Archaeology South-East

ASE

Nos. 7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick, West Sussex

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: 523759 105024
(TQ 23759 05024)

Adur District Council
Planning Reference AWDM/0954/18

ASE Project No. 200217

Site Code: ASS 20

April 2020

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Nos. 7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick, West Sussex

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

NGR: 542795 994550 (TQ 42795 94550)

Adur District Council Planning Reference AWDM/0954/18

ASE Project No. 200217

Site Code: ASS 20

April 2020

Prepared by:	**Simon Stevens**	**Senior Archaeologist**	[redacted]
Reviewed and approved by:	**Andy Leonard**	**Project Manager**	[redacted]
Date of Issue:	**7th April 2020**		
Revision 1:	**23rd April 2020**		
Revision 2:	**15th May 2020**		

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Adur and Worthing Councils (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Nos. 7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick, West Sussex (hereafter 'the site') (centred on NGR 542795 994550; Figure 1).

1.2 The site lies on the northern side of Albion Street (the A259), close to the junction with Kingston Lane, opposite Shoreham harbour. It is bound to the north by the main east to west coastal railway line, to the west by properties fronting onto Albion Street and to the east by a garage.

1.3 According to latest data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of the chalk of the Tarrant Member Group overlain by Head deposits consisting of clays, silts, sand and gravels. (BGS 2020).

1.4 Planning permission has been granted by Adur District Council for the demolition of Nos. 11-27 Albion Street and redevelopment to provide a total of 55 affordable flats within two blocks of 4-6 storeys in height and the refurbishment of Nos. 7-9 Albion Street, with the provision of 31 parking spaces (planning reference AWDM/0954/18). Following consultation between Adur District Council and West Sussex County Council (Adur District Council's advisers on archaeological issue), a condition (No.24) was attached to the permission requiring that:

> *'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) and timetable to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The approved programme of archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*
>
> *Reason: To ensure appropriate investigation and recording of archaeological heritage assets on the site in advance of development having regard to Policy 17 of the Adur Local Plan.'*

1.5 This document forms a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by ASE for an initial archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. It will be submitted to the WSCC County Archaeologist for approval in line with the requirements of the planning condition.

1.6 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with this document, and with accepted standards for archaeological work in Sussex (WSCC, ESCC & CDC 2019; CIfA 2019).

1.7 In the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during the course of the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation may be required. The requirement for and scope of such would be determined by Adur District Council in consultation with West Sussex County Council. Any such work would be subject to an Addendum or Appendix to this Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in on the Coastal Plain of West Sussex, an area rich in archaeological remains. There are a large number of known archaeological sites and findspots with a 1km radius of the site held on the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record HER). These are tabulated below and plotted on Figure 1 (excludes shipwrecks).

HER Ref	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
MWS 7191	23553	05039	Findspot of struck flints at Shoreham College	Prehistoric
MWS 3456 EWS 605	2452	0567	Findspot of prehistoric flint in The Crescent during watching brief in 1992	?Neolithic
MWS 509	2325	0584	Pits containing Beakers and bucket urns found in gravel pit in Kingston	Late Bronze Age
MWS 505	2330	0580	Late Iron Age and Romano-British material found in gravel pit in Kingston	Late Iron Age to Romano-British
MWS 522	2300	0500	Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy VIII (2nd Century BC) found at Kingston Buci	Late Iron Age
MWS 824 DWS 8595	2446	0565	Late Iron Age finds at Southwick Roman Villa	Late Iron Age
MWS 6465 MWS 7107 MWS 8568 DWS 8595 DWS 205 EWS 1049 EWS 1064/5 EWS 223/323 EWS 416/444 EWS 524/544 EWS 709/978 EWS 1066/1015	2446	0565	Southwick Roman Villa. Discovered in 1815. Various archaeological interventions on extensive site. Now almost entirely built over after being sold by Sussex Archaeological Society	Romano-British
MWS 866	2320	0550	Excavations at Kingston Buci in 1949 revealed an L-shaped corn drying kiln, a well and a V-ditch running East-West.	Romano-British
MWS 512	2474	0502	Romano-British ring thimble found in association with MWS 510 and MWS 511	Romano-British
MWS 8182	2400	0540	Romano-British pottery and later material found in garden in Church Road	Romano-British
MWS 11628 EWS 1336/7	23468	05567	Archaeological evaluation and watching brief uncovered limited Romano-British evidence	Romano-British
MWS 510	2474	0502	Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic bucket mount found with other items after road subsidence in 1958	Anglo-Saxon
MWS 511	2474	0502	Medieval bronzes found in association with MWS 510 and MWS 512	Medieval
MWS 856	23570	05215	Parish Church of St. Julian. Medieval work, possibly some Late Anglo-Saxon fabric	Medieval
MWS 5774 DWS 8593	2360	0530	Medieval village associated with the parish church	Medieval
MWS 7193 DWS 8594	23942	05400	Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels. Possible Late Anglo-Saxon fabric	Medieval
MWS 7960 EWS 1093	24428	05370	Manor Cottage - late medieval building. Site of community excavation in 2005 revealed wall footings, post-medieval material and flintwork	Medieval
MWS 512	2474	0502	Romano-British ring thimble found in association with MWS 510 and MWS 511	Romano-British
MWS 524	2440	0500	The Maltings. Built in 1816. Now part of Sussex Yacht Club	Post-Medieval
MWS 8437	2317	0504	The last active malthouse in Sussex, built in 1844 and demolished in 1971	Post-Medieval

HER Ref	Eastings	Northings	Description	Period
MWS 541	2340	0490	Shoreham Harbour. Initial work dating 1817-21. Incorporating lighthouse built in 1846.	Post-Medieval
MWS 542	2410	0480	Shoreham Harbour locks. Canal opened in 1854, larger locks built in 1933 and 1956	Post-Medieval
MWS 839 DWS 8592 DWS 308 EWS 1549 EWS 1614 EWS 1730	2334	0453	Shoreham Fort - built in 1850s. Coastal battery for defence of Shoreham Harbour. Manned throughout C19th Refortified during WW2 Fell into disrepair - partially restored in 1970s.	Post-Medieval
MWS 2716	2300	0500	Railway Wharf at Shoreham Harbour. Converted from earlier wharf.	Post-Medieval
MWs 4850	2440	0510	Brickworks in operation in 1880s.	Post-Medieval
MWS 7108	24466	05022	The Riverside Yard. No details on HER	Post-Medieval
MWS 7192	23574	05163	Unsubstantiated report of smuggler's tunnel at Shoreham College	Post-Medieval
MWS 7121	2350	0530	Site of WW2 anti-aircraft battery	Post-Medieval
MWS 7132	2330	0450	Site of WW2 anti-aircraft battery	Post-Medieval
MWS 7575	2330	0460	Site of WW2 Coastal Defence battery	Post-Medieval
MWS 14628 EWS 1862	23289	04552	Site of WW2 anti-invasion Spigot mortar position	Post-Medieval
MWS 7666 EWS 1619	23538	05248	Kingston Barn. C17th barn - Grade II listing	Post-Medieval
MWS 8039 EWS 927	24393	05446	Archaeological evaluation at Southwick library uncovered walls and cobbled surface	Post-Medieval
MWS 8162	23411	04566	Site of WW2 searchlight	Post-Medieval
MWS 8659	2430	0507	The Butts. Field name evidence. No further details on HER	Post-Medieval
MWS 9878	23118	05024	Site of demolished three-storey C19th wharf warehouse	Post-Medieval
MWS 9912 MWS 9913	24452	05425	Memorial and associated garden for Southwick's fallen of WW1 and WW2	Post-Medieval
MWS 11889	23882	05441	Site of Kingston Farm shown on maps of 1890s. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval
MWS 11891	23523	05232	Kingston House - building complex with C17th origins	Post-Medieval
MWS 12329	2445	0546	Manor Farm - extensive C19th building complex	Post-Medieval
MWS 13611	23880	05311	Site of Southwick Farm shown on maps of 1890s. Now demolished.	Post-Medieval
MWS 8175 EWS 945	23544	05617	Archaeological evaluation at former Kings Manor School. No significant deposits.	None
MWS 13853 EWS 1752	23326	04847	Archaeological Watching Brief at Harbour Way. No significant archaeological deposits	None
ESW 1290	2182	0499	Adur Tidal Walls Assessment	None
ESW 1804	24075	04695	Shoreham Port Wind Turbine Development - Archaeological Impact Assessment	None
ESW 1462	2332	0493	Land at 5 Brighton Road, Shoreham-by-Sea - Desk-Based Assessment	None

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site*
- *To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*
- *To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*
- *To enable the Archaeological Advisor to Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site*

3.2 It also has the potential to contribute to the following South-East Research Framework (SERF) topics relating to post-medieval settlements:

- *The specialisation of early post-medieval small towns*
- *The relationship between towns and their hinterland (town/country), especially their changing role in the industrial period*
- *The houses and diet of the professional classes as well as the poorer majority of the urban population.*
- *There is a need to study space within towns as well as buildings*
- *Refining of brick/tile dating by more studies of sizes and fabrics in dated buildings and assemblages from well-dated archaeological features*
- *How did the massive changes in material culture during the period affect society and to what extent are any changes archaeologically detectable?*
- *Study of more post-medieval artefact assemblages from urban/rural settings is needed to address consumption, availability, social habits, social status and the zoning of classes*
- *Comparison of the material culture and diet of the rural and urban poor*
- *Comparison of material culture and diet of lower status households with those of proven high status*
- *Distribution/quantities of post-medieval imports to highlight growing inland trade and potentially immigration*

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The trial trench evaluation will involve the mechanical excavation of three 20m x 1.8m trenches (Figures 2 & 3) within the footprint of the east portion of the site. The west portion of the site (Nos. 7-9 Albion Street) are to be refurbished only with no below ground works planned.

4.2 A Risk Assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of the work. The location of the trenches will also be checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of any 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 WSCC County Archaeologist will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the WSCC County Archaeologist 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 WSCC County Archaeologist will be informed immediately.

5.0 RECORDING AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Any exposed archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan and section. During the evaluation, archaeological features/deposits will be excavated as is required to ascertain their character and date where possible. Full excavation will not be undertaken at this time. Any modification to the following sampling methodology will be agreed with the WSCC County Archaeologist.

5.2 The full extent of discrete features (e.g. pits and post holes) identified within each trench will be half-sectioned (i.e. 50% of feature) by excavation, in so far as health and safety considerations will allow (i.e. a safe working depth will not be exceeded). In addition, it may be necessary to fully excavate the visible portion of any discrete features not falling wholly within the trenches.

5.3 All linear features (ditches, gullies, beam slots, foundation trenches, robber trenches, etc.) will be sectioned by means of a 1m wide slot across their full width or widest exposure within each trench, whichever is greatest in order to

excavate and record as complete a profile of each feature as possible. Such excavation will be limited so far as health and safety considerations allow (i.e. a safe working depth will not be exceeded).

5.4 In the event that flint scatters are encountered during ground reduction, excavation shall cease immediately and the extent of the scatter will be defined by hand cleaning of the area. The scatter will be left in situ pending mitigation or preservation in situ.

5.5 All features will be planned at the scale of 1:20 in relation to the trench outline and sections drawn at the scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Plans will be drawn on plastic film. A full digital photographic record will be maintained, and a black & white and colour slide photographic record will be kept of more significant features.

5.6 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. A metal detector will be used to scan all excavated material.

5.7 The client and the WSCC County Archaeologist will be informed immediately of any archaeological features or deposits worthy of preservation *in situ*, and generally of any high quality archaeological remains in order that the written scheme of investigation can be reviewed if necessary.

5.8 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 English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011) and waterlogged wood, and in consultation with the English Heritage 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, water-logged or cess deposits.

5.9 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.

5.10 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 WSCC County Archaeologist will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the WSCC County

Archaeologist 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).

5.11 If human remains are found they will be left in situ, covered over and protected. The WSCC County Archaeologist and the client will be informed immediately.

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.

6.4 Flots and wet samples may be subsampled for assessment purposes. 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 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.

7.2 A draft report will be submitted to the client for onward submission to the WSCC County Archaeologist 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 East Sussex 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 as required.

7.3 A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to East 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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) 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 The archive, including any artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the fieldwork, will be signed over to ASE and stored at the ASE office pending deposition at Worthing Museum. Currently this museum is unable to accept any new archives and ASE will therefore temporarily store the site archive at its Sussex offices/facilities until such time as an appropriate long-term archive storage solution is identified.

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 of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £15,000,000 in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

REFERENCES

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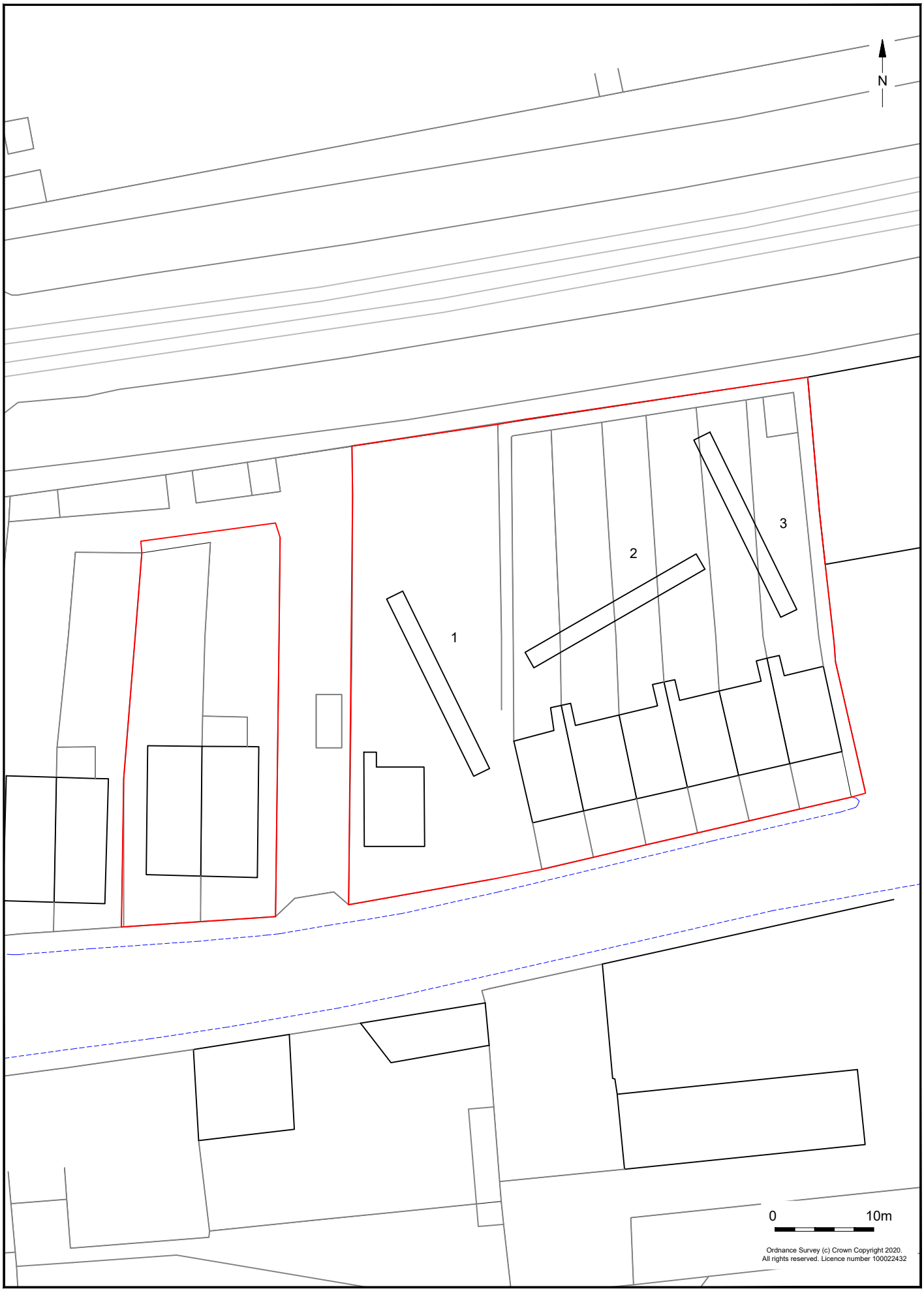
Archaeology South-East
April 2020



© Archaeology South-East		Land at 7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 200217	April 2020	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 200217	April 2020	Existing site plan showing evaluation trenches	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		7 to 27 Albion Street, Southwick	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 200217	April 2020	Proposed site plan showing evaluation trenches	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JR		