Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Hardham WTW Compound Extension
Mill Lane, Hardham
West Sussex

NGR: 503529 117863 (TQ 03529 17863)

ASE Project No: 170620
Site Code: HWC 17
ASE Report No: 2017288
OASIS ID: archaeol6-288310

By Teresa Vieira

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Hardham Water Treatment Works (WTW), Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex.

Mechanical ground reduction of an area measuring c.40m by c.30m was monitored. The archaeological watching brief successfully investigated the area to be affected by the ground reduction in order to install the new compound on site. The watching brief confirmed that the monitored area has been disturbed in the modern period to a depth of at least c. 0.30m below ground level. There were no archaeological deposits, features or finds, however, this does not preclude the possibility that there may be the potential for archaeological survival beneath the shallow depth to which the ground was reduced.

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1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Hardham WTW, Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex (NGR 503529 117863; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The Hardham Water Treatment Works (WTW) is located approximately 1.3km south-west of Pulborough, West Sussex, TQ 03529 17863. The site is relatively flat and lies at a height of 6.0m aOD.

1.2.2 According to current available data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Folkstone Formation sandstone, with Sussex Rother Terrace superficial deposits (BGS 2017).

1.0 Planning Background

1.3.1 As permitted development under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development; England) Order 2015, the scheme falls outside of the usual Local Planning Authority framework(s).

1.3.2 However, following consultation between Southern Water, Galliford Try and ASE it was agreed that archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the compound extension would be prudent due to the archaeological potential of the area (ASE 2017).

1.1 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site undertaken on 22nd July 2017 by Teresa Vieira (Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the site was estimated in the *Desk Based Assessment* (DBA; ASE 2017) thus:

> Palaeoenvironmental / Geoarchaeological – **moderate**
> Prehistoric – **low** / **unknown**
> Romano-British – **low** (generally) / **moderate** (in the south)
> Early Medieval – **low** / **unknown**
> Medieval – **low** / **unknown**
> Post-Medieval – **low** (generally) **/ high** (in the south)

2.1.2 In conclusion, the report determined that the site lies within an area of low or unknown potential for most periods, with increased high potential for post-medieval remains associated with the former water-powered corn mill and associated farmstead demolished in 1970's. For the full archaeological background of the site please refer to the DBA (ibid).

2.2 Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 To summarise, the majority of the Site is considered to lie within an area of generally low or unknown potential for most periods with the southern part of the site having increased moderate potential for the Romano-British period and high potential for post-medieval remains associated with the former watermill and historic farmstead. There is some moderate potential to encounter geoarchaeological cut features and organic palaeoenvironmental remains within deeper excavations carried out across the floodplain.

2.2.2 The level of demolition and the survival of any remains associated with the former mill / farmstead cannot be fully understood without excavation, particularly in light of the expansion of the WSWs within the same area since the 1960s. Given the presence of extensive below ground services associated with the WSWs in the south of the site, no pre-construction archaeological trenching will be possible in this area. However, it is recommended that any excavations (e.g. further pre-construction trial-pits and actual construction trenching for the pipe-route) be monitored by an archaeologist. This will allow for any surviving archaeological remains associated with the former mill / farmstead, or other, within the open areas to be assessed and recorded prior to the pipe being installed.

2.2.3 There is also the potential to encounter waterlogged archaeological remains and cut features along the valley sides in the floodplain area to the north of the WSWs. Within the floodplain there is a risk the pipe-trench will expose organic deposits relating to the infilling of the valley which may have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. It is therefore recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the construction trenching in this area to allow for encountered deposits to be recorded and sampled as appropriate. If archaeological remains are revealed, access would need to be facilitated to allow the recording and removal of such remains.

2.2.4 Where trenchless, directional drilling methods is to be used (e.g. the river

crossing), the impact on the unknown archaeological resource will be significantly reduced, although the open-excavation of proposed launch and reception pits may still impact buried remains, particularly palaeoenvironmental remains which are more likely to survive at depth. As with the construction trench, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the excavation of the drill pits for the river crossing to allow for encountered deposits to be recorded and sampled as appropriate. If archaeological remains are revealed, access would need to be facilitated to allow the recording and removal of such remains.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Mechanical ground reduction at the site was monitored on 22nd July 2017. The ground level was reduced in an area measuring c.40m by c.30m (Figure 2).

3.1.2 This mechanical ground reduction was undertaken using a flat-bladed bucket and was monitored by an archaeologist. All encountered deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A full photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

3.2.1 There were no physical constraints.

3.3 The Site Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to a local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	2
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	2
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	1
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

(Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08
002	Layer	Made ground	0.22

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

4.2 The Stratigraphic Sequence

4.2.1 The recorded stratigraphic sequence, as exposed/excavated, was straightforward. It consisted of a mid-grey brown clayey silt topsoil, [001], which overlay a made ground deposit , [002], of rubble containing fragments of brick, concrete, metal and pieces of plastic sheeting. No other deposits were encountered during the monitoring which ceased at a depth of c. 0.30m below ground level.

4.2.2 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The archaeological watching brief successfully investigated the area to be affected by the ground reduction in order to install the new compound on site. The watching brief confirmed that the monitored area has been disturbed in the modern period to a depth of at least c. 0.30m below ground level. There were no archaeological deposits, features or finds, however, this does not preclude the possibility that there may be the potential for archaeological survival beneath the shallow depth to which the ground was reduced.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE, 2017 *Hardham Winter Transfer Scheme, West Sussex, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.* ASE report no: 2017224

BGS, 2017 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 23.06.2017 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank to Galliford Try and Southern Water for commissioning the archaeological work.

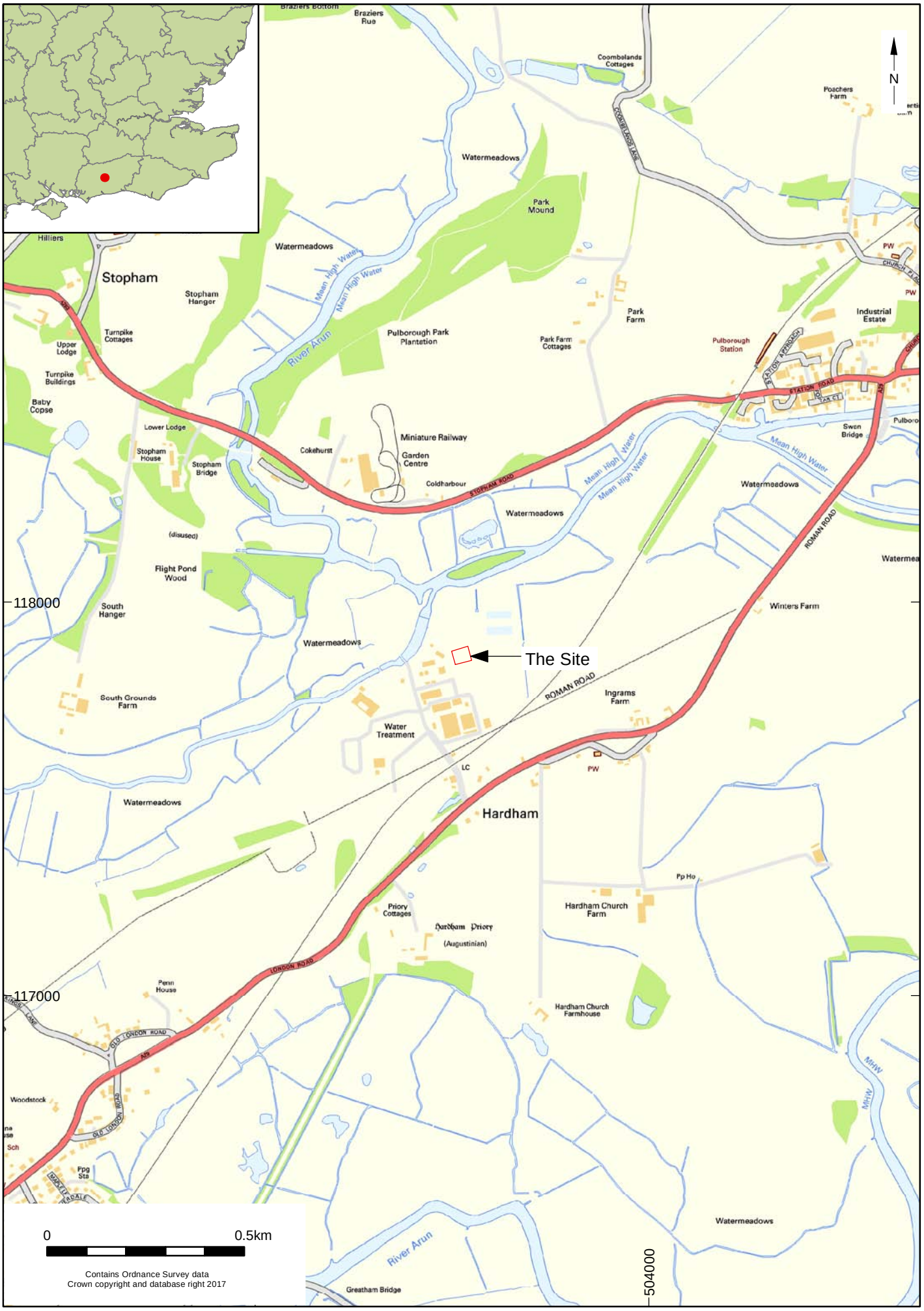
HER Summary

Site code	HWC 17					
Project code	170209					
Planning reference	Permitted Development					
Site address	Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Adur District					
NGR (12 figures)	503529 117863					
Geology	Folkstone Formation sandstone					
Fieldwork type			WB			
Dates of fieldwork	22.06.2017					
Sponsor/client	Southern Water					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira					
Period summary						
						None
Project summary	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Hardham Water Treatment Works (WTW), Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex. Mechanical ground reduction of an area measuring c.40m by c.30m was monitored. The archaeological watching brief successfully investigated the area to be affected by the ground reduction in order to install the new compound on site. The watching brief confirmed that the monitored area has been disturbed in the modern period to a depth of at least c. 0.30m below ground level. There were no archaeological deposits, features or finds, however, this does not preclude the possibility that there may be the potential for archaeological survival beneath the shallow depth to which the ground was reduced.					

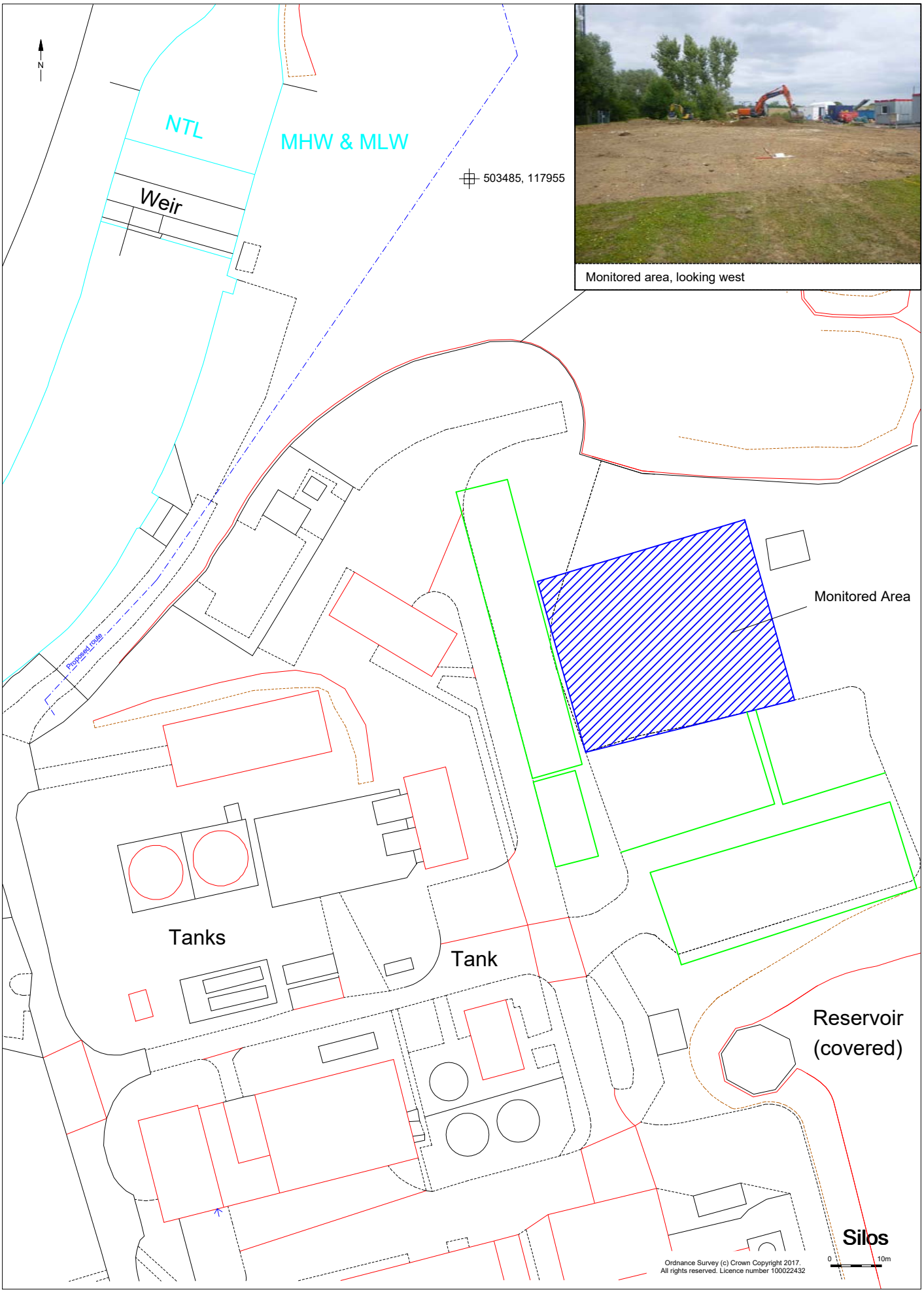
OASIS ID: archaeol6-288310

Project details	
Project name	Watching brief at Hardham WTW, Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Hardham Water Treatment Works (WTW), Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex. Mechanical ground reduction of an area measuring c.40m by c.30m was monitored. The archaeological watching brief successfully investigated the area to be affected by the ground reduction in order to install the new compound on site. The watching brief confirmed that the monitored area has been disturbed in the modern period to a depth of at least c. 0.30m below ground level. There were no archaeological deposits, features or finds, however, this does not preclude the possibility that there may be the potential for archaeological survival beneath the shallow depth to which the ground was reduced.
Project dates	Start: 22-06-2017 End: 22-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM PULBOROUGH Hardham WTW, Mill Lane, Hardham, West Sussex
Postcode	RH201LA
Study area	1200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3529 7863 51.489908480414 -0.051092005451 51 29 23 N 000 03 03 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	503529 117863
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.7m Max: 6.1m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding	Client

body	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Southern Waters
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report"
Entered by	Teresa Vieira (t.vieira@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 June 2017

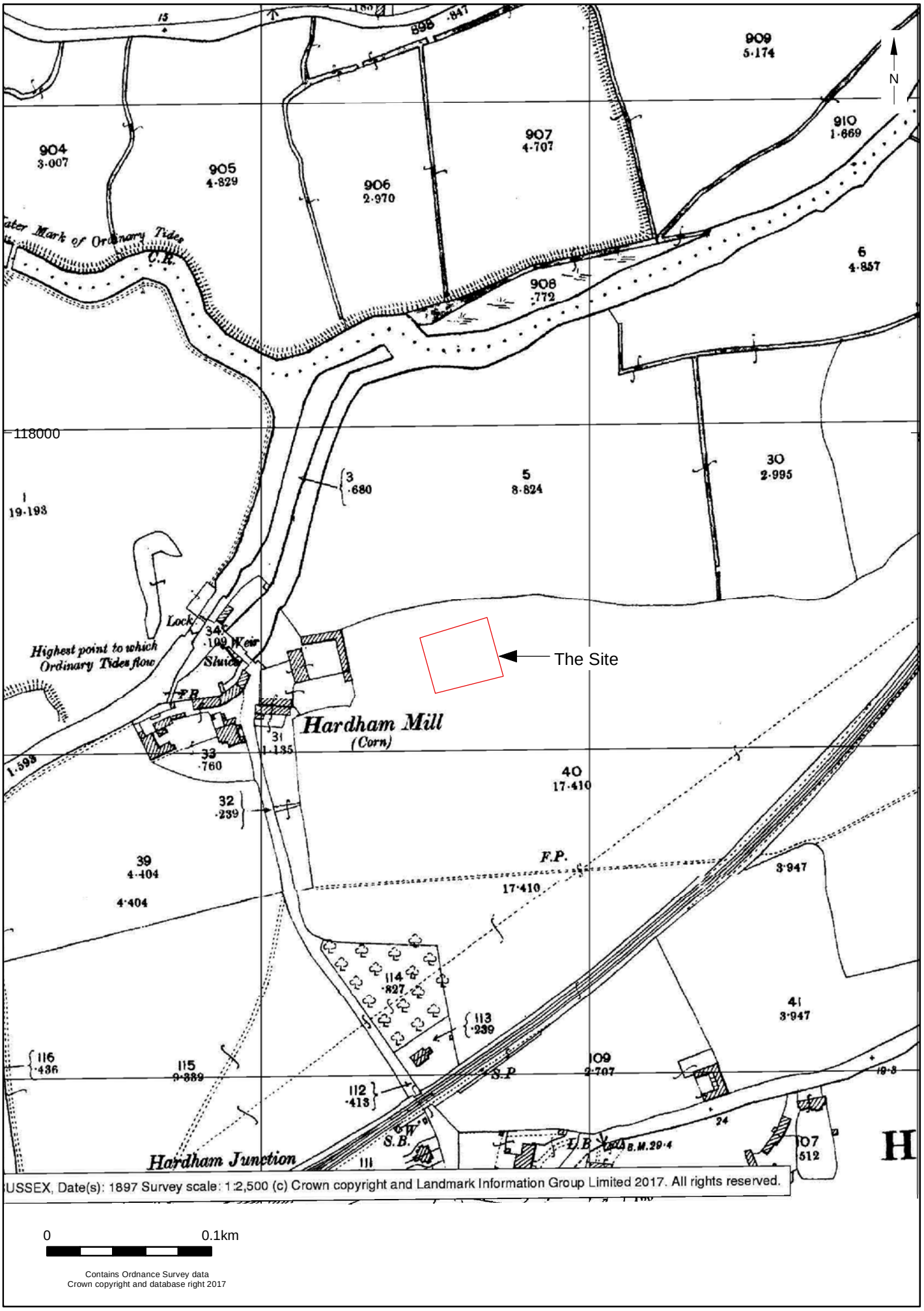


© **Archaeology South-East**		Hardham WTW Pipeline	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170620	June 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017288	Drawn by: AR		



Monitored area, looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Hardham WTW Pipeline	Fig.2
Project Ref: 170620	June 2017	Detail plan of monitored area	
Report Ref: 2017288	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Hardham WTW Pipeline	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170620	June 2017	1897 1:2,500 OS map, showing Monitored area and location of Old Mill	
Report Ref: 2017288	Drawn by: AR		

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