

Written Scheme of Investigation

BROOKS NURSERY BARNHAM

For Barratt David Wilson Homes

Guy Hunt BA MIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation

BROOKS NURSERY BARNHAM

Client: Barratt David Wilson Homes

Local Authority: Arun District Council

NGR: 495257, 104952

Planning App: EG/29/13

Author: G. Hunt

Doc Ref: LPI463E-WSI-v1.3

Site Code: 14163E

Date: September 13

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation has been prepared by Guy Hunt of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes.
- 1.2. The site is located at the former Brooks Nursery, Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex (FIGURE 1 and 2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference 495257, 104952.
- 1.3. The site is bounded to the northeast by Barnham Road, to the southeast by residential properties, to the northwest by Fleurie Nursery Ltd (Springfield Site) and to the southwest by open fields (FIGURE 1 and 2).
- 1.4. The local authority is Arun District Council who take archaeological advice from the Archaeology Team at West Sussex County Council.
- 1.5. The site is proposed for redevelopment including the construction of 56 houses and their associated services, access roads and landscaping.
- 1.6. The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology is 1463E.
- 1.7. This document sets out the detailed method to be employed for the evaluation fieldwork, reporting and archiving at the above site.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. Full planning consent under reference number EG/29/13 has been granted by Arun District Council for redevelopment of the site.

2.1.2. The consent was granted subject to conditions, of relevance in this case is condition 9 which states:

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

Reason – To ensure appropriate investigation and recording of archaeological Heritage Assets on the site prior to commencement of building works.

2.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been produced in response to this condition in consultation with the West Sussex County Council advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock geology of London Clay Formation (clay, silt, and sand) with a superficial geology of River Terrace Deposits (sand, silt and clay). This data is at relatively low resolution taken from the 1:50,000 scale map and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2013).

2.2.2. A ground investigation report by Wilson Bailey Environmental & Geotechnical (BRIGHTMAN, 2012, P. 7) summarised the geological conditions across the site as follows:

On the basis of the fieldwork, the ground conditions at this site can be characterised as follows.

- Topsoil and made ground comprising reworked topsoil with fragments of brick and tile has been encountered to depths of up to 0.50 m below ground level, which is considered to be consistent with the long term historical use of the site as a plant nursery;
- underlying the topsoil and made ground, predominantly clay soils of the Aeolian Deposits were encountered to depths of between 1.30 m and 1.90 m below ground level;

- underlying the clay soils highly variable loose and very loose predominantly granular chalk derived Raised Beach Deposits have been encountered to the maximum depth of investigation at 4.00 m below ground level;

2.2.3. It seems likely that the “aeolian deposits” are “brickearth”. Archaeological features would therefore occur at the interface between this brickearth and the topsoil, at c.0.5m Below Ground Level (BGL). Remains could also survive to some extent in the topsoil, although this is likely to have been extensively disturbed by cultivation.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is located on the Sussex Coastal Plain 8km east of Chichester and 6km to the west of Arundel and the Arun Valley. It is midway between the villages of Eastergate and Barnham and lies within the parish of Eastergate.

2.3.2. The site lies on ground sloping slightly to the south from Barnham Road dropping from approximately 10.5m OD on Barnham Road to 9m OD to the southwest.

2.3.3. The site is heavily overgrown with several earth banks, low walls and two derelict buildings visible (FIGURE 2). These features are all attributed to the 20th century nursery on the site.

2.4. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.4.1. No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site.

2.4.2. A desk based assessment of the site was undertaken by L - P : Archaeology in 2012 (DUFFY, DECEMBER 12). A brief summary of the results is included below but for more detail please refer to the desk based assessment. Historic Environment Record entry numbers are given in brackets, e.g. (12345).

2.4.3. The site lies within the Sussex Coastal Plain which has limited evidence from the early Prehistoric periods with areas of activity centred on the river valleys and the higher ground to the north.

2.4.4. There are few Prehistoric sites and findspots within the vicinity of the site and all are from the later Prehistoric periods. Iron Age remains have been identified approximately 500m away. The potential for most Prehistoric period remains is

low except the Iron Age where it is considered low to moderate potential. Any identified remains would be of local or regional significance.

- 2.4.5. Roman settlement remains have been identified to the southwest and southeast of the site and includes a possible villa site. It is possible the site is within a Roman rural landscape with the extent of Roman occupation and activity unknown. The potential for Roman remains on the site is moderate and would be of local significance.
- 2.4.6. There is no evidence for Early Medieval activity recorded within the vicinity of the site and Medieval settlement appears focused on Eastergate to the northwest and Barnham to the southeast. The site was most likely to be agricultural land throughout this period. The potential for Early Medieval and Medieval remains is considered to be low and likely to be associated with agricultural activity. Any remains would be of local significance.
- 2.4.7. There is little evidence to suggest much change in Barnham and Eastergate in the Post Medieval period from the earlier Medieval period. Farming continued as the main economy throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. Pastoral farming dominated in the 17th century especially around the rifes and watercourses. However arable farming began to take over in the late 18th century.
- 2.4.8. In the late 19th and early 20th century Barnham began to be known for its market gardens and nurseries. Nurseries are still present within the parishes of Barnham and Eastergate and the site was formally known as Brooks Nursery.
- 2.4.9. Mapping from this period indicates some development on the site. The Yeskell and Gardner Map of Sussex, dated 1778, shows the site in use as fields with Barnham Road shown forming the northeast boundary of the site (map not reproduced). The 1845 Eastergate Tithe Map shows a similar picture of agricultural use (map not reproduced). The first edition of the Ordnance Survey (1876) shows the site as a field surrounded by other fields with the road forming the northeast boundary of the site (map not reproduced).
- 2.4.10. A brickworks is recorded within the area of Brick Field in the WSHER (MWS4709). It was opened in 1929 and closed in 1950. However, as the field is known as Brick Field before this date it is likely that earlier brick making was

taking place.

2.4.11. The villages of Barnham and Eastergate developed throughout the Post Medieval period but the site appeared to remain in agricultural use until it was developed as Brooks Nursery in the early 20th century. The potential for archaeological deposits dating from the 19th century and earlier is low and would be associated with agriculture. However, some of the 20th century structures remain in a derelict state on the site along with other nursery features. Any surviving remains would be of local significance.

2.5.SITE CONDITIONS

2.5.1. The site is currently overgrown and subdivided into three areas by low banks and tree/hedge lines. Two derelict buildings stand on the site, a small north south orientated structure and a larger east west orientated structure. Both buildings are the visible remains of the previous nursery structures on the site.

2.5.2. The site appears to have remained as open fields until the construction of the nursery, visible on the Ordnance Survey maps. The majority of the structures on the site were demolished in the later 20th century. The extent of the previous disturbance by the nursery structures on the underlying deposits is unknown though is likely to have been minimal if the structures were in the form of glasshouses.

2.5.3. The level of survival of any preserved archaeological deposits on the site is likely to be good with the nursery structures the only known disturbance on the site. It is likely that any ground disturbance associated with most nursery structures is minimal.

2.6.PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.6.1. The proposed development consists of the construction of 56 houses of which 16 are affordable houses. The proposed development also includes all the associated services for the properties, access roads and landscaping. The southern area of the site is to be an open space around a treatment works with a balancing pond in the south east corner of the site.

3. Aims

3.1. The general aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To assess the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site. The results will include a comment on the quality and significance of the remains.
- ◆ To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains.
- ◆ To collect enough information to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised, if required. Any such strategy could consist of further fieldwork followed by a programme of post excavation analysis, reporting and possible publication and dissemination.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITEWORKS

- 4.1.1. This evaluation will consist of 22 trenches measuring 30m by 2m. The trenches will be placed in a standard sampling pattern across the site (FIGURE 3).
- 4.1.2. The trench location is subject to reasonable change by the field officer dependent on conditions on site, to avoid services or obstructions. An ecologist will also be present on site to advise on any requirements for the movement of trenches. No changes will be made that affect the aims of the project. Should a trench reveal archaeological deposits of significant interest the possibility of extending the trench may be discussed with the advisor to the Local Authority.
- 4.1.3. The trench locations will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid using a DGPS system.
- 4.1.4. The trenches will be opened by appropriately sized plant. This will be a 360 degree tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket.
- 4.1.5. Any modern overburden will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist. With the agreement of the archaeological advisor, recent make-up deposits and bulk deposits can be removed by machine after identification with hand cleaning.
- 4.1.6. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective will be to define remains rather than totally remove them. Features will be investigated, where possible, as follows:
 - ◆ 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - ◆ All terminals and intersections of linear features.
 - ◆ 50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.

- ◆ 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

4.1.7. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

4.1.8. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2008A). Accordingly the project team will abide by the IfA's code of approved practice and the IfA's guidance for field evaluation (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2008B).

4.2. FINDS

4.2.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.

4.2.2. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve information to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

4.2.3. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive in the recipient museum (to be arranged).

4.2.4. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same details.

4.2.5. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

4.2.6. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations.

Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY AND ROBERTS, 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY AND MCKINLEY, 2004) as set out by the IFA.

- 4.2.7. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No. 2” (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION, 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION, 1992) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’ (LEIGH, 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.3.ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.3.1. Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase and examine the survival of material and key archaeological contexts. If necessary, during the works the site will be visited at least once by our specialist environmental consultant. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2011) and our internal policy (ALLEN, 2008). Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- ◆ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.

- ◆ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◆ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◆ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◆ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

4.3.2. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

4.3.3. Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.4.SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.4.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- ◆ Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- ◆ C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- ◆ Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

5. Recording System

5.1.GENERAL

- 5.1.1. The site code 1463E has been allocated by L - P : Archaeology. This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 5.1.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE, 1994).
- 5.1.3. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project. See below for further details on the archive.

5.2.THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 5.2.1. The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that are based on the Museum of London “single context” system and conform to the standards for archive deposition so as to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.
- 5.2.2. Register sheets will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. In particular a context register will be maintained at all times that acts as a master list of the contexts that have been issued.
- 5.2.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets and photo registers will also be used.
- 5.2.4. Context sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 5.2.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
- 5.2.6. The matrix for each trench will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix.
- 5.2.7. If there is any doubt over recording techniques and terminology, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE, 1994).

Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

5.3.THE DRAWN RECORD

- 5.3.1. A site location plan will be constructed using a desktop GIS system. The base data will be derived from the Ordnance Survey's Mastermap series. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 5.3.2. This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and the OS grid. The locations of any OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 5.3.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on pro-forma permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.
- 5.3.4. The drawing sheet should be completed in accordance with the Museum of London manual. Drawing conventions and line types are set out in detail in the manual. Drawings must also include: context number, grid square, matrix information and levels information.
- 5.3.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.
- 5.3.6. Sections containing significant deposits, may be drawn. This should be at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 5.3.7. Sketch plans and other drawings should be made on the back of context sheets, which have a grid printed to assist drawing. Such sketches provide valuable additional information and should be annotated in as much detail as possible.

5.4.THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PRIMARY RECORD

- 5.4.1. Primary archive photographs will be taken by a nominated photographer(s)

using a digital camera. Photographs may also be taken using 35mm negative film such as Ilford FP4+, medium format (120 roll film) may also be used where appropriate.

- 5.4.2. All primary record photographs taken on film will be bracketed one aperture stop above and below the correct metered exposure.
- 5.4.3. The photographic record will be sufficiently thorough and detailed to illustrate all significant phases, structures, important stratigraphic and structural relationships, and individual items of interest, including artefacts. If in doubt, most completely excavated contexts should be photographed.
- 5.4.4. All site photographs will include a photographic scale of appropriate size. Where appropriate a board giving context number, north arrow and date should be employed.
- 5.4.5. All films will be processed immediately on their completion. No photographic materials will be kept in temporary storage media at any time.
- 5.4.6. Photographic negatives will be stored in archival quality polypropylene sleeves with strip divisions, three ring holes, centres 107mm apart and dimensions no greater than, 255mm (from the punched side to the opposite edge) by 300mm. The sleeve should have a white writing strip.
- 5.4.7. All films will be scanned at the time of processing so that digital images will be available during the excavation and to be linked into the site GIS.

WORKING SHOTS

- 5.4.8. Working shots should illustrate both the general nature of the archaeological operation and also all of the key features photographed for the primary record.
- 5.4.9. Working shot photographs will be taken both by the nominated photographer and all other members of the team. Negative film and colour transparency film may also be employed where appropriate.

6. Report

6.1. A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008b) and will include:

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract).
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background.
- ◆ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the works, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- ◆ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- ◆ A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports.
- ◆ A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- ◆ An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- ◆ Sources consulted.
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS record sheet.

6.2. Following approval, two bound copies of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

6.3.L - P : Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority. Any information deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record or Historic

Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

7. Archive

- 7.1. The site code 1463E will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 7.2. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto *pro-forma* recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 7.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the recipient museum.
- 7.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the recipient museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION, 1992), and the “Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections” (SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 7.5. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER, 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- 7.6. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority or English Heritage). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.
- 7.7. The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 7.8. The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

8. Access and Safety

- 8.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 8.2. The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 8.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety.
- 8.4. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 8.5. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

9. Staffing and Timetable

9.1. The project manager is Kelly Madigan and the on site field officer will be Cornelius Barton, both of L - P : Archaeology.

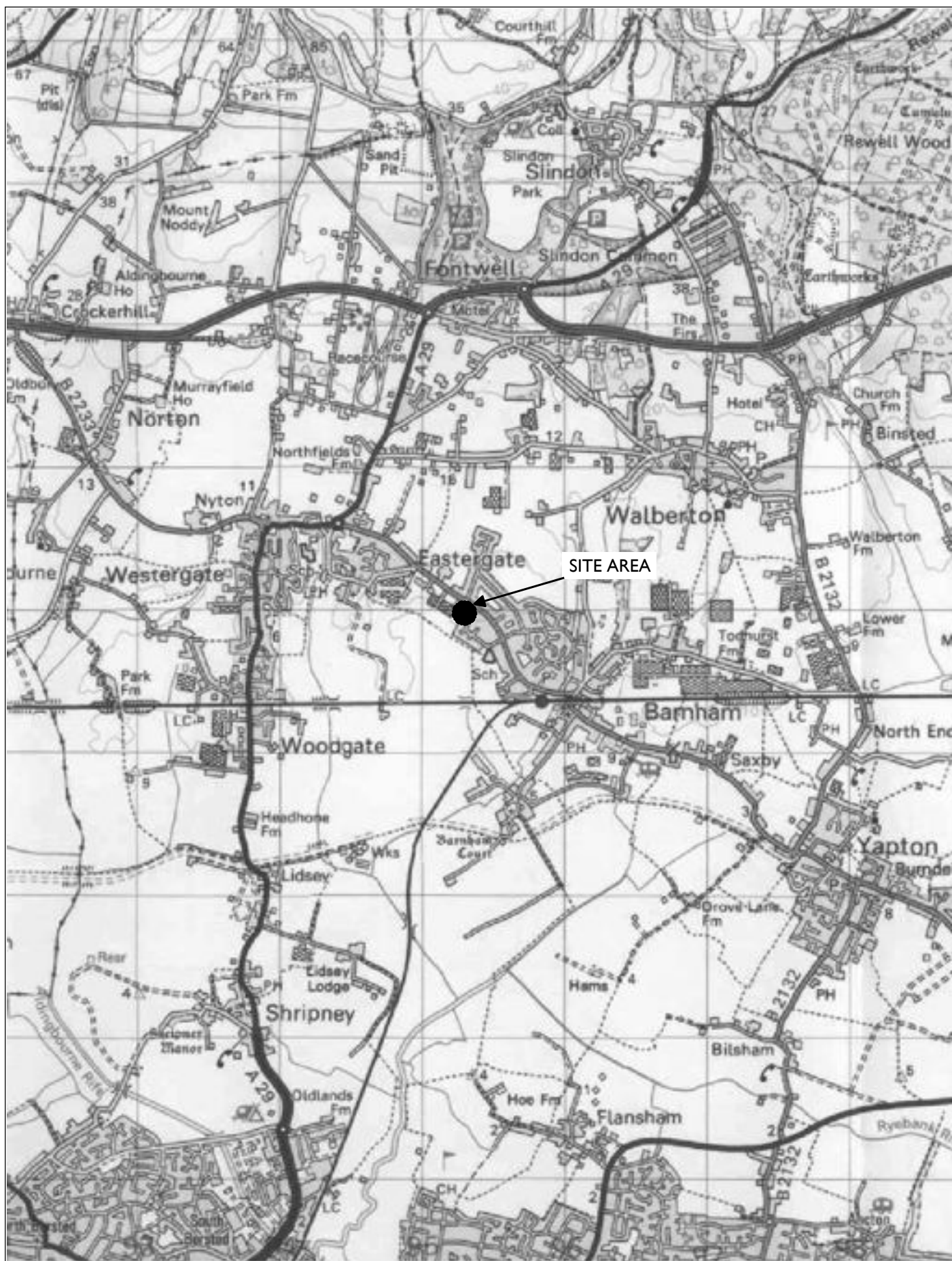
9.2. Cornelius Barton will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the supervision of the archaeological evaluation. Additional field officers, when required on site, will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location



PROJECT // I463E - Land at Brooks Nursery, Barnham

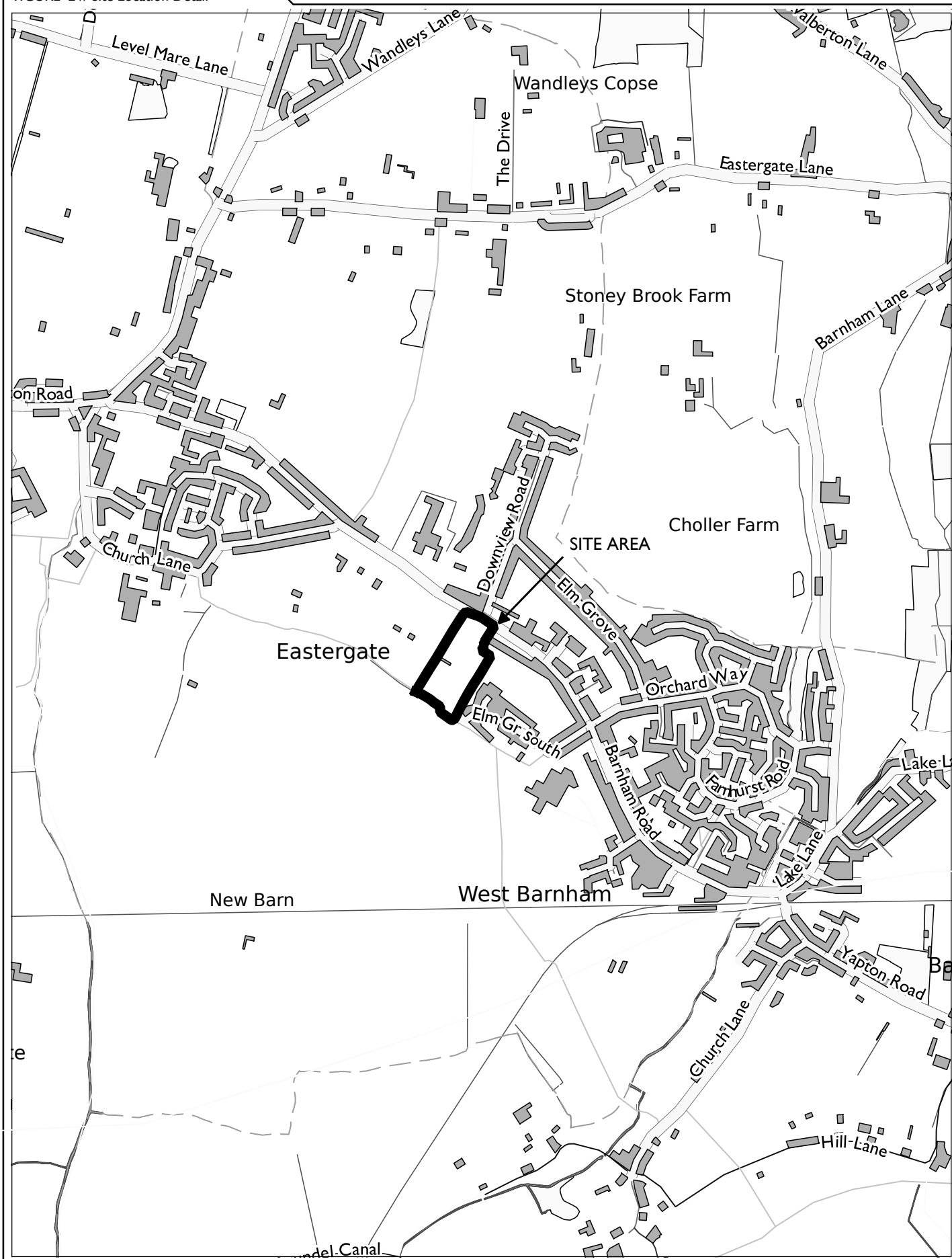
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



0 100 m



PROJECT // 1463E - Land at Brooks Nursery, Barnham

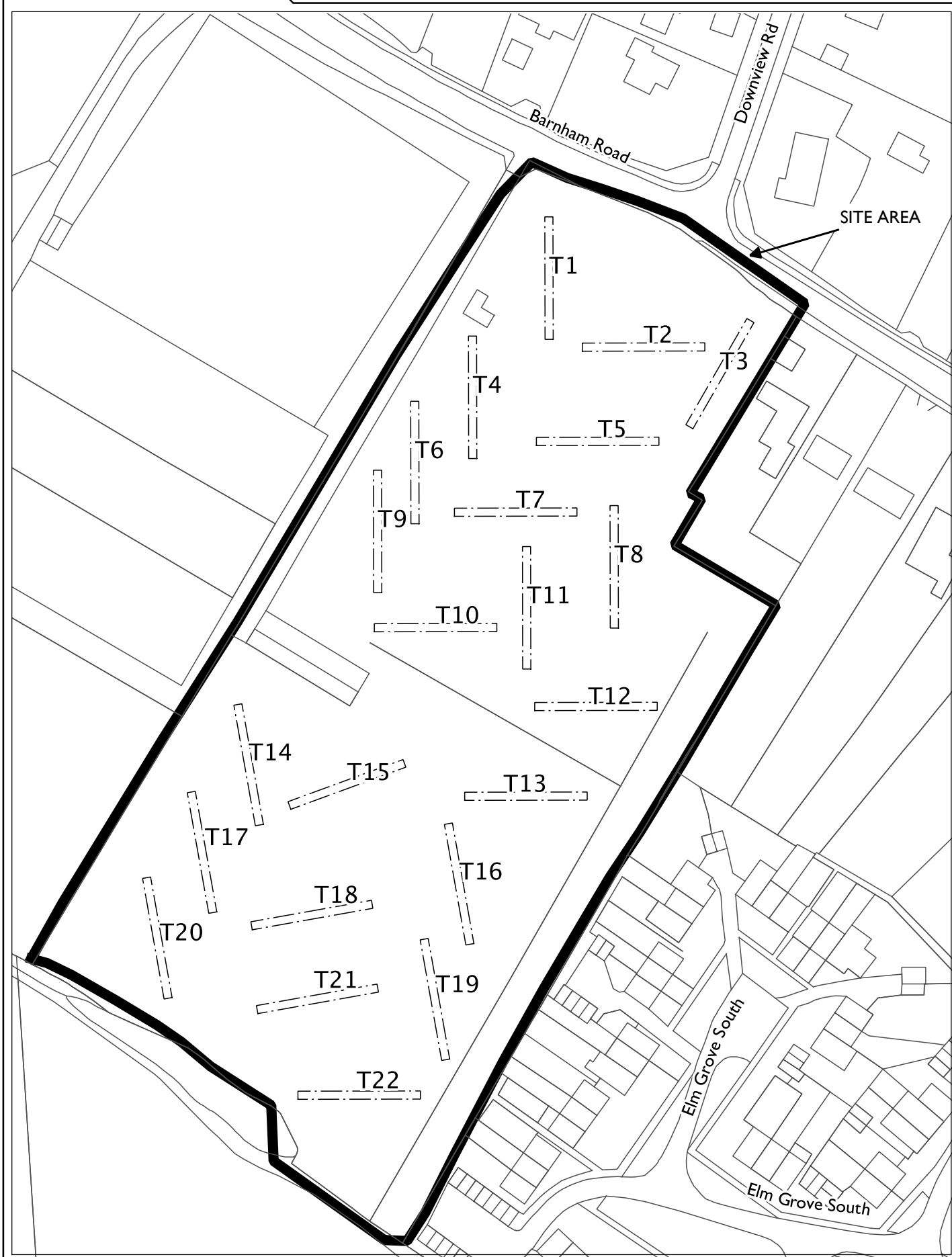
DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

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FIGURE 3 // Provisional Trench Locations



A4 Scale 1:1250

0 25 m



PROJECT // I463E - Land at Brooks Nursery, Barnham

DESCRIPTION // Provisional Trench Locations

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