



**Chris Butler MCIfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**

**Heritage Statement
and
Written Scheme of Investigation
for an
Archaeological Watching Brief
at
The Granary, Manor Farm, Greatham,
West Sussex**

TQ 04265 16018

dRMM Planning Application

Project No. CBAS0681 by
Chris Butler

January 2021

Introduction

- 1.0** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Mr I. Eldred (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at The Granary, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex (Figs. 1 and 2) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains, in connection with a new dRMM planning application
- 1.1** We confirm that the Report dated October 2017 is still applicable.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Mr I. Eldred (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at The Granary, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex (Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains, in connection with a new planning application (Fig. 2).
- 1.2 The Site is located on the north side of Book Lane, centred at TQ 04265 16018 (Fig. 1). It comprises the central buildings of Manor Farm, and is surrounded by open fields. The Site lies on the northeast slope of a hill, with the River Arun *c.*150m to the north. The Site lies at *c.*9m aOD. The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Marehill Clay Member, with superficial deposits of sand and gravel, Arun Terrace Deposits, 3 Member.¹
- 1.3 Manor Farm Granary is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1409971), described as probably late 18th century, with some later 19th and 20th century modifications. It may have been constructed as a barn and later adapted to form a granary store with cart house stable to the north by 1875. The Site lies within the Archaeological Notification Area of Greatham (Fig. 3); the Site also lies within Greatham Conservation Area.
- 1.4 This Heritage Statement provides the archaeological and historical background to the site, whilst the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers an archaeological watching brief to monitor all intrusive groundworks on the site, in order to meet the planning requirements and will be submitted to the South Downs National Park Authority for formal approval.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.htm>; accessed 04/03/2016

2.0 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are to:

1. Establish whether there are any archaeological features present within the footprint of all groundworks; and
2. Ensure that any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed groundworks are excavated and recorded.

2.2 The specific research aims are:

1. To record any features and artefacts which may relate to the earlier use of the Site prior to the construction of the Granary building; and
2. To add to the archaeological understanding of the origins and development of Greatham.

3.0 Heritage Statement - Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1** The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for a 1km radius search area (the Study Area) around the Site centre (HER Ref. 26596-16-020). A Heritage Statement for Greatham Barns was also used.² The HER entries are discussed below where relevant to the Site, and located on Fig. 4.
- 3.2** There have been several flint implements dated to the Prehistoric Period from within the Study Area, the oldest being (MWS2919), which comprised of Palaeolithic material such as flakes and an ovate handaxe, found in a pit to the east of Greatham Church, opened in 1904. A watching brief as part of Hardham Tidal Abstraction Scheme, north of the river (MWS10045) found a near complete Mid to Late Bronze Age vessel. Further sherds of Late Bronze Age date were recovered within a post-medieval wall foundation. Tentative evidence was found to suggest that a possible Middle to Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery may have existed to the east of the present village. If this is true a settlement nearby is also possible. 36 hand struck worked flints were recovered from across the site and it is thought some may be of similar date to the pottery.
- 3.3** There is a small amount of Iron Age or Roman Activity within the Study Area, evidenced by the findings of an archaeological evaluation (MWS12078), undertaken prior to the installation of a Southern Water pipeline in Hardham. One trench contained a late Iron Age/Early Roman pit;
- 3.4** The Village of Greatham developed in the Medieval Period, The Domesday Book refers to Greatham, held by Ernucion for Earl Rodger, no church is mentioned. Greatham church (MWS3695) was built in the 12th century and has 13th and 17th century modifications. Greatham church is a single roomed church, with a bell turret hung with slates and rubble ironstone walls. In plan the church is an irregular quadrilateral, the walls are relatively low in proportion to the width of the church and this, like most surviving detail, points to early 12th century construction.
- 3.5** Manor Farm, Greatham (MWS2925), is a 17th century or earlier house, refaced in the 18th century . The three storey south front is faced with Roman cement. It has two gables with ball finials. Horsham slab roof. South window with glazing bar intact. Cartouche in centre having 'R.M. 1672', and arms of Mille family. The Granary (MWS9297) is probably a late 18th century building with some later 19th century and 20th century modifications. It may have been constructed as a barn and later adapted to form a granary store with a cart horse stable to the north by 1875. This structure appears to date from the late 18th century, and is probably the building shown on an 1827 estate map and the 1837 tithe map. More pre-1840 buildings are listed where they survive in substantially intact form. Architecturally it is an unusual agricultural building because it has a front wall of yellow brick although the remainder of the barn is timber framed. It is a large farm building of nine bays. This is an unusually large size

² MacCullagh, R. 2013: Greatham Barns, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex, Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement. RMA Heritage.

for a purpose-built granary and it is likely that the building started life as a barn because there are large openings for carts in the 3rd and 7th bays of both sides. By 1875 it was known to be in use as a granary store with the northern three bays adapted as a stable for cart horses. The grain store floorboards and floor joists in the southern six bays are of machine-sawn softwood which are not 18th century or early 19th century in date and thus not original, and the northern three bays do not have a raised floor which are further reasons for supposing the building was originally a barn rather than a granary. The late 18th century timber frame survives substantially intact with the addition of some later secondary timbers including poles for structural reasons. It forms part of a group with some 19th century farm buildings and three listed buildings comprising Greatham Manor, which originally owned the farm, a cottage and the parish church.

- 3.6** In addition to Manor Farm, there are three other Post-Medieval Farmsteads in the Study area these are: Greatham, Parham (MWS10968), Humphrey's Homestead, Parham (MWS11814), and the Site of Outfarm South of Church Farm, Coldwaltham (MWS13084), all of which date to the 19th century.
- 3.7** The historic map regression draws on the combined work of Dr. Annabel Hughes and Richard MacCullagh, found in a Heritage Statement for this Site.³ There is nothing shown on the footprint of the granary in the c.1680 *'Plan of the Mannor of Great Ham'* (Fig. 5). The manor is shown in red with 3 chimneys with the church to its southeast. A further building is shown to the southwest of the manor near the lane and this is shown in brown, so it is assumed this is a barn or stable. Another red building with a central chimney is shown in the field to the southwest, the location of the current farm building. Two further buildings are shown in brown on this site, so presumably these are farm or outbuildings.
- 3.8** The 1827 Greatham Estate Map (Fig. 6) shows a long building in a NNE-SSW orientation, which is likely the present granary with a building abutting its northeast corner and a further building to the east of the barn and adjacent to the lane leading to the Manor House.⁴
- 3.9** The 1st Edition OS map of 1876 (Fig. 7) shows extensions to the granary to the north and east, forming an 'n' shaped building, the basic shape of which remains until 1973. The 2nd Edition OS map of 1897 (Fig. 8) shows a south wing has been added to the Granary. A building shown along the farm track in the 1827 and 1876 maps is no longer present at this time.
- 3.10** Manor Farm was built after the 1897 OS, after the farm buildings were sold off and separated from the Manor. The new farmhouse and track leading to the farm buildings is shown on the 3rd Edition OS Map of 1911. There is a gap in the 1:2500 scale maps until 1973, although a 1947-49 RAF Aerial Photograph (Fig. 9) shows the site at that date.

³ MacCullagh, R. 2013: Greatham Barns, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex, Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement. RMA Heritage.

⁴ *ibid*

- 3.11** A concrete gun emplacement (MWS5575) hidden amongst the buildings at Quell Farm facing NW to cover the road bridge over the Arun was erected during WWII⁵. The 1973 Edition OS map (Fig. 10) shows the farm much as can be seen today, the trackway has been repositioned around 30m to the west of the position shown in the 1973 map, some buildings have come down, and more modern buildings erected.
- 3.12** A watching brief was undertaken in 2016 on the adjacent Parlour building at Manor Farm during works to convert the redundant parlour into a dwelling⁶. Unfortunately the excavation of the foundation trenches was not monitored as arranged, however the excavation of some test pits and other monitoring that we were able to complete did not recover any evidence of activity on the site before the 18th to 19th centuries. Some posts and a possible chalk surface are associated with this later post medieval activity, and most likely relate directly to the buildings that appeared on the site in the mid 20th century. The evidence from the work undertaken suggests that there was no earlier activity on the site of the parlour that has left any archaeological evidence, and ties in with the early map evidence which shows that the site was a field.
- 3.13** The granary site has had a building located on it since at least the late 18th century, and the building has been added to and modified over the last two centuries. It is clearly of significance, recognised by its Listed Building status, and given the other buildings in its immediate surroundings shown on the historic mapping, there is a high probability that there may be surviving remains of earlier farm buildings below ground on the site. It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording work is undertaken as a condition of planning approval.

⁵ Butler, C. 2008 *West Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd

⁶ Klemenic, S. 2016 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex*. CBAS0680

4.0 Written Scheme of Investigation - Method Statement

- 4.1** The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2015); and the *Treasure Act* (1996).
- 4.2** The Client shall give Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd at least seven days notice of any groundworks that require archaeological monitoring. A suitably qualified archaeologist will be present on Site during the groundworks specified in Section 1.5 above. If it becomes clear that the area has been disturbed and archaeological deposits are unlikely to be encountered, then with the prior agreement of the SDNP Archaeological Advisor, monitoring may cease.
- 4.3** Any concrete surface can be carefully removed prior to archaeological monitoring commencing; the revealed surface will then be inspected by an archaeologist prior to the groundworks starting. The groundworks will be excavated in careful spits by machine using a flat-bladed bucket or by hand under constant archaeological supervision, in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. If any archaeological deposits are encountered which will be disturbed or destroyed by the groundworks, they will be archaeologically excavated and recorded in accordance with Section 5 below. Reasonable time will be provided by the Client and site contractors to permit the adequate recording of any such archaeological deposits.
- 4.4** In accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*, in the event that important archaeological remains come to light during the course of the watching brief which require more than a brief record (i.e. more than 2-4 hours continuous recording for one person in that area), provision should be made, as a contingency, for up to two days archaeological investigation and recording, in addition to the basic monitoring, and free of disturbance from building works as far as is reasonably practicable.
- 4.5** The spoil from the excavations will be inspected by archaeologists 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. A record will be kept of which deposits/features are detected and the areas in which objects were found. The make and model of the metal detector will be noted in the final report.
- 4.6** Archaeological deposits or features of local or national significance will be reported to the SDNP Archaeological Advisor at the earliest opportunity. All finds that fall under the definition of the *Treasure Act* will be reported to the Coroner's Office and to the Sussex Finds Liaison Officer.

- 4.7** In the event of human burials being discovered, a licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice (in accordance with Section 25 of the *Burial Act 1857*) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Inhumations and cremations will be excavated completely within 24 hours of their exposure. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. will submit details of the procedures for the excavation and recording of burials if encountered. The SDNP Archaeological Advisor will be notified immediately.
- 4.8** All artefacts recovered during the excavations on Site are the property of the Client. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2*. On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd will deposit the site archive, and all artefacts (where required) in Horsham Museum or other such repository, as agreed with the SDNP Archaeological Advisor. This deposition will be at the expense of the Client.

5.0 Recording Systems and Scales, and Finds Collection Policy

- 5.1** Modern features will only be recorded cursorily or not at all, unless of unusual intrinsic significance or were it is necessary to do so to indicate their impact on features of archaeological interest. All other revealed features will be cleaned, planned, excavated and recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*.
- 5.2** Palaeoenvironmental sampling will be undertaken in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*.
- 5.3** Archaeological features will be recorded at the scale of at least 1:100 in relationship to a fixed point or temporary base lines and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Further plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10 will be drawn as necessary. All plans and sections will be drawn on plastic tracing film.
- 5.4** All features will be photographed in digital format.
- 5.5** The Site will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum or from a Temporary Bench Mark derived from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark. The position of plans will be planned on a copy of the Ordnance Survey base map of 1:2500 scale or greater.
- 5.6** All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using a standard context record sheet. Soil colours will be recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 5.7** All artefacts pre-dating 1900AD, except as detailed below, will be collected and retained, unless their size and number makes this impracticable. The following artefact types will be identified and recorded (counted and weighed) and discarded during post-excavation work: burnt flint; building material (except where worked); burnt clay; and iron slag
- 5.8** All retained finds will be washed and marked prior to deposition in Horsham Museum or other such repository, as agreed with the SDNP Archaeological Advisor. Suitable conservation measures (e.g. packaging with silica gel or with water) will be used to ensure the stabilisation of finds where relevant.

6.0 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

- 6.1** The post-excavation analysis and creation of the archive will follow the requirements of the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* and *MAP2*⁷.
- 6.2** The report will be completed within 60 working days of the completion of the monitoring. A CD containing the report in pdf (archive) format and a selection of site photographs will be supplied to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 6.3** In the event of complex archaeological features being encountered during monitoring, a programme of post-excavation analysis will be agreed. If the results are considered sufficiently important, an article will be prepared for submission in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, at the expense of the Client.

7.0 Health and Safety

- 7.1** Adherence to standard health and safety requirements, together with any constraints imposed by the contractor's health and safety practices, will be paramount. Recording of deep excavations, including any which exceed 1.2m in depth or which are judged to be unsafe, shall only be undertaken from the ground level.

⁷ English Heritage. Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition.

8.0 Monitoring and Standards

- 8.1** The project will be monitored by the SDNP Archaeological Advisor. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is to allow the SDNP Archaeological Advisor, or any designated representative of the South Downs National Park to inspect and examine the site records at any reasonable time, during or after the excavation work.
- 8.2** The project will be managed by Chris Butler, who will be responsible for ensuring that the works are implemented correctly in accordance with the following:
- a. All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*; and
 - b. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014).

9.0 Insurance

- 9.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is insured for public liability to the sum of £5,000,000 for any one occurrence.

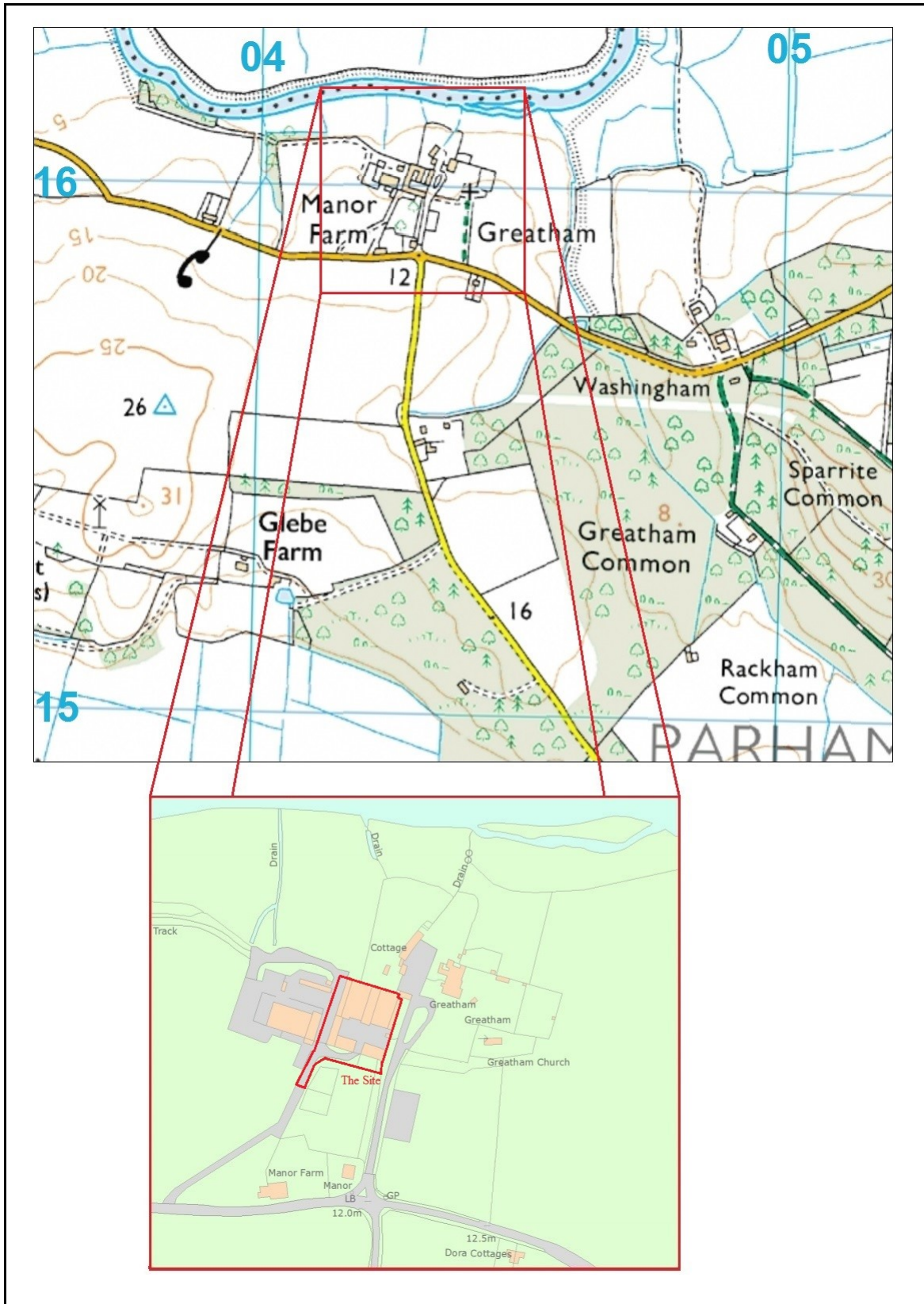


Fig. 1: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: Site location
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

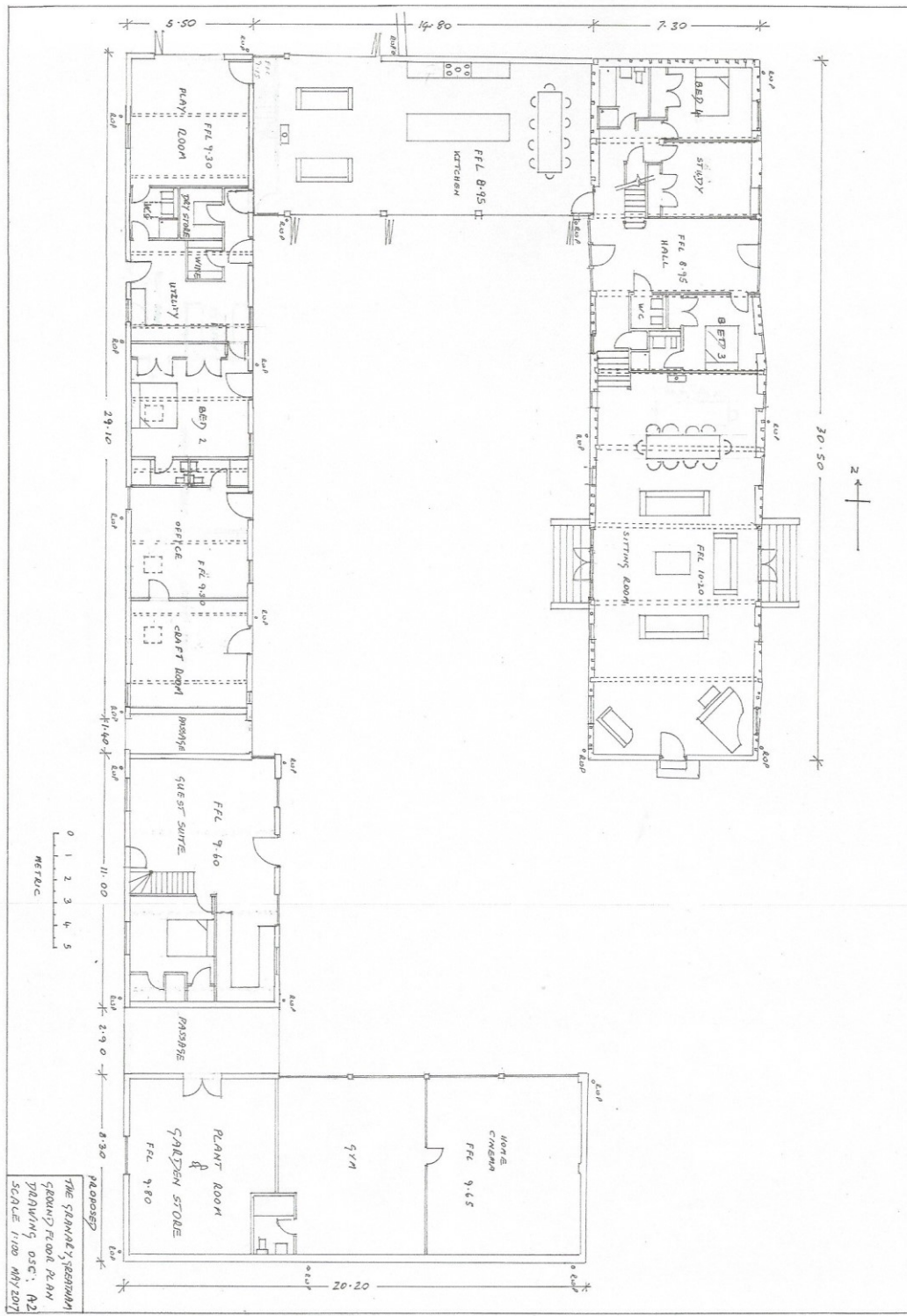
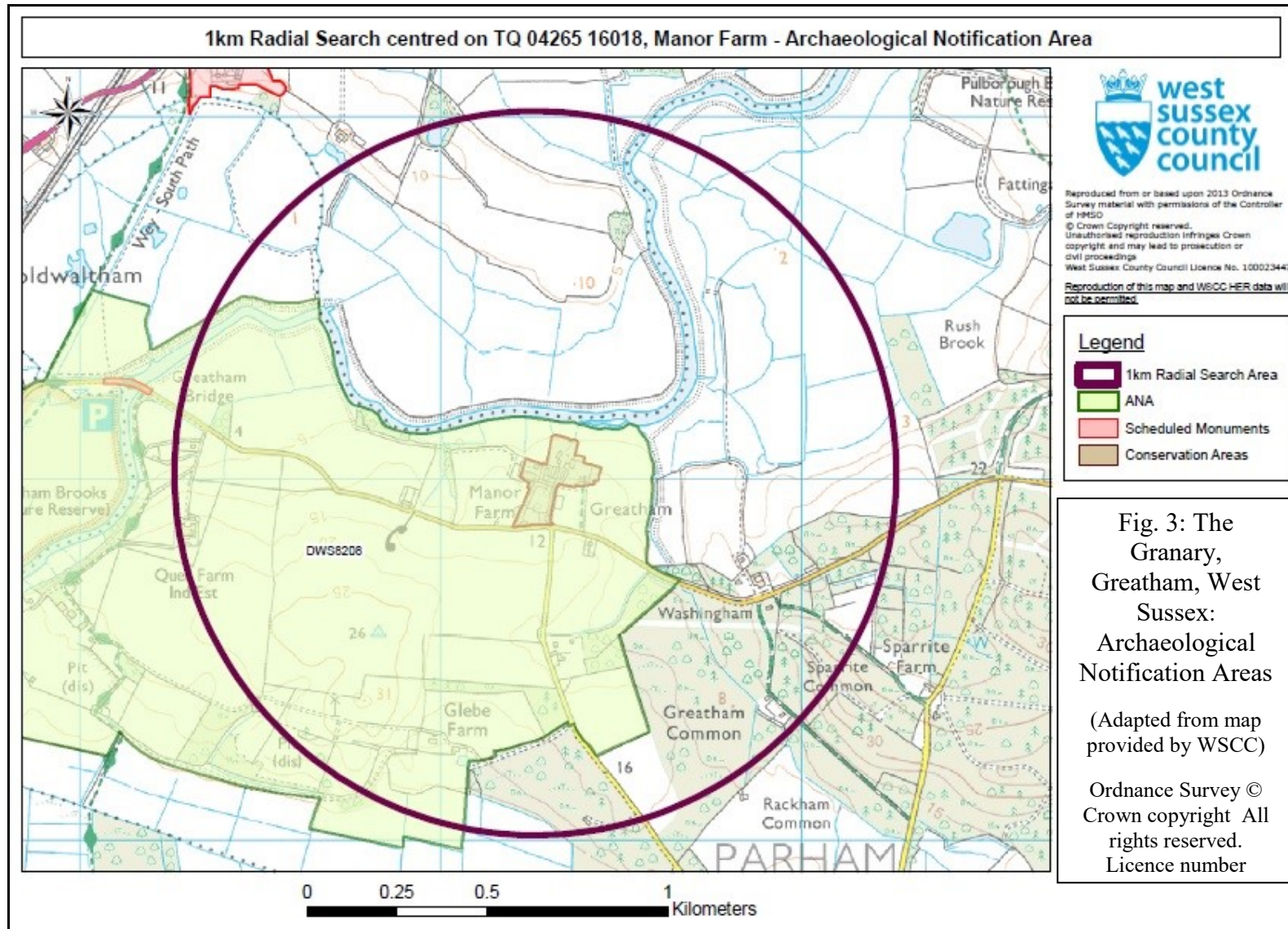


Fig. 2: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: Proposed redevelopment of the Granary (adapted from architects plan)



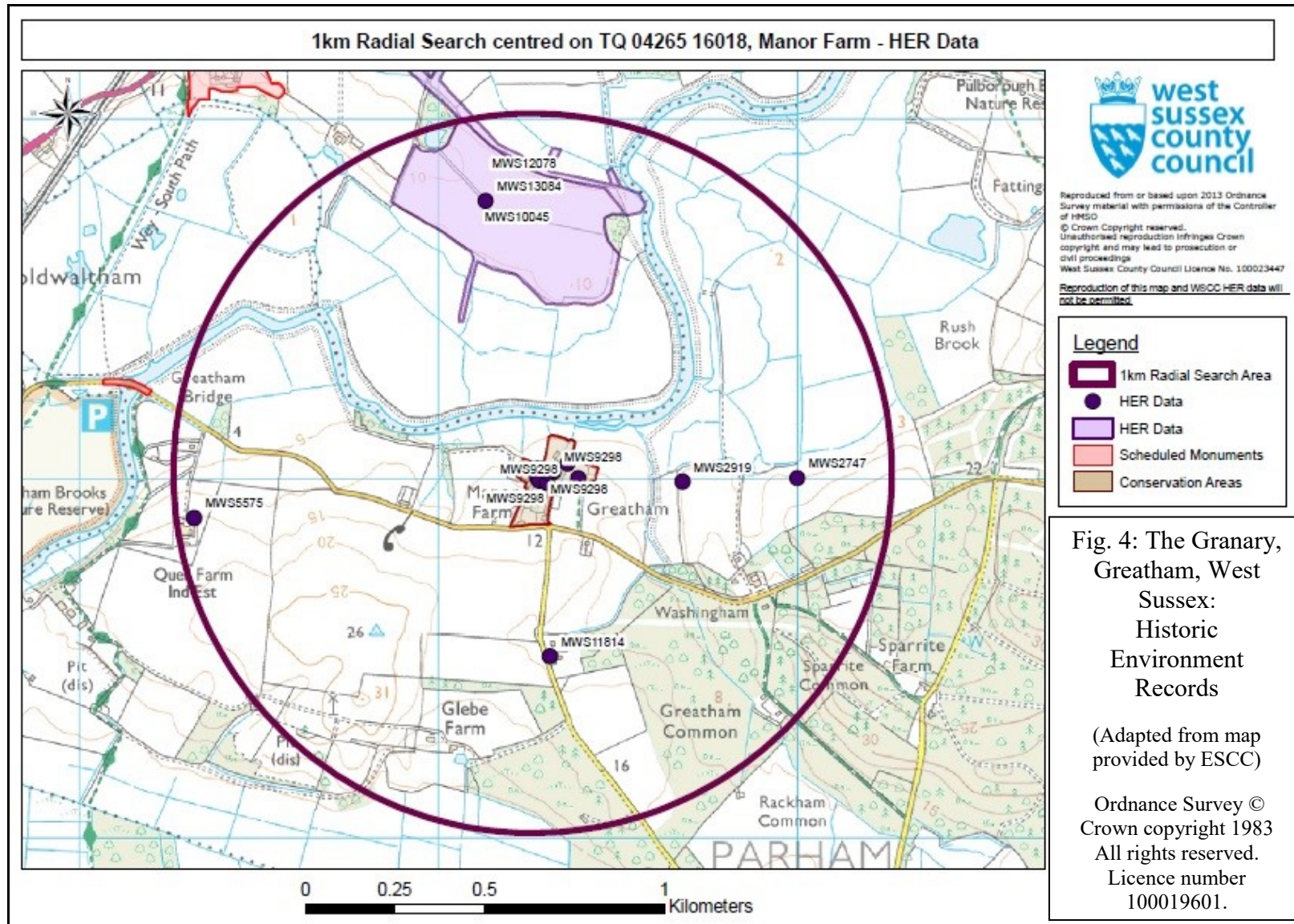




Fig. 5: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: 'Plan of the Mannor of Great Ham' (c. 1680)
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)

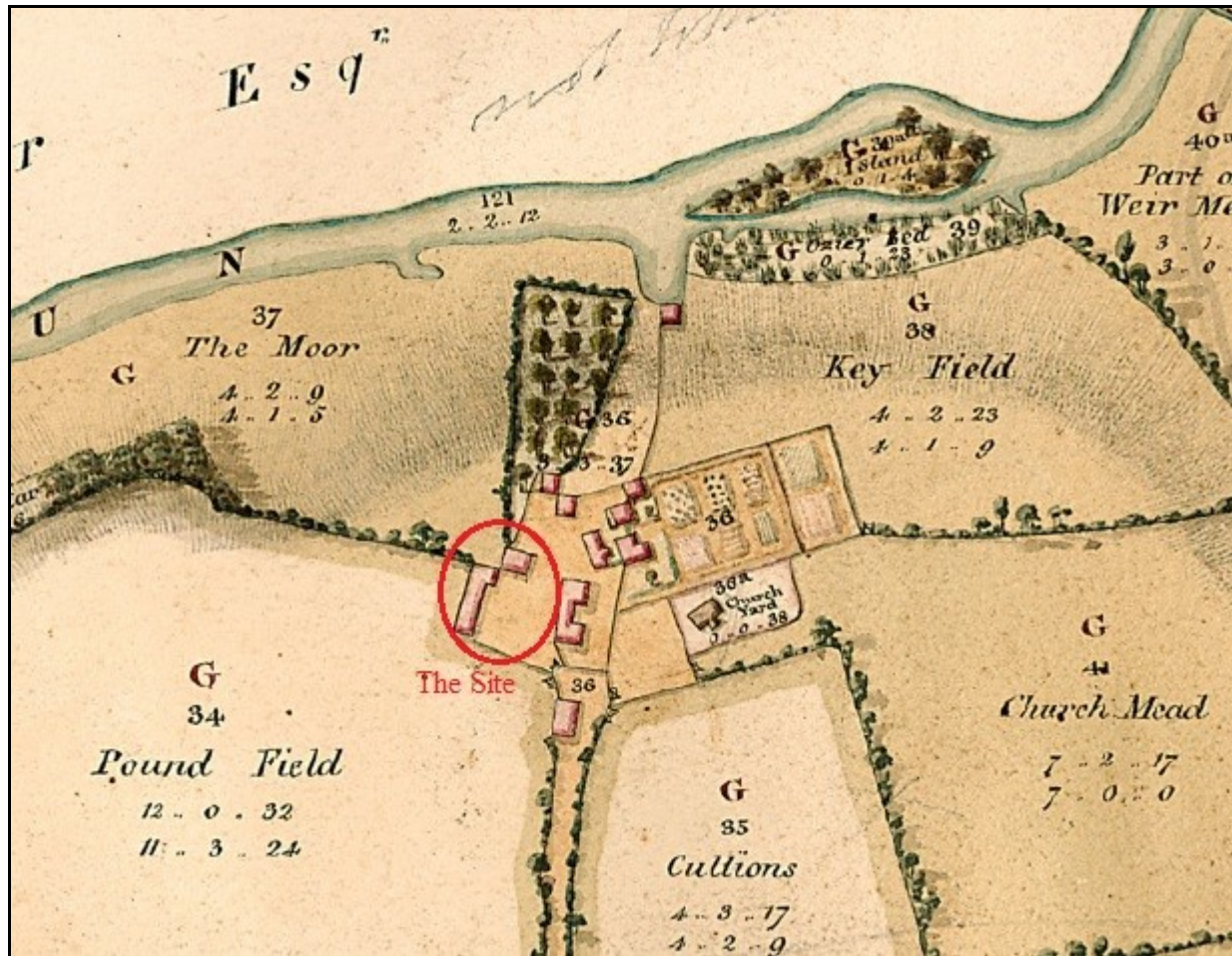


Fig. 6: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: Greatham Estate Map (1827)
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)

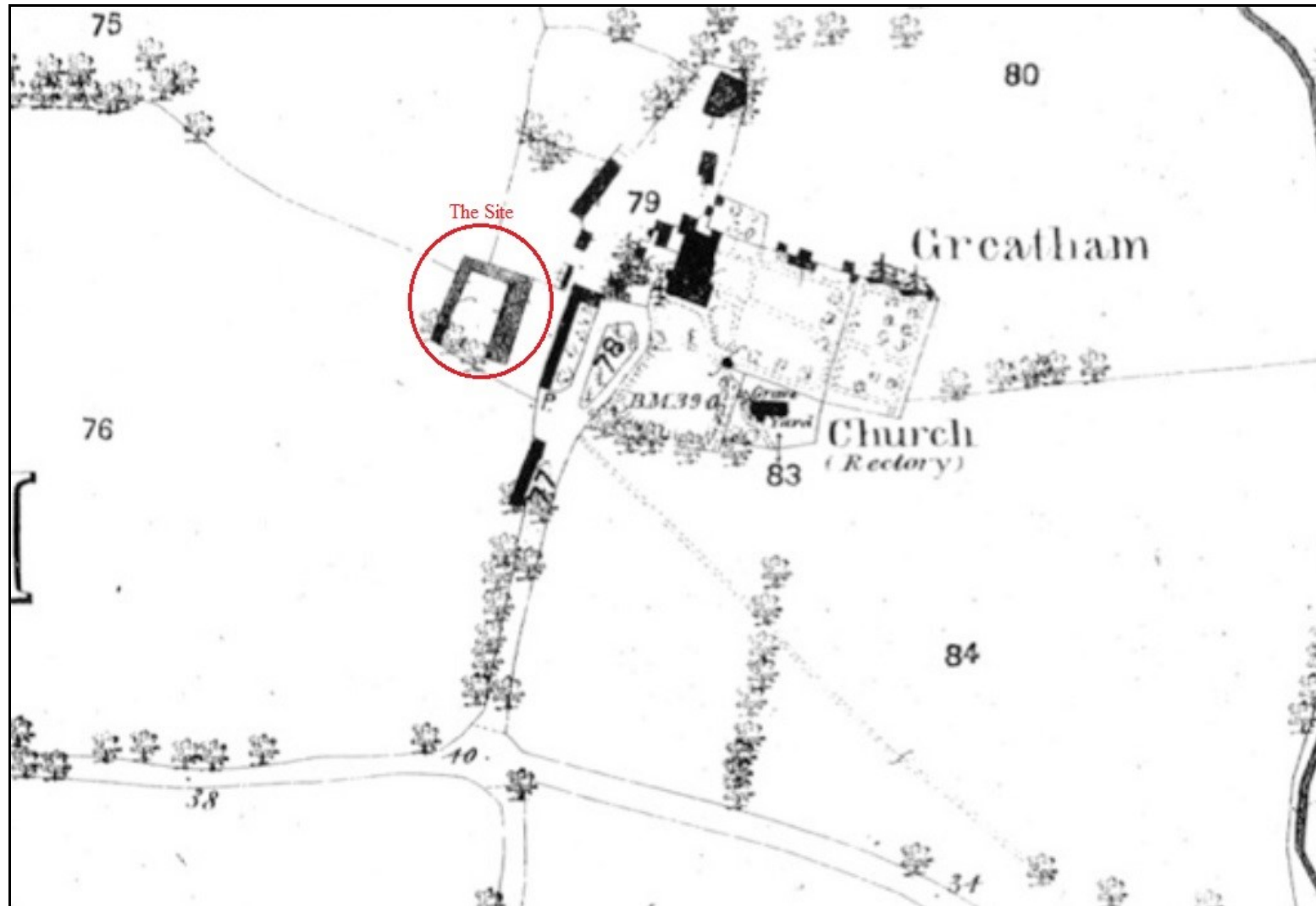


Fig. 7: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: 1st Edition OS (1876)

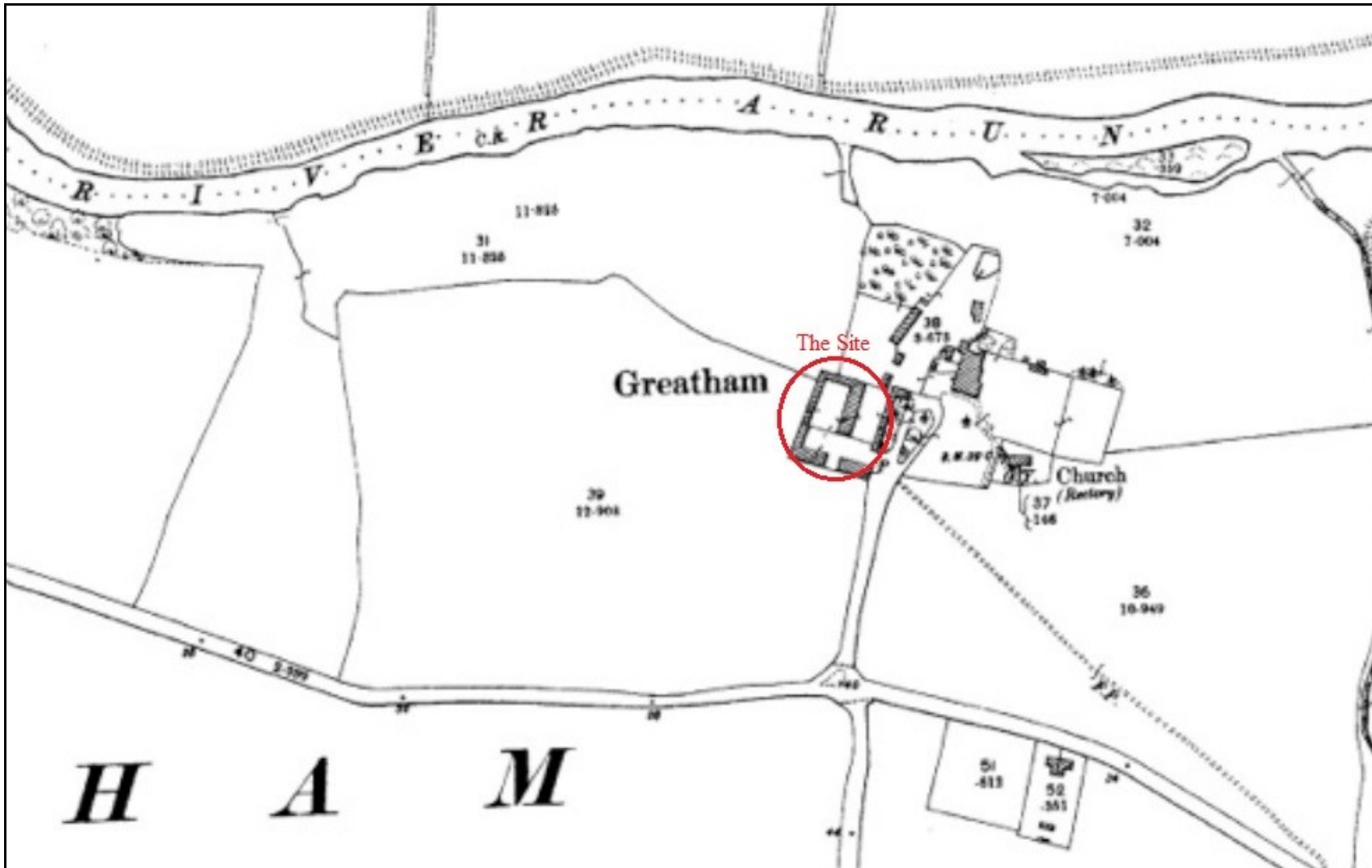


Fig. 8: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: 2nd Edition OS (1897)

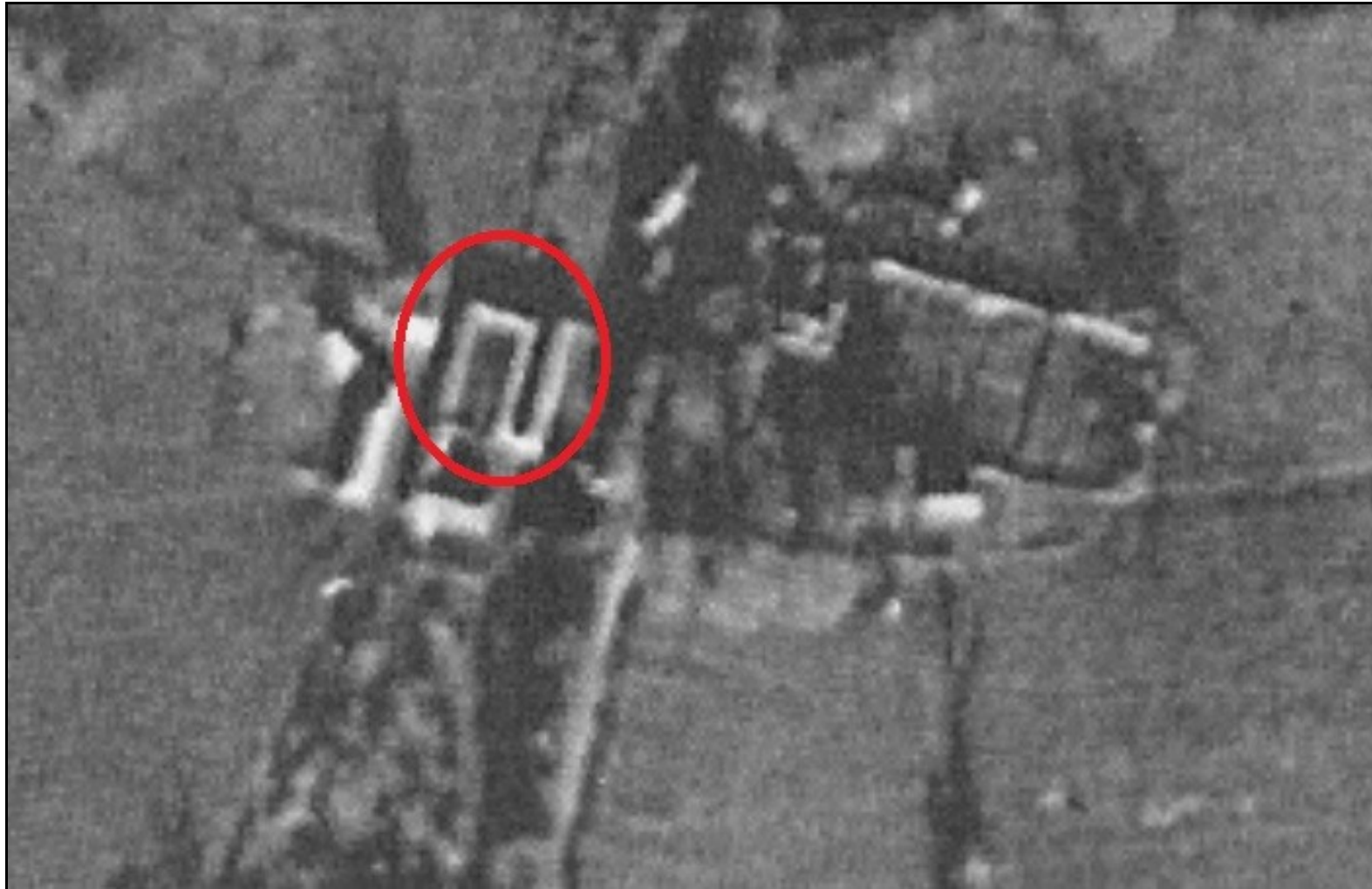


Fig. 9: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: Historic Aerial Photograph (1947-1949) RAF
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)



Fig. 10: The Granary, Greatham, West Sussex: 1973 Edition OS
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 1983 All rights reserved. Licence number 100019601.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Landscape and Woodland Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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