

Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation

10 ACRE FIELD YAPTON

For Crematoria Management Limited

Edward Wing MA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation

10 ACRE FIELD YAPTON

Client: Crematoria Management Limited

Local Authority: Arun District

NGR: 498000, 101780

Planning App: Y/103/18/PL

Author(s): Edward Wing

Doc Ref: LP3979L-WSiv1.1

Site Code: 3979L

Date: July 21

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY



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1. Introduction

- 1.1.This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Edward Wing of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Crematoria Management Limited. A desk based study has been carried out by the Howlett consultancy on behalf of Crematoria Management Limited and will be referred to throughout this document (HOWLETT 2021).
- 1.2.This WSI sets out the methodology and specification for archaeological evaluation at 10 Acre Field, Gravatts lane, Yapton, West Sussex (The Site) (FIGURE 1). The National Grid Reference is 498000, 101780.
- 1.3.This document has been prepared in response to a planning condition attached to the planning consent granted for the site by Arun District County council. It also responds to the guidance set out in sections 2 and 3 of the “Sussex Archaeological Standards” (WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL 2019).
- 1.4.The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology is LP3979L
- 1.5.This document sets out the detailed method to be employed for the archaeological evaluation, reporting and archiving at the above site.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the development of a single-chapel crematorium by the Arun District planning authority (Ref: Y/103/18/PL). A condition within the planning consent involves archaeological work taking place before any construction can commence. The condition reads as follows.

CONDITION 11

No development other than site surveys shall be carried out until the appellant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: The site is of potential archaeological significance in accordance with Arun Local Plan Policy HER DM6. This is required to be a pre-commencement condition because it would not be possible to carry out surveys once the building work has started.

2.1.2. This WSI has been produced in response to the above condition. Implementation of this WSI including the provision for post excavation work and publication, if necessary, would lead to the discharge of the planning condition.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial (drift) deposits as 'River Terraced Deposits'(undifferentiated), and the solid deposits as Nodular Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed in shallow warm seas in the Cretaceous Period. (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2021). This data is at relatively low resolution and does not give site specific data.

2.2.2. Data from four boreholes taken on the site revealed the presence of raised beach deposits. These deposits varied in thickness from 0.7m to 1.3m.

2.2.3. For a more detailed description please refer to the DBA (HOWLETT 2021).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is located within '10-AcreField' which is located on the Sussex coastal plain, between the South Downs (4.5km to the north) and the English Channel (1.6km to the south). The County administrative centre of Chichester is 10km to the west, the coastal resort of Bognor Regis 4.5km to the south-west and the River Arun 3.5km to the east. About 1.0km south of the site is the coastal town of Middleton-on-Sea. (FIGURE 1).

2.3.2. The site is bounded to the south by a low bank on the north side of Gravatt's Lane West. The northern boundary is marked by a mixed species hedge that appears to have been planted within the last few years. The boundary to the east of site is a relatively deep stream channel with the remains of a hedge on its eastern bank. The western boundary of site is unmarked on the ground and is 55m to 90m from the western boundary of '10-Acre field' which consists of a ditch with a small stream. (FIGURE 2).

2.3.3. The site is gently sloping southward with an average height of 3.0mOD.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.4.1. A brief summary of the archaeological and historic background is provided in this section. For more detailed information, please refer to the desk based assessment (HOWLETT 2021)

2.4.2. There are no records of archaeological finds or remains within the boundary of the site.

PRE-HISTORY

2.4.3. Within the search area archaeological evidence dating from the Bronze to Iron Ages were found. The HER records four burnt mounds dating to the Bronze Age. These were uncovered 350m to 650m north east of the site during topsoil stripping for the route of the Bognor Regis to Littlehampton transfer pipeline (FREKE 1999). Evidence of metal working including a large metal hoard was found 900m north-west of the site during the mid 19th Century. Another site located in the Yapton built up area uncovered eight prehistoric pits containing mid to late Bronze Age pottery sherds and a small quantity of worked flints

approximately 1.05km north-west of the site.

- 2.4.4. Evidence dating to the Iron Age found in the search area was confined to isolated find spots. These included an Iron Age saucepan pot sherd and fragment of burnt stone located 30m south of the site, and five pot sherds dating to the early Iron age 690m south-west of site.

ROMAN

- 2.4.5. Along the Bognor Regis to Littlehampton pipeline, 20 to 30m south of the site, three roman ditches were uncovered. Alongside these was a paleo channel with Roman pottery in the upper fill (FREKE 1999). An evaluation was undertaken 1km north of the site revealing considerable evidence for Roman occupation on the outskirts of Yapton, the features excavated uncovered Roman pottery and glass and a small quantity of animal bone.

SAXON/MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.6. Within the search area there have only been isolated find spots of Saxon finds.
- 2.4.7. Documentary evidence suggests the site was likely used for agricultural cultivation during the Medieval period. This illustrated that a Medieval Manor site was in use in the 14th century, this included the construction of a chapel 800m west of the site in Bilsham.

POST MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.8. The HER indicates that within the 1km radius search zone buildings were in use during the post medieval period. These buildings included Bilsham farm to the Northwest, Guernsey farm to the southwest and finally the Lamb Inn at Yapton directly to the North.

2.5. SITE CONDITIONS

- 2.5.1. Aside from cultivation no previous construction or demolition is known to have taken place within the site boundary.

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 site.
- ◆ To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains.
- ◆ To devise a mitigation strategy dependent on the finds recovered and archaeological features observed. This would be determined through consultation with the archaeological advisor to Arun Council (James Kenny).
- ◆ Any such strategy could consist of further fieldwork followed by a program of post excavation analysis, reporting and possible publication and dissemination.

3.2. The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To investigate the potential for pre historic remains, specifically Bronze to Iron age, within the site boundaries.
- ◆ To watch for and investigate any Roman remains, in regards to habitation within the site that may further our understanding of the surrounding area.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITE WORKS

- 4.1.1. As discussed by archaeological consultant Christopher Howlett, on behalf of Crematoria Management Limited, and James Kenny the Archaeological advisor to Arun Council, 5% of the site shall be sampled. To this end the evaluation will consist of twenty 20m x 2m trenches. The trenches will bisect the site on both a north-east to south-west axis and a north-west to south-east axis. For a detailed map of the trench layout please refer to FIGURE 2.
- 4.1.2. The trenches will be opened by appropriately sized plant. This will be a 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket.
- 4.1.3. The trench locations are subject to reasonable change by the field officer dependent on conditions on site, to avoid services or obstructions. 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 or moving the position of another trench in relation to the specific site area may be discussed with the adviser to the Local Authority.
- 4.1.4. The trench locations will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid.
- 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 Section 3 of the Sussex Archaeological Standards (WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL 2019). and the “Code of Approved Practice” as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2020B).

4.2.GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITTS

4.2.1. Geoarchaeological test pits will be excavated within a selection of evaluation trenches across the site in order to investigate raised beach deposits. Excavation will be carried out using a tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an appropriately qualified and experienced geoarchaeologist.

4.2.2. Excavation will proceed in spits of no more than 0.2m to the full depth of the machine arm, or until solid geology is reached.

4.2.3. Detailed field-based geoarchaeological description of the sedimentary sequences will be carried out, noting colour, uniformity, texture, stoniness, sorting, degree of humification of organic components, sedimentary structures, presence and characteristics of pores, roots and inclusions, and boundary characteristics. Test pits will be photographed as part of this process.

4.2.4. The test pit locations will be accurately surveyed and related to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum.

- 4.2.5. All works will be carried out in accordance with the guidance set out in “*Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*” (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015A).
- 4.2.6. The sediment descriptions and three dimensional locations of the deposits will be used, alongside extant records held by the British Geological Survey, to create a deposit model for the site.
- 4.2.7. A series of samples of raised beach deposits will be taken for selective assessment of biological remains (especially Mollusca and Foraminifera) in order to determine the position of the beach deposit.

4.3.FINDS

- 4.3.1. 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.
- 4.3.2. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve information to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 4.3.3. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive.
- 4.3.4. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Sussex Archaeological Standards and the Littlehampton museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same details.
- 4.3.5. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales (amended 2003) will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.3.6. 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 & ROBERTS 1993) and the *Guidelines*

for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004).

4.3.7. 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 by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) (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) and the current CIfA guidelines (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2020B) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (LEIGH 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.4. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.4.1. 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. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2014) 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.

4.4.2. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist.

4.4.3. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.5. **SCIENTIFIC DATING**

4.5.1. 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.

4.6. **RECORDING SYSTEM**

4.6.1. The site code LP3979L has been allocated by L - P : Archaeology. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs and all other elements of the documentary archive.

4.6.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London *Archaeological Site Manual* (SPENCE 1994).

4.6.3. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project and will be deposited for long term curation with the Littlehampton

Museum.

4.7. THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 4.7.1. 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.
- 4.7.2. 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.
- 4.7.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.
- 4.7.4. Context sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 4.7.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
- 4.7.6. 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. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.
- 4.7.7. The back of all sheets will be printed with a grid for sketches and notes. Such notes and marginalia are considered an essential part of the record.
- 4.7.8. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for submission into the Museum of London.
- 4.7.9. 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.

4.8. THE DRAWN RECORD

- 4.8.1. A site location plan will be added into the site GIS based on the OS Mastermap data. This will be made available on paper and digitally on site. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 4.8.2. 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 OS grid. The locations of any OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 4.8.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on the provided permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.
- 4.8.4. 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.
- 4.8.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.
- 4.8.6. 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.
- 4.8.7. 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.

4.9. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

PRIMARY RECORD

- 4.9.1. Primary archive photographs will be taken using a digital camera that conforms to the Museum of London specifications.

- 4.9.2. 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 exposed contexts should be photographed.
- 4.9.3. If appropriate, site photographs will include a photographic scale of appropriate size. Where appropriate a board giving context number, north arrow and date should be employed.

WORKING SHOTS

- 4.9.1. Working shots should illustrate both the general nature of the archaeological operation and also all of the key features photographed for the primary record.
- 4.9.2. Survey baselines will be established as required. These will be accurately surveyed and located within the GIS system. These baselines will therefore be tied in to the Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 4.9.3. Grid and baseline points will be marked using appropriate markers. Within trenches this will usually be in the form of steel pins. In public areas this may be by use of spray paint and survey markers. Grid point markers will be checked and relayed as necessary during the course of the project.
- 4.9.4. Basic site surveying and scale drawing will be undertaken by the watching brief team using 30m tapes laid out between the baseline markers.

4.10.COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 4.10.1. On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.
- 4.10.2. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.
- 4.10.3. Given the nature and scale of the works information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5. Report

5.1. An assessment 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 Chartered Institute Standard for Archaeologists “Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation” (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2020A). It will also follow the guidance laid out in section 4 of the Sussex Archaeological Standards (WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL 2019).

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract).
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background.
- ◆ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during groundworks, 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.

5.2. The evaluation report shall fully acknowledge the work carried out by Crematoria Management Limited and The Howlett consultancy in regards to this archaeological investigation.

5.3. Subject to any contractual requirements copies of the report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

5.4. 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.

6. Archive

- 6.1. The site code 3979L will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the Littlehampton Museum. 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.
- 6.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the Littlehampton Museum.
- 6.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the Littlehampton Museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commission “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.
- 6.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the “Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment” (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015B). It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 6.6. 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.
- 6.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the Littlehampton Museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative

arrangements have been agreed in writing with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority). In addition, written confirmation from the landowner will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

6.8. The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.

7. Access and Safety

- 7.1.The programme of evaluation work shall be monitored by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2.The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 7.3.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.
- 7.4.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.
- 7.5.No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

8. Staffing and Timetable

8.1. The project manager is Cornelius Barton of L – P : Archaeology.

8.2. Edward Wing will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the archaeological excavation. Additional field officers, when required on site, will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.

8.3. The evaluation is expected to last two weeks commencing late June/early July 2021.

8.4. The report will be made available within 6 weeks of the completion of site works.

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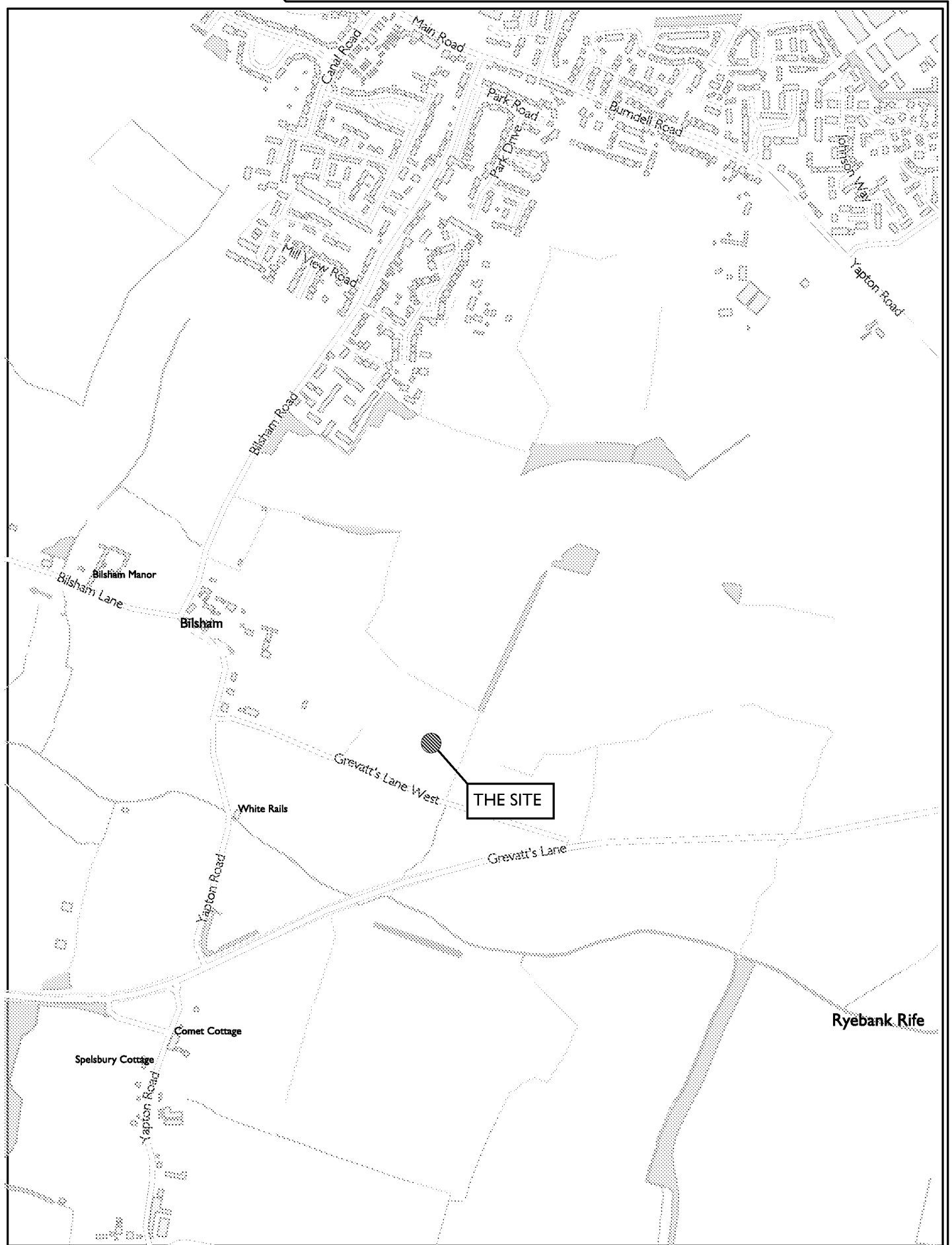
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 500 m



PROJECT // 3979L - 10 Acre Field, Yapton

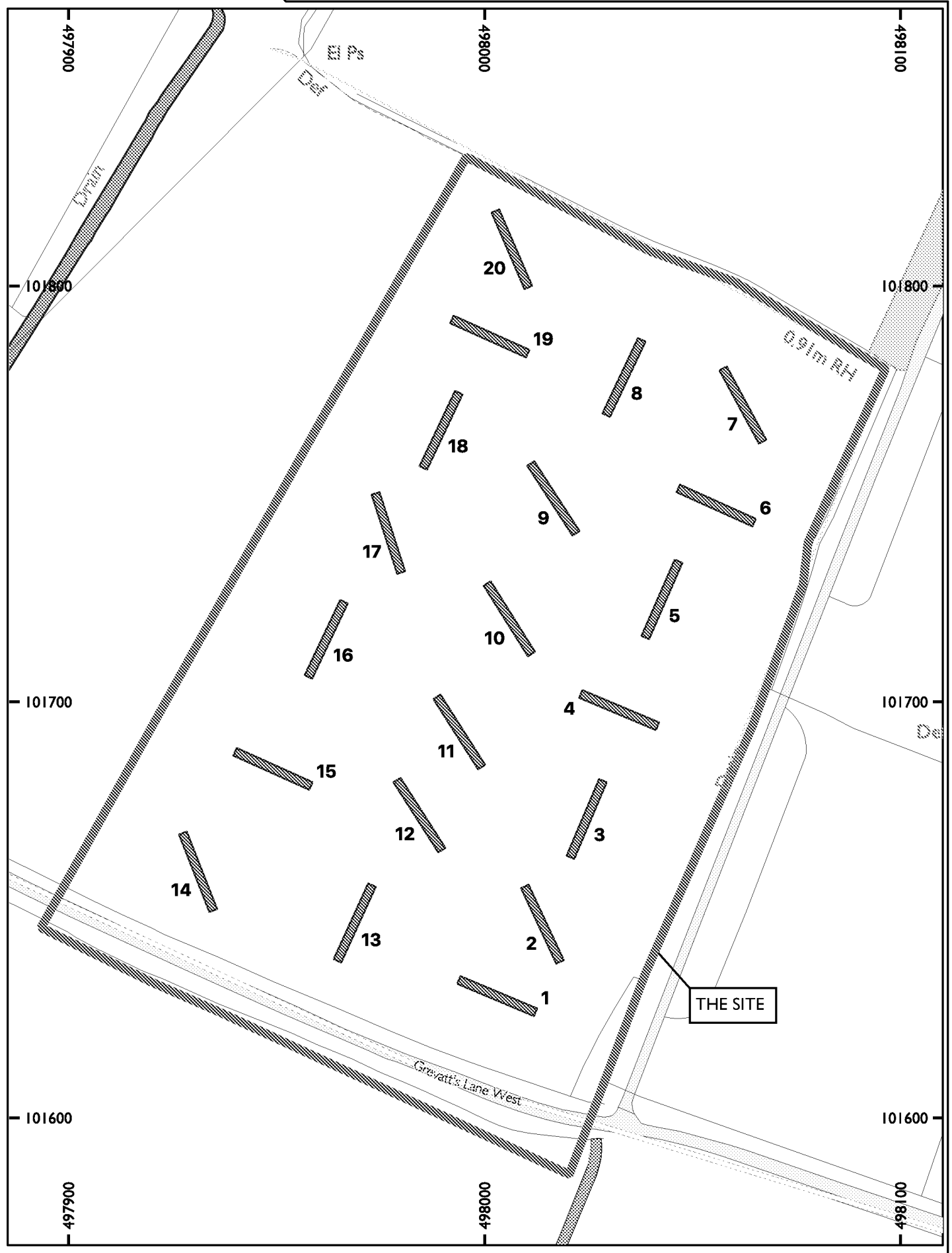
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3979L-WSI-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



 Proposed Trenches

 Site boundary

0 50 m



PROJECT // 3979L - 10 Acre Field, Yapton

DESCRIPTION // Site Location and Proposed Trenches

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY