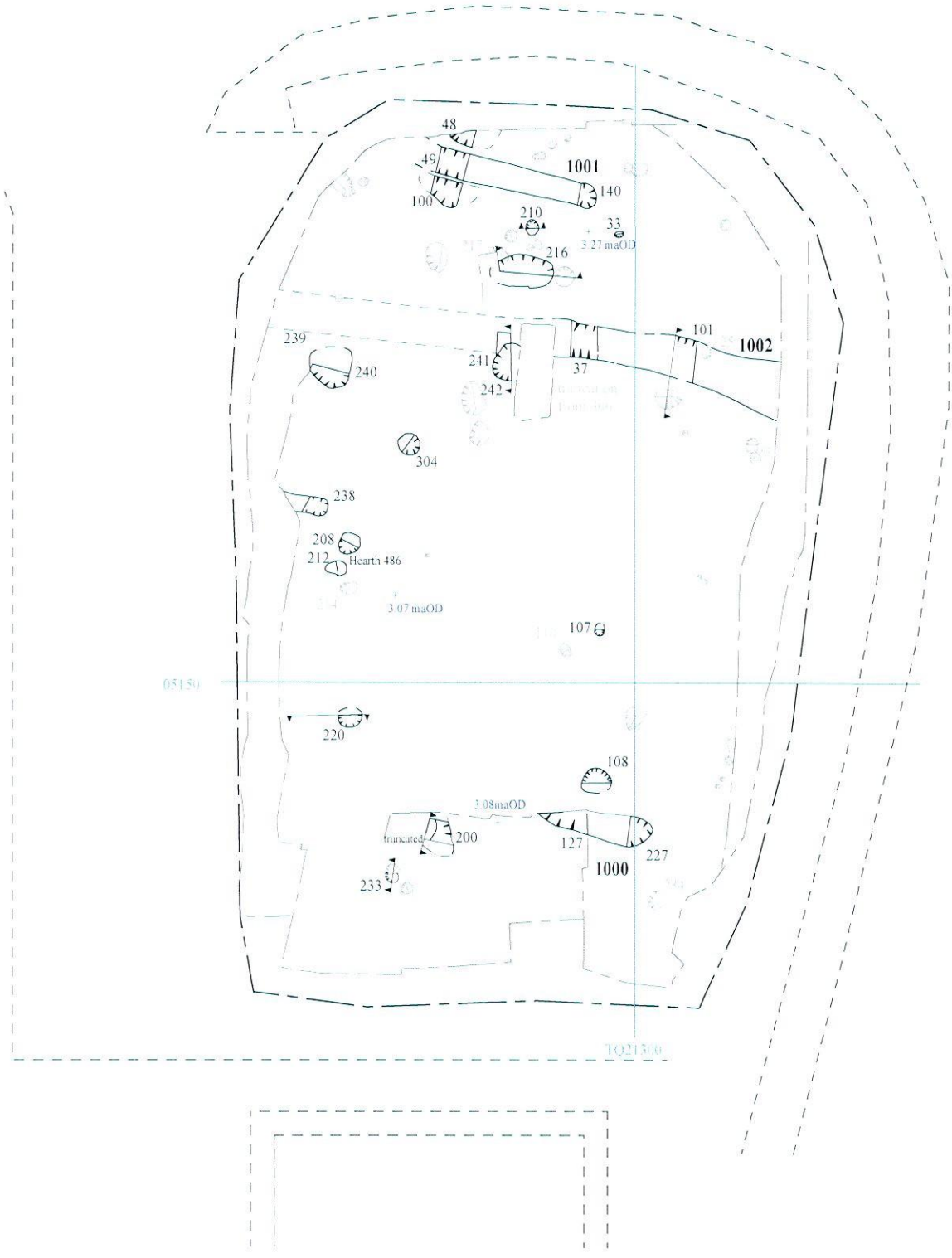
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Figure 2. Detailed location of excavation.

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Figure 3. Iron Age and Roman features.

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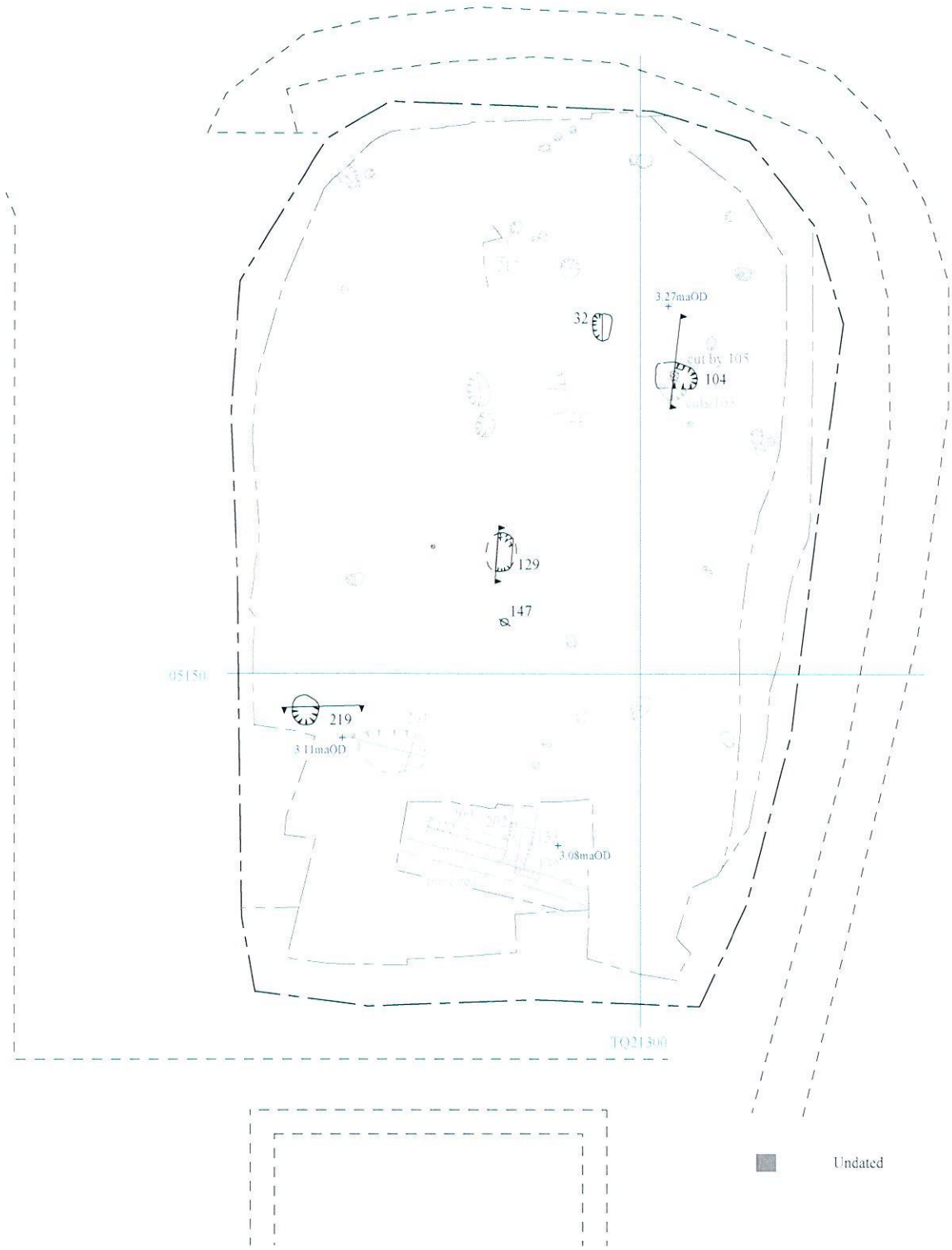
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Figure 4. 12th-, 13th- and 14th-century features.

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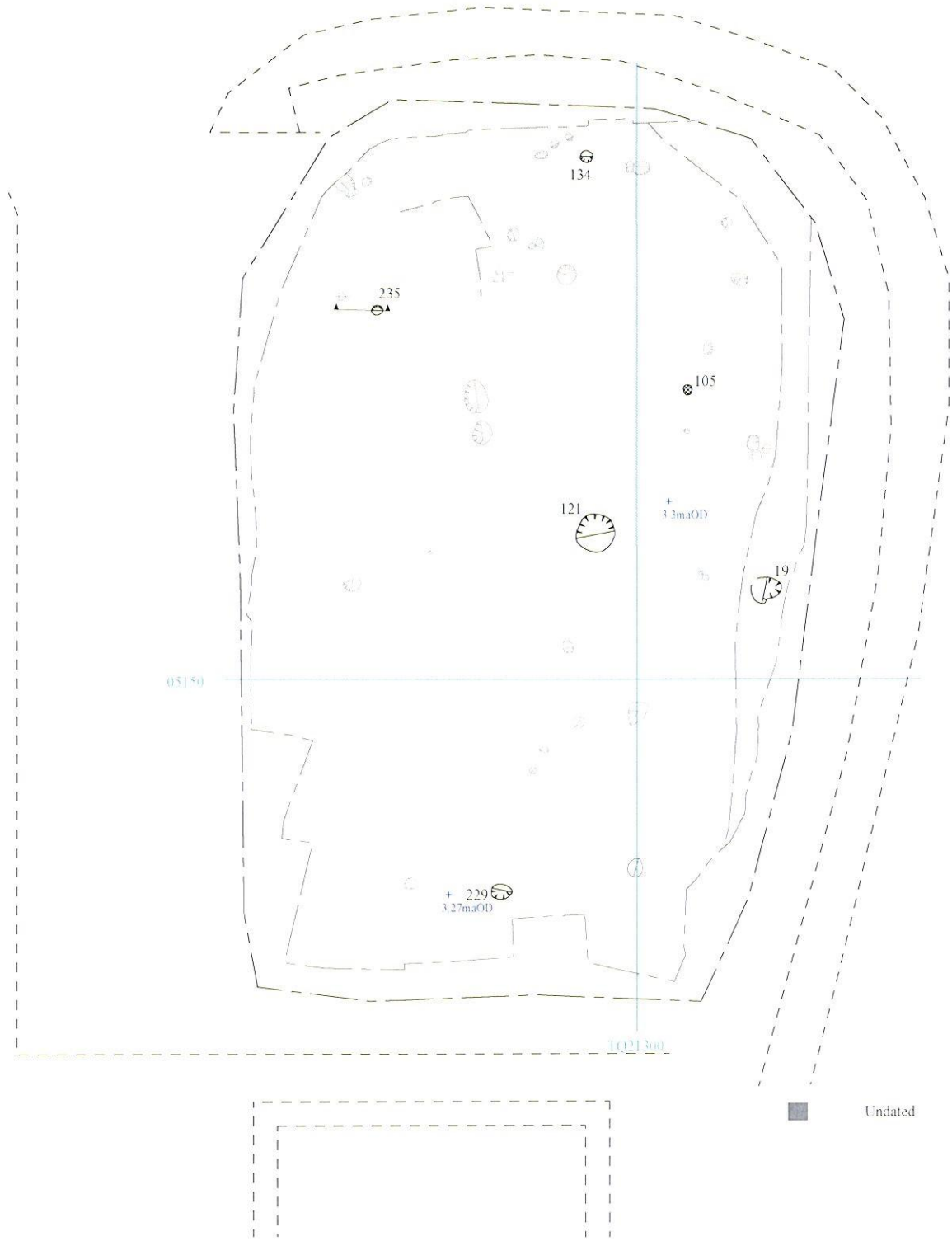
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Figure 5. 14th-15th century.

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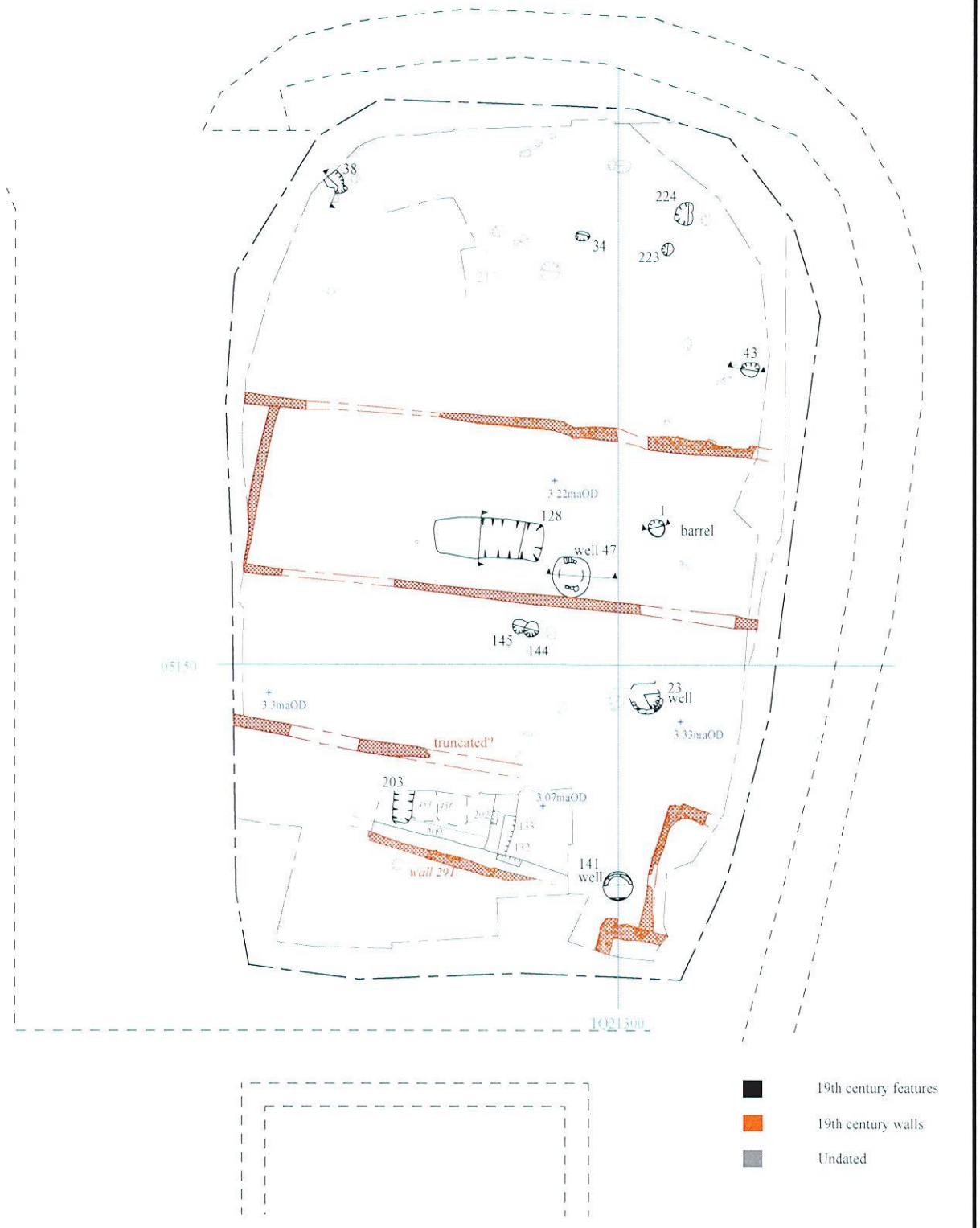
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Figure 6. 16th-18th century.

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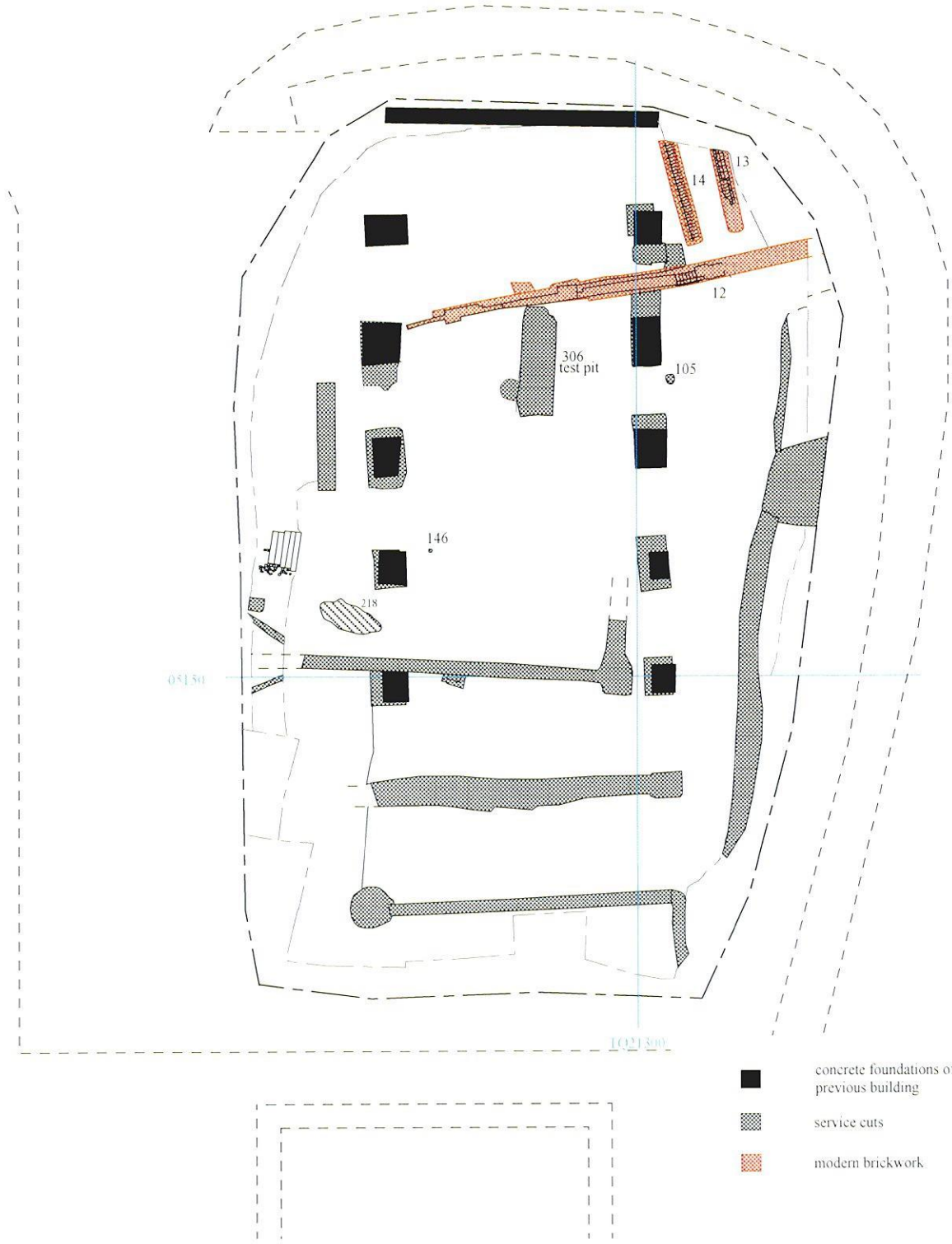
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Figure 7. 19th century.

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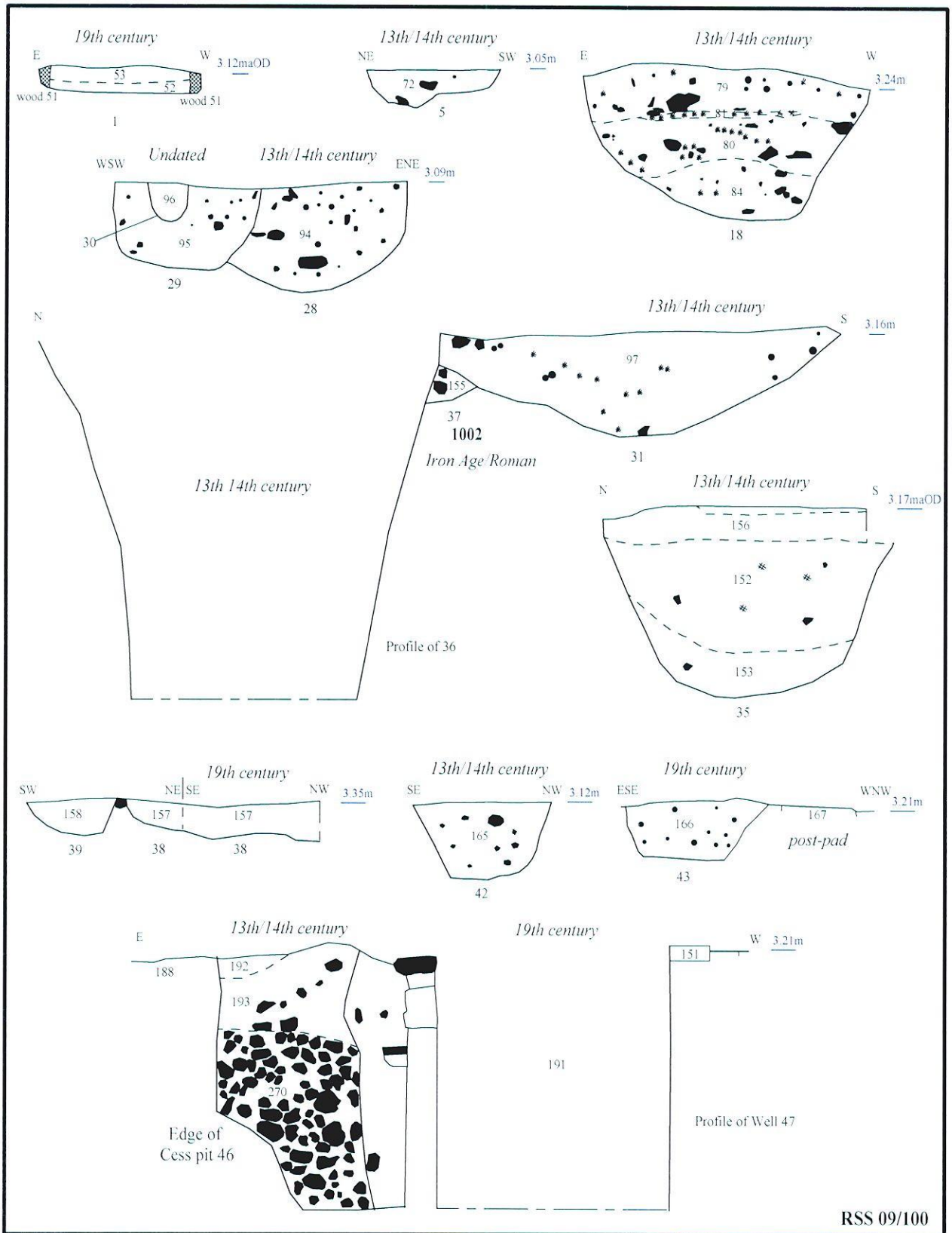
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Figure 8. 20th century and modern features.

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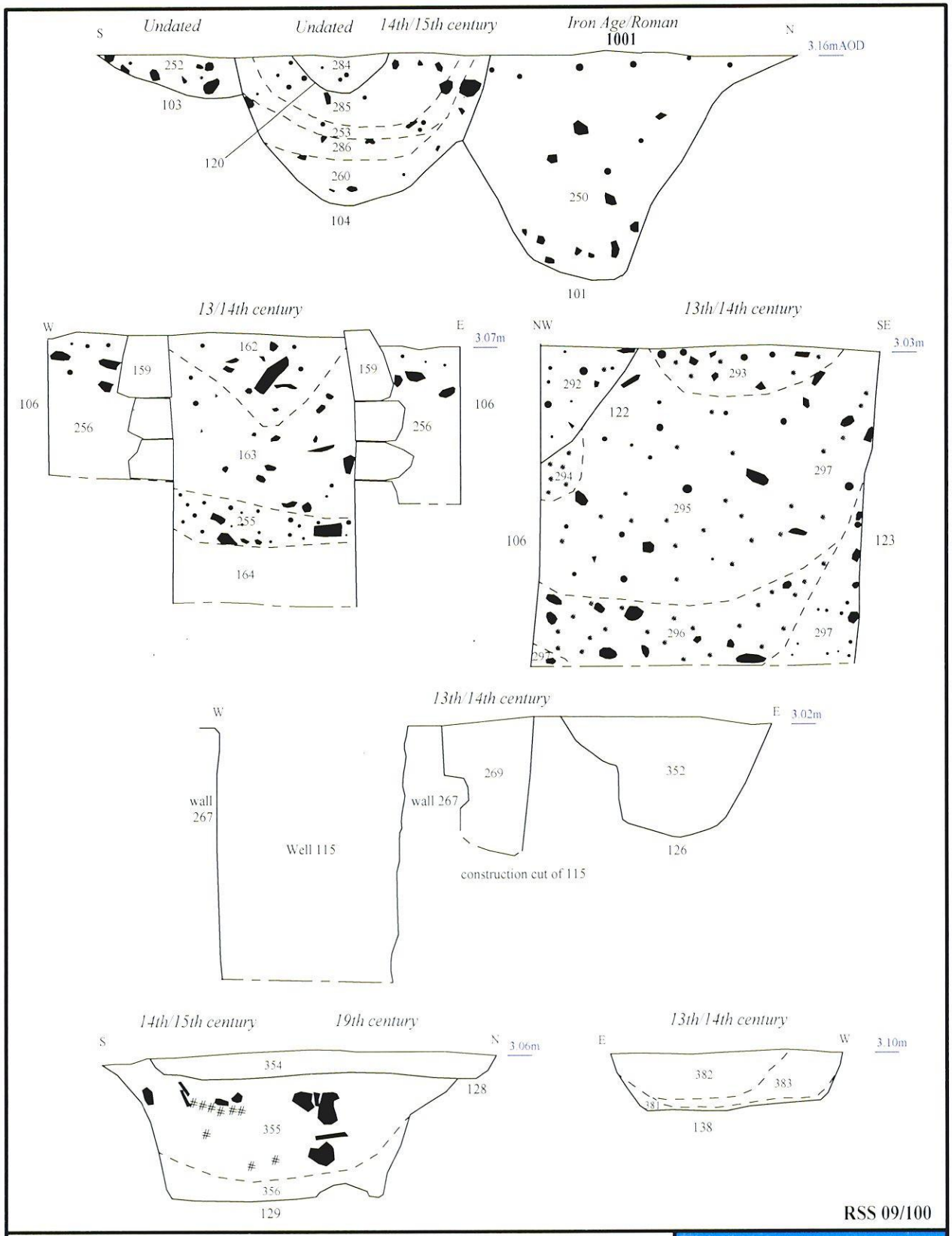


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Figure 9. Sections.

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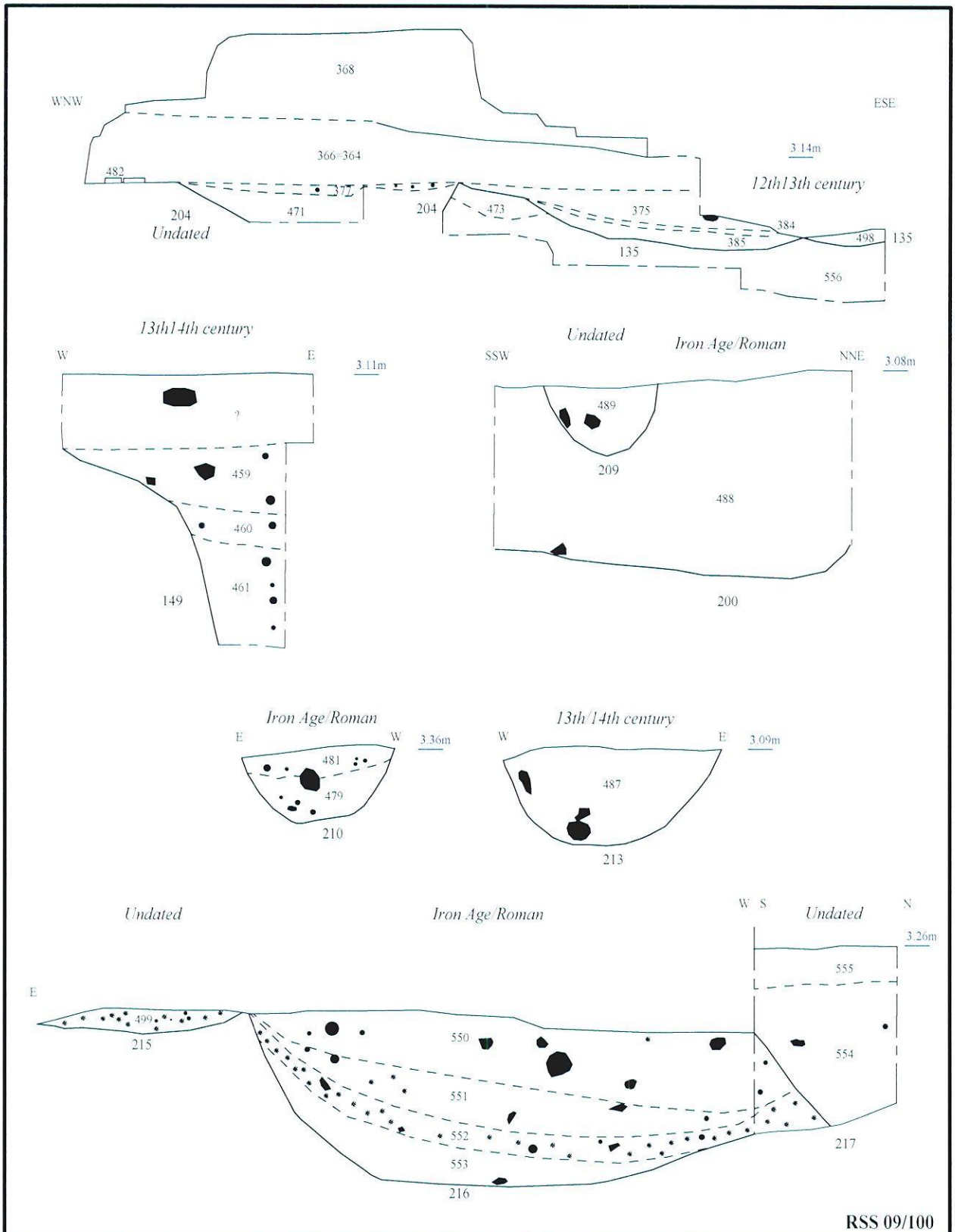
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Figure 10. Sections.

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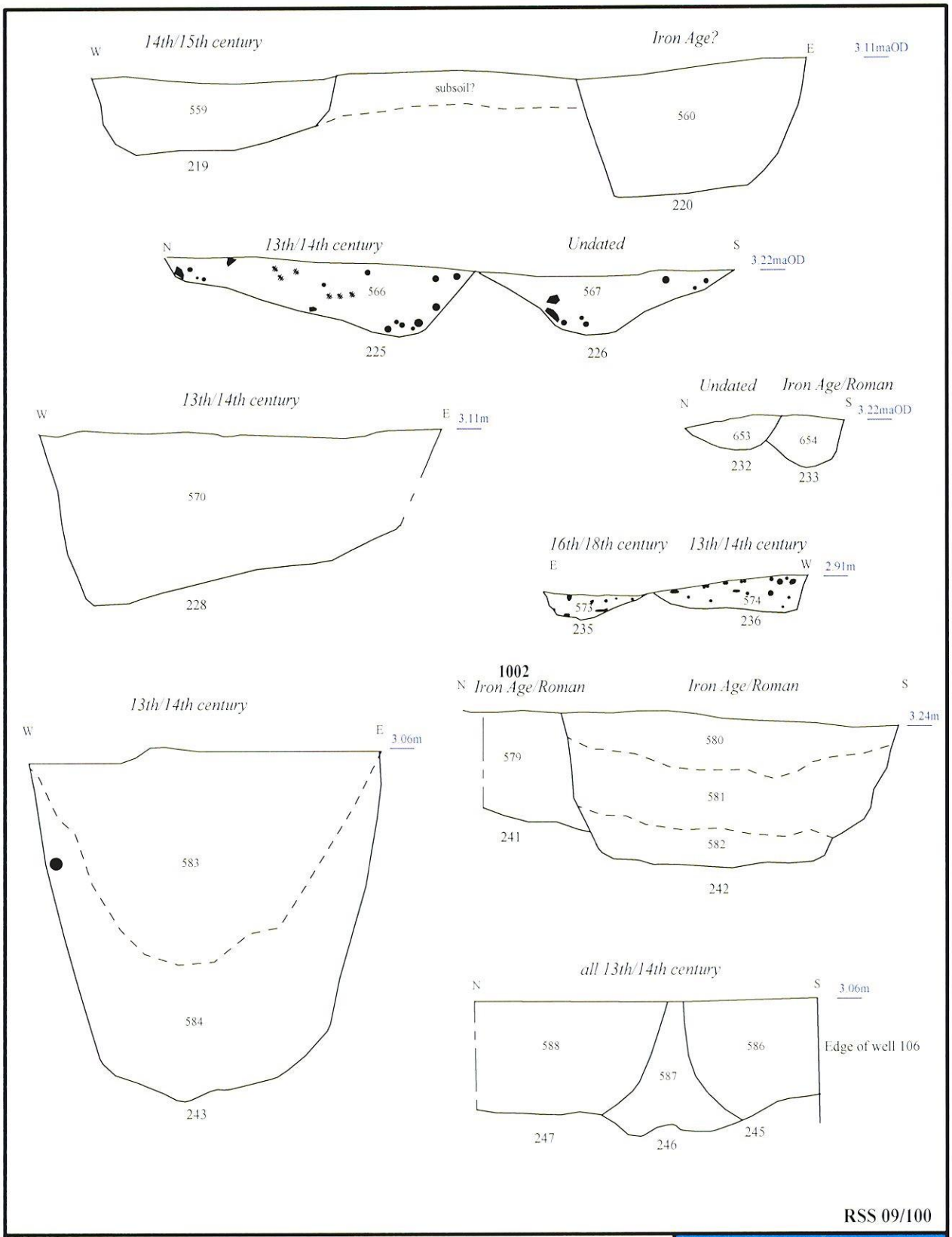
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Figure 11. Sections.

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Figure 12. Sections.

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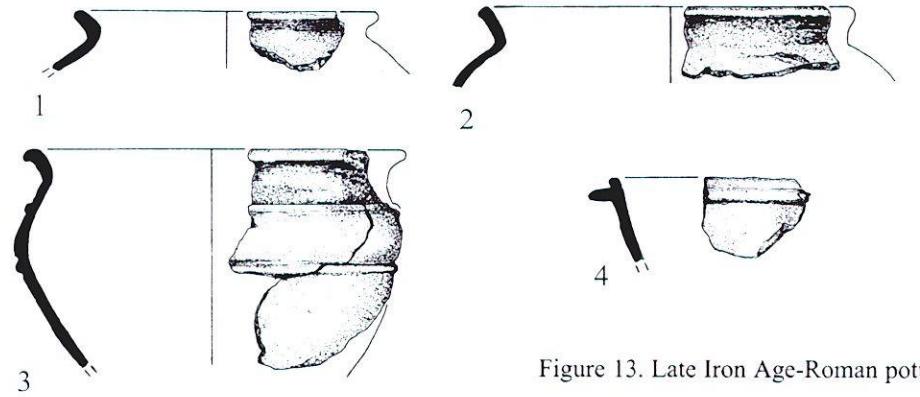


Figure 13. Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.

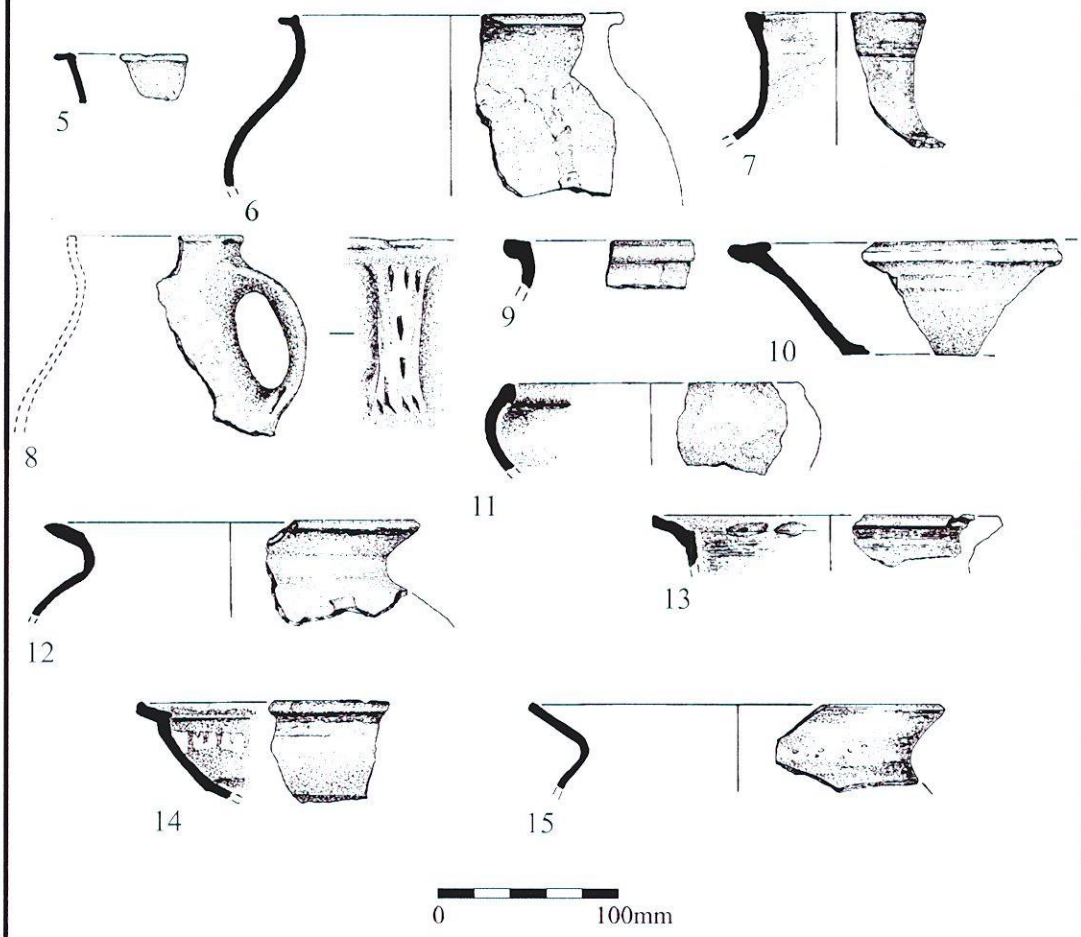


Figure 14. Medieval pottery (12th-13th and 14th-15th century).



Plate 1. Excavation at northern end, showing wall foundations, looking north west.



Plate 2. 13th/14th century Cess pit 46 and 19th century well 47, looking south, scale 0.5m.

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Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 and 2.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

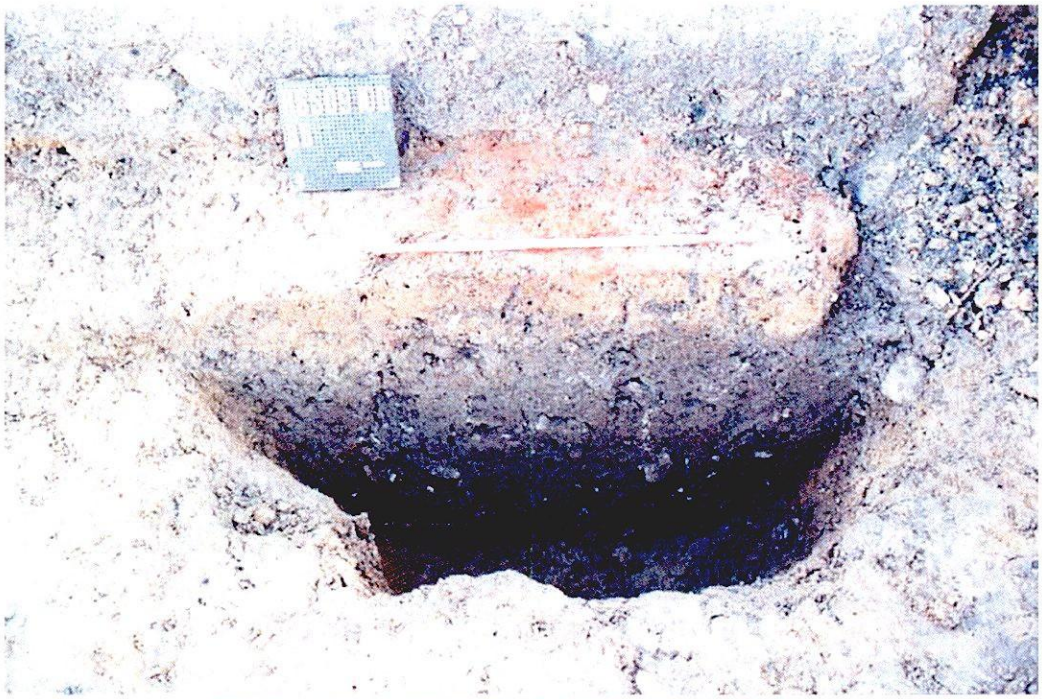


Plate 3. 13th/14th century pit 35, looking east, scale 0.5m.



Plate 4. 13th/14th century Hearth 135, looking north, scales 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 3 and 4.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

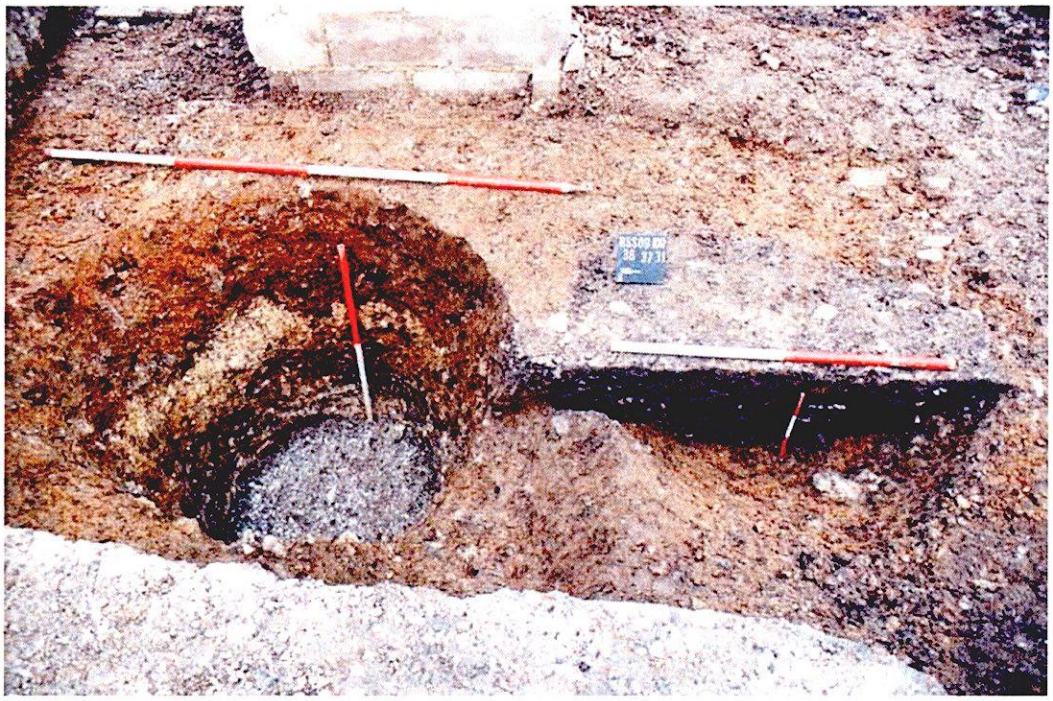


Plate 5. Full excavation of pit 36, with pit 31 and ditch 1002 barely visible, looking east, scales 2m, 1m, and 0.3m.



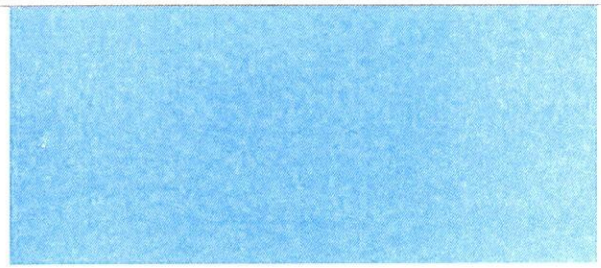
Plate 6. 14th/15th century pit 104 with pit 103, looking west, scale 2m and 0.5m.

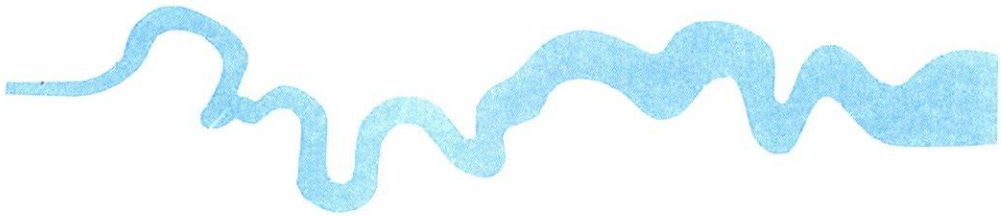
Ballamy's Showroom, Ropetackle, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5 and 6.

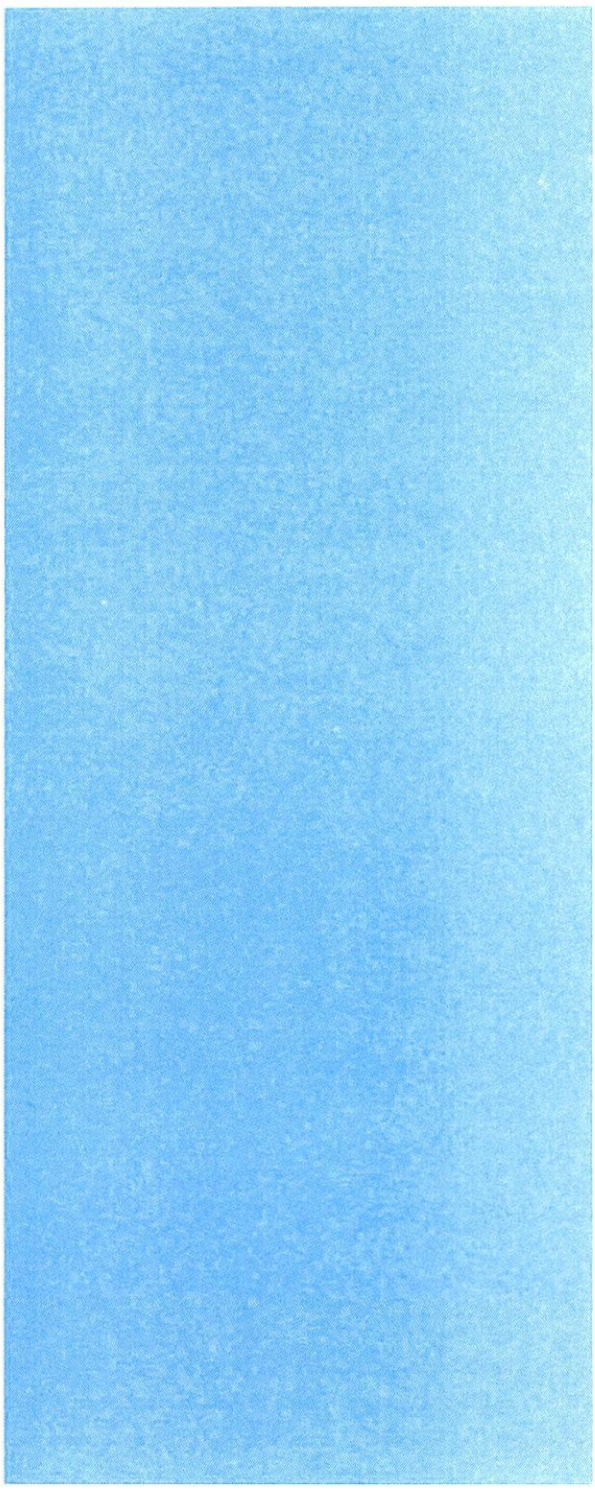
THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC







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