

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road,
Barnham, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Taylor

Site Code: BRB10/39

(SU 9540 0505)

**Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road,
Barnham, West Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Barnham Manor Limited**

by Andy Taylor
ThamesValleyArchaeologicalServices
Ltd

SiteCodeBRB10/39

April 2010

Summary

Site name: Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex

Grid reference: SU 9540 0505

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 27th April 2010

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: BRB 10/39

Area of site: c.200 sq m

Summary of results: A single gully of Roman date was found which also contained middle Iron Age pottery

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course with accession number CHCDM:2010.5.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 30.04.10 Jo Pine✓ 30.04.10

Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 10/39

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Barnham Manor, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex (SU 9540 0505) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Bernard Howells of Clifton Design Associates, Chartered Architects, 55 Dyke Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 3JA on behalf of Barnham Manor Limited, 150 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex.

Planning permission (EG/33/09) has been granted by Arun District Council for an extension to be built at the rear of the property. This is subject to a condition (4), which requires an archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to the commencement of groundworks, to better inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Mark Taylor, Archaeological Officer with West Sussex County Council, advisers to the District on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor and Steve Crabb on the 27th April 2010 and the site code is BRB 10/39. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course with accession number CHCDM:2010.5.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the north-east side of Barnham Road, approximately 1.4 km north of the historic core of the village. It is currently occupied by a care home building, with car parking to the front and garden areas to the rear of the building (Fig 2). The underlying geology consists of Brickearth (BGS 1972), which was observed throughout the trench and the site lies at a height of approximately 10.50m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the Sussex Coastal Plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits of all periods (Rudling 2003). For example, recent large scale excavations to the west at Lidsey (Wallis in prep) and south west at North Bersted, Bognor Regis (Taylor and Weale 2009)

have revealed numerous settlement and landscape features of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval date as well as a particularly rich Iron Age warrior burial from the North Bersted site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

A single trench measuring 1.80m wide and 12m in length was proposed to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds and searched with a metal detector. If features were present a minimum of two discrete features (pits and postholes) would be half sectioned and one linear feature would be investigated.

Results

The single trench was dug as intended using a small 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds. If features were present, a minimum of two discrete features (pits and postholes) would be half sectioned and one linear feature would be investigated. A complete list of the trench giving length, breadth, depth and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4; Plates 1 and 2)

This trench measured 11.80m in length and was 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying brickearth natural geology. A gully was located at the southern end of the trench. A slot (1) was excavated across it showing the gully to be 0.81m wide and 0.25m deep. A soil sample (20 litres) was taken and processed from the gully's single fill (52) in order to retrieve dating evidence. The gully contained two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery and nine pieces of burnt flint (Appendix 3).

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

Two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery weighing were retrieved from gully 1 (52) weighing 7g. A single sherd of Roman pottery weighing 9g was recovered from the same context.

Fabrics

Middle Iron Age

MIA 1. Rough brown-black fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.10 to 1.00 mm. angular crushed calcined-flint filler.

Roman

C10B. Off-white fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler fired rough grey.

Burnt Flint by Andy Taylor

Nine pieces of burnt flint were recovered from gully (1) weighing a total of 82g.

Conclusion

The evaluation identified a single linear feature at the south western end of the trench. This most likely represents a boundary feature of Roman or later date although placing a single feature found in a single trench in any wider context, is difficult to do. It does, however, add a small piece of information about the archaeology of this part of the coastal plain.

References

- BGS, 1972, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 317, Drift Edition, Keyworth
PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO
Rudling, D (ed), 2003, *The archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Brighton
Taylor, A and Weale, A, 2009, Land at North Bersted, West Sussex, An Archaeological Excavation, Interim Report, Thames valley Archaeological Services report 07/135, Reading
Wallis, S (in prep), The archaeology of Lidsey landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, Thames Valley Archaeological Services project 05/94, Reading

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at SW end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	11.80	1.80	0.55	0.00-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.48m subsoil; 0.48-0.55m+ brickearth natural geology. Gully 1

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

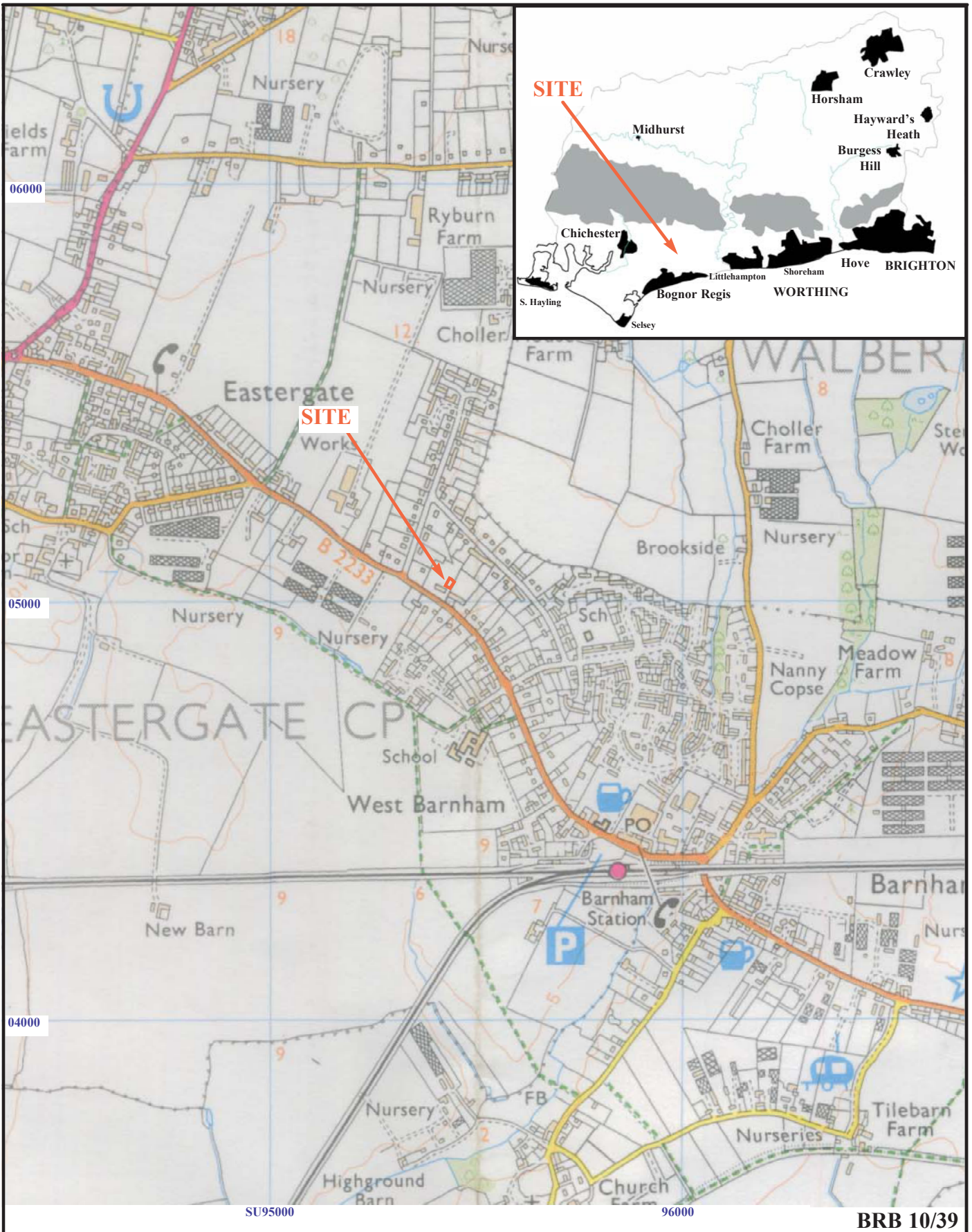
Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence
1	1	52	Gully	Roman	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt.in gm	Comments
[1] 52	C10B	Open form	c.150-250	1	9g	Abraded
[1]52 <1>	MIA 1	Closed form	c.400-100BC	2	7g	Abraded

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

Cut	Fill	Sample No	No.	Weight (g)
1		52 <1>	6	24
1		52	3	58



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

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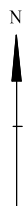
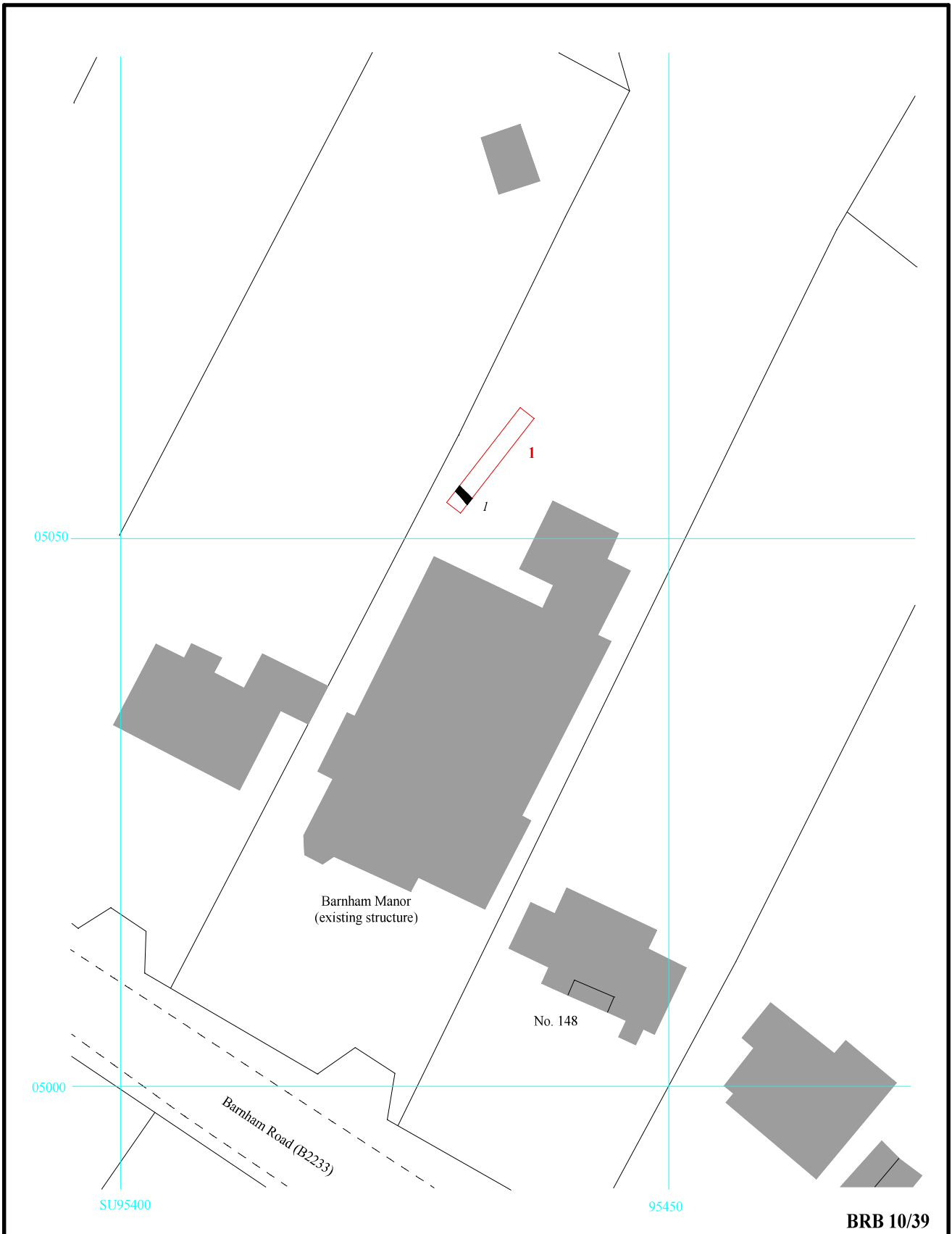
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Barnham Road.

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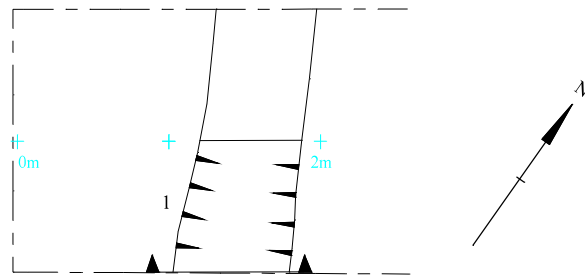
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West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Location of Trench 1.

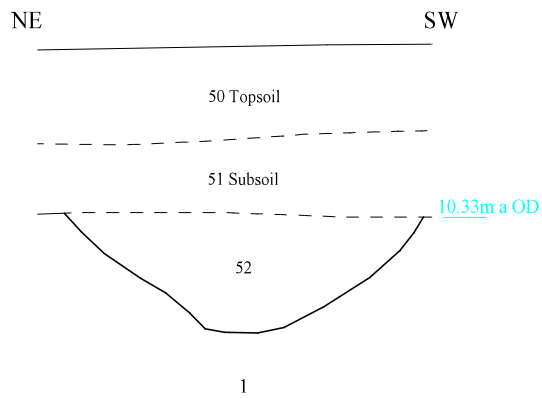


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Trench 1



0 5m
plan only



0 1m
section only

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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and feature 1 section.

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking north west, scales: 0.5m, 1m and 2m.

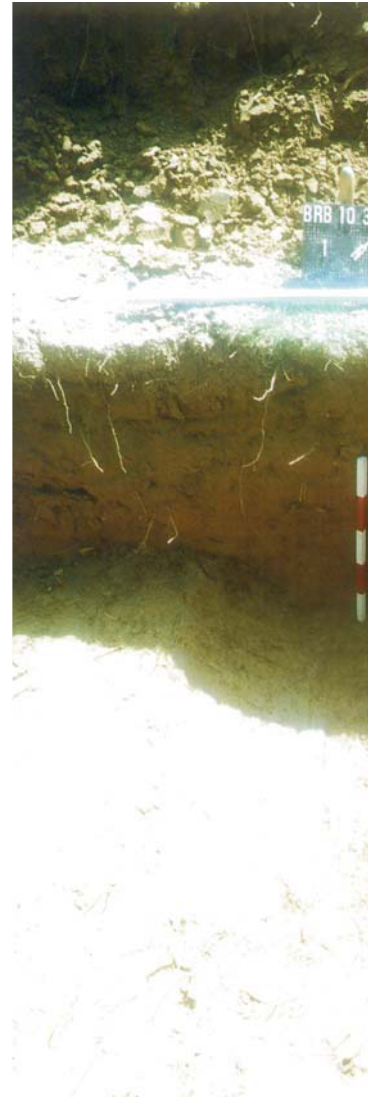


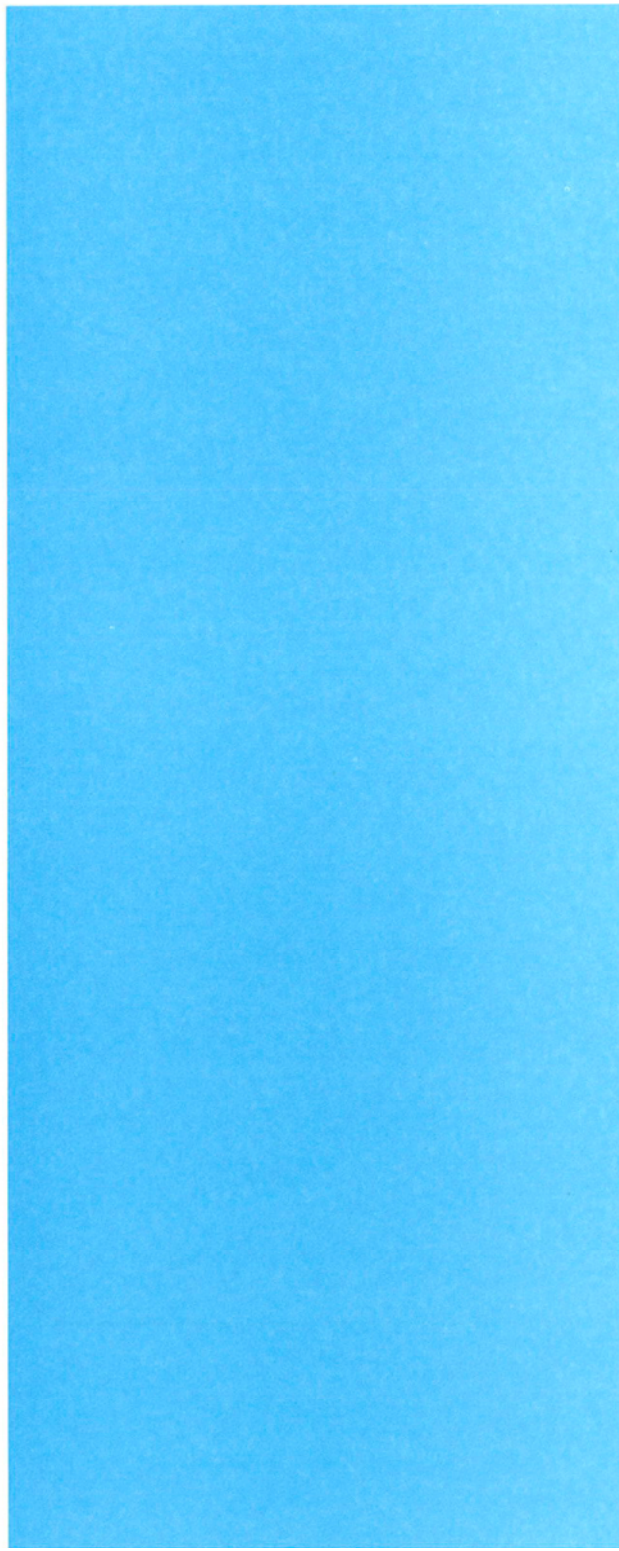
Plate 2. Trench 1, linear 1, looking north west.

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Archaeological Evaluation**

Plates 1 and 2.

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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