

**Bonhams Field, Main Road,
Yapton, West Sussex**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

**NGR 497555 103460
(SU 97555 03460)**

Arun District Council (Y/1/17/OUT)

ASE Project no. 180307

Site Code: YAP18

April 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Seaward Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Bonhams Field, Main Road, Yapton, West Sussex, hereafter 'the site' (centred on NGR 497555 103460; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The site consists of two broadly rectangular arable fields on the northern side of Main Road. The site is bounded by properties fronting onto North End Road to the east, by Stakers Farm to the north, and by mostly open fields to the west (Figure 2). A small group of properties are also situated between the site and Main Road.
- 1.3 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock geology at the site is Chalk with overlying superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels consisting of sands, silts and clays (BGS 2018).
- 1.4 Outline planning permission has been granted by Arun District Council for the erection of 56 dwellings and associated access, parking and services (planning reference Y/1/17/OUT). A condition (No. 5) was attached to the permission requiring that:
- 'No development shall take place until the applicant 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 archaeological significance in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policy GEN7.'*
- 1.5 This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of the site. It has been prepared in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c). All work will be reported upon in line with guidelines set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015). It will be submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.
- 1.6 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2015) which outlines the methodology to be used in the field, and in reporting and archiving of the results. The project will be managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).
- 1.7 In the event that archaeological remains are found during the course of the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation may be required. Any such work would be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared for the site (DAS 2016). A search of all sites with a 0.5km radius of the site held on the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Survey (HER) was made. The following information is taken from that document with all due acknowledgement.

2.2 Summary

- 2.2.1 Given the site's location in the usually archaeologically rich Sussex Coastal Plan, there have been relatively few archaeological finds in the vicinity. Recorded findspots include that of a Late Bronze Age pot found during groundworks to the north of Drove Road in 1951, and of a coin of Demetrius of Syria (146-138BC) at Spark's brickyard in 1954. A medieval steelyard weight was found near *Bonhams Farm* in 1923 in the immediate vicinity of the site, but these are the only recorded findspots in the area.
- 2.2.2 There are a small number of listed buildings in Yapton, but include buildings again in the immediate vicinity of the site, including the Grade II listed C19th *Bonhams Farm* and C18th *Bonhams Barn*, which lie between the site Main Road, and Grade II listed C17th *Old Malthouse* which is located on the opposite side of the road. The *Bonhams Farm* complex is a locally designated Archaeological Notification Area. This area partially extends into the boundaries of the current site.
- 2.2.3 Cartographic sources suggest that an outbuilding to the rear of *Bonhams Farm* may have lain partially within the current site and that a cottage and associated barn existed the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to Main Road, but had disappeared by the 1880s (*ibid.*)
- 2.2.4 The extreme eastern portion of the site (close to North End Road) lies within Yapton Conservation Area, and the whole site lies within a West Sussex County Council designated area described as '*an example of planned/private enclosure*' (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.5 Overall, the potential of the site to yield archaeological remains was considered to be **low** or **moderate** for most periods, but **high** for the post-medieval period based on the cartographic sources.

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general objective of the archaeological work is to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed by the evaluation are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards.
- 3.2 Given the paucity of known remains in the area, the formulation of more site-specific research aims is problematic. Arguably the potential post-medieval remains offer some scope to address the continuing scarcity of opportunities to examine assemblages of post-medieval finds from rural contexts in Sussex (Barber 2011, 193).
- 3.3 Other research aims to be drawn from the post-medieval rural landscape and settlement section of the South-East Research framework (SERF) include:
- An understanding of the multifaceted landscape
 - The chronology and typology of farm buildings and other lesser noticed post-medieval agricultural features, such as dew ponds and sheepfolds
 - The development of the village in the post-medieval period

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The trial trench evaluation will comprise the excavation of 21 trenches, each measuring 30m x c.2m (Figure 2). Trench locations may be altered, subject to on-site constraints.
- 4.2 A Risk Assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of the work. The locations of all the trenches will also be checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 4.3 The trenches will be excavated using a suitable mechanical excavator. The trenches will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil and modern made ground in spits of no more than 0.10m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.
- 4.4 Any exposed archaeological deposits will then be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation archaeological features/deposits will be excavated enough to characterise them.
- 4.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the Archaeological Officer will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the Archaeological Officer of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of

the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

- 4.6 If human remains are found they will be left in situ, covered over and protected. The client and the Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately.

5.0 RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

- 5.1 All recording and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with this document and the Sussex Archaeological Standards unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Archaeological Officer.
- 5.2 The spoil from the excavations will also be inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector will be used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations and at regular intervals during the excavation of archaeological deposits and features.
- 5.3 The Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress and given the opportunity to attend site once all the trenches have been opened.
- 5.4 All archaeological features will be recorded according to standard ASE practice. Where practicable, all features will be planned at 1:20 and section/wall elevation drawings will be at 1:10, unless this is impractical in which case an alternative will be agreed with the Archaeological Officer. Drawings will be on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits will be described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains will be levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A photographic record will be made in digital format, monochrome and colour transparency.
- 5.5 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed with reference to Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology (Historic England 2011) and waterlogged wood and in consultation with the Historic England regional advisor or relevant specialists. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits.
- 5.6 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres). When taken, large samples will be extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of bone recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment. Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and

employed where appropriate. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

6.0 TREATMENT OF ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

- 6.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavations will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 6.2 The lithic and ceramic finds will be identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East, and preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.
- 6.3 Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Flots and wet samples may be subsampled for assessment purposes.
- 6.4 If waterlogged wood specimens are removed from site they will be cleaned, recorded, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification (unless considered detrimental to the artefact preservation or status). These specimens will be stored submerged in water in cool conditions and assessment will establish whether appropriate for conservation. Specialist samples as well as sub-samples of bulk soil samples (taken to recover pollen, parasites, fish and small bone, foraminifera and insects for example) will be sent to appropriate specialists for assessment and analysis.
- 6.5 Provision will be made for obtaining charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating from such archaeological features as structural features (e.g. post holes), hearths, kilns or features that contain good artefactual or ecofactual assemblages.

7.0 REPORTING

- 7.1 Reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*.
- 7.2 Within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork a full report on the results of the field evaluation will be submitted. It will include the local geology and archaeological evidence. It will describe the work undertaken and results of elements described above. It will include a description of archaeological features and tabulated details of finds from each context. A list of environmental samples and any samples taken for dating will also be included. The report will include a plan showing the trench locations. Further plans, sections and photographs of features located and excavated will be included as necessary.

- 7.3 A draft report will be submitted to CgMs Consulting in the first instance, then to the Archaeological Officer for approval. Once any necessary changes have been made, the approved final report will be submitted to the client and should be passed to the local planning authority with a further copy submitted to Horsham District Council so that the results may be added to the Historic Environment Record. A short summary of the work will be prepared for the relevant local archaeological journal.
- 7.4 A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to West Sussex Historic Environment Record on CD-ROM in a .pdfa format.

8.0 PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION OF THE FINDS AND ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 and in accordance with the guidelines published in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994).
- 8.2 Artefacts and ecofacts recovered during excavation form an important part of an archaeological site archive. The archive will be deposited in the local receiving museum.

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 A risk assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work. All relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

10.0 INSURANCE

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value [REDACTED] any one occurrence; primary public/products liability [REDACTED] any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation [REDACTED] in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value [REDACTED] any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

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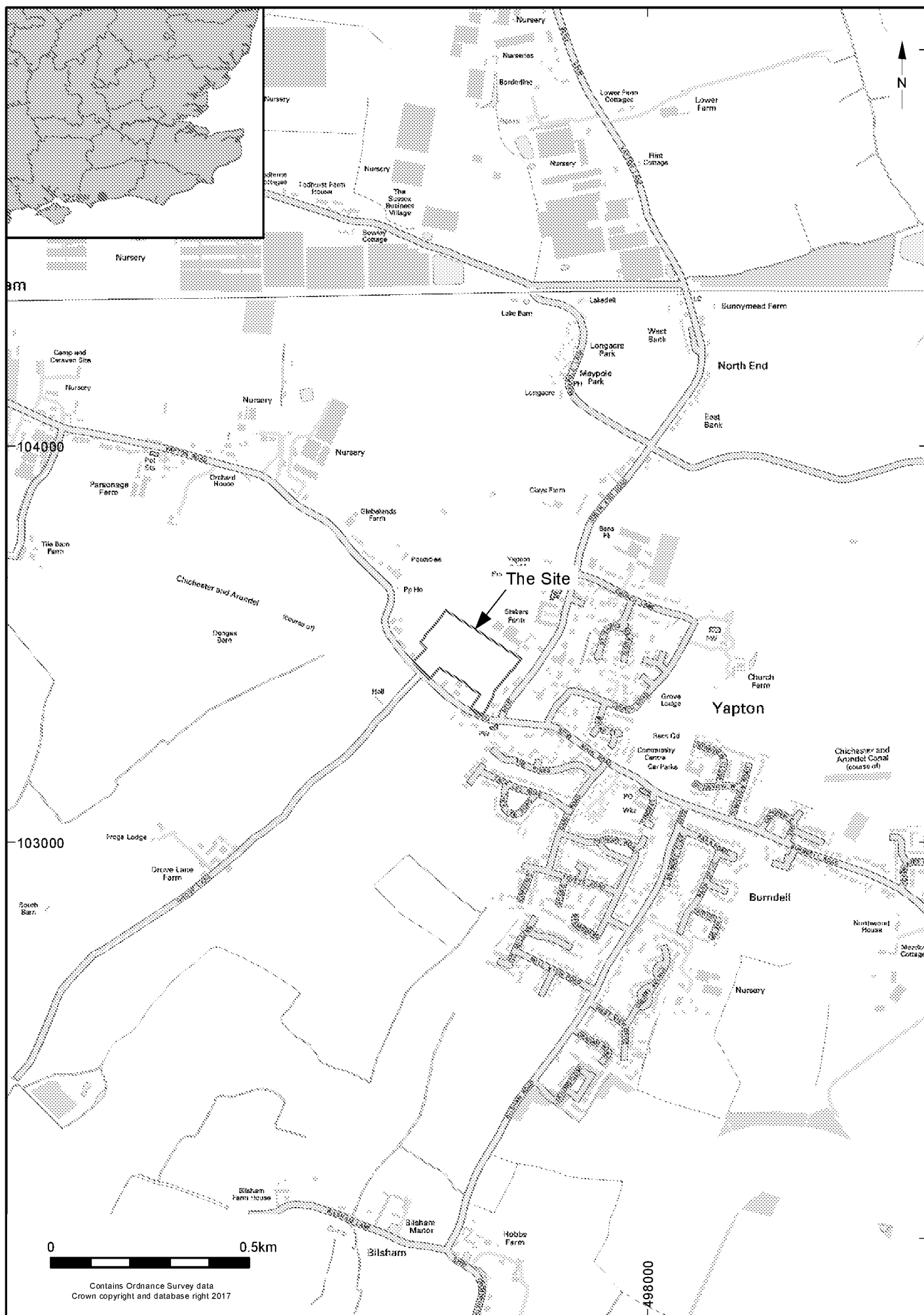
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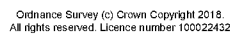
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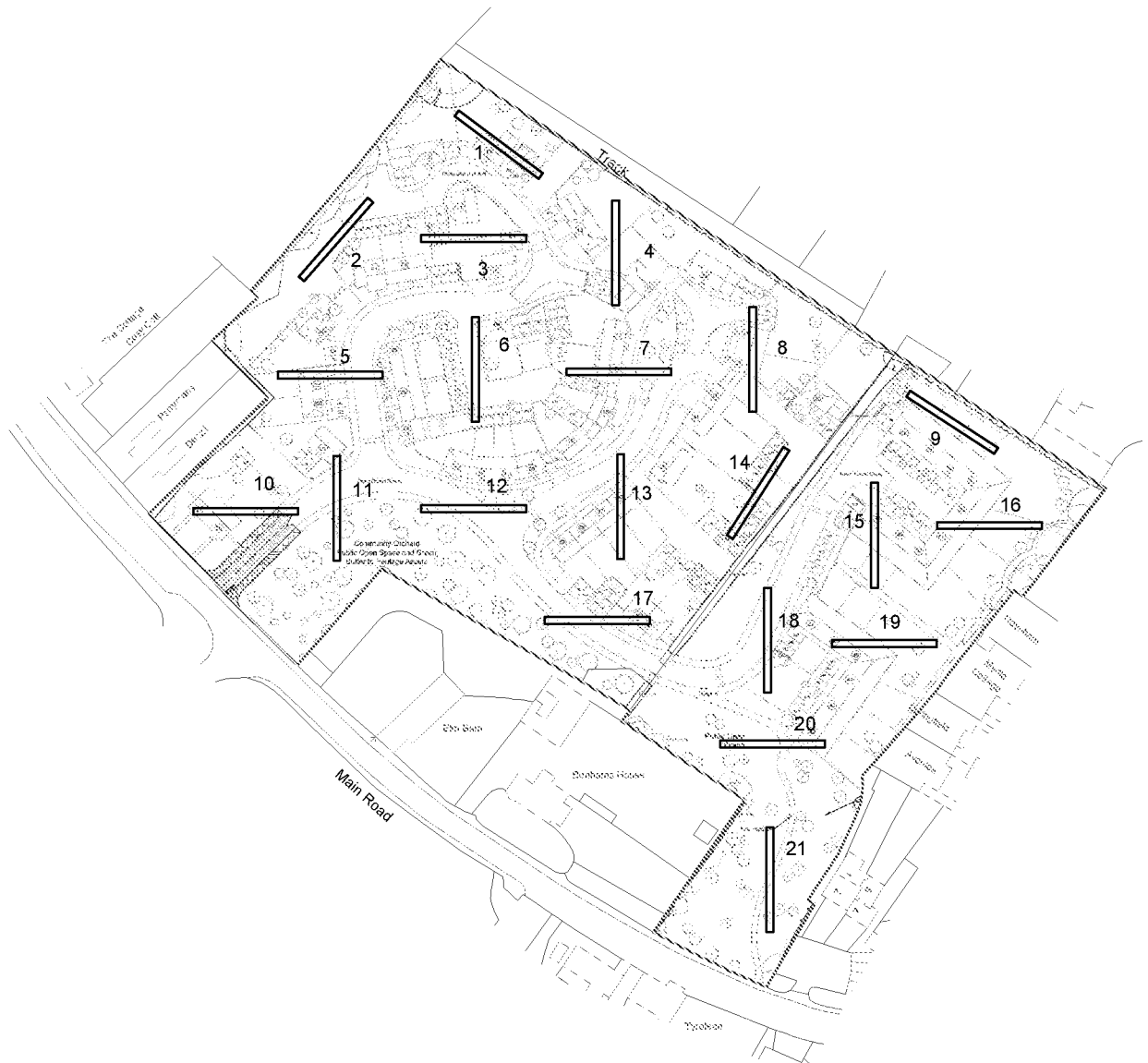
WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2017, *Sussex Archaeological Standards*

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April 2018



© Archaeology South-East		Bonhmas Field, Yapton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180307	April 2018	Site location	
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Bonhams Field, Yapton

Trench location and proposed development

Fig. 3